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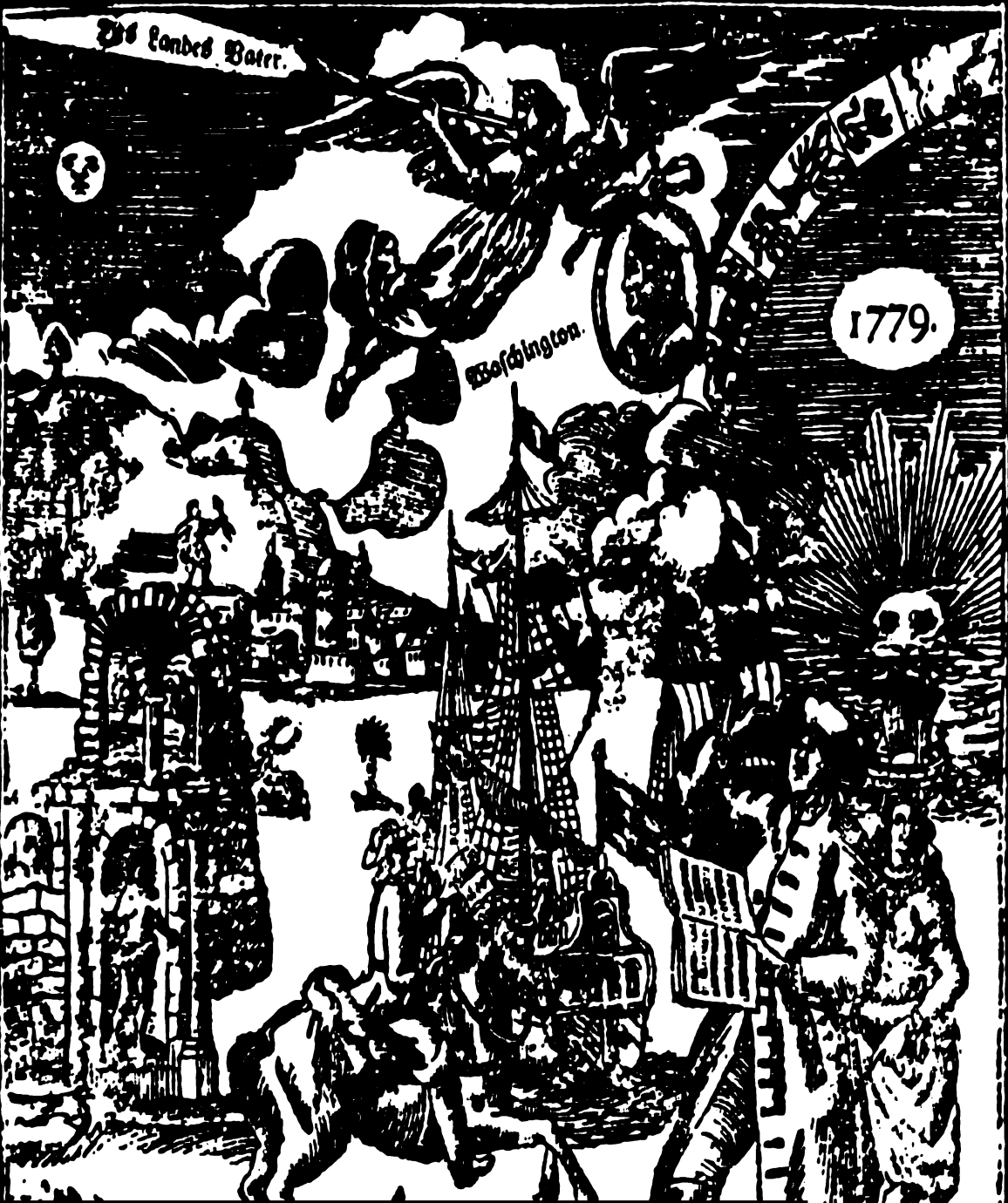
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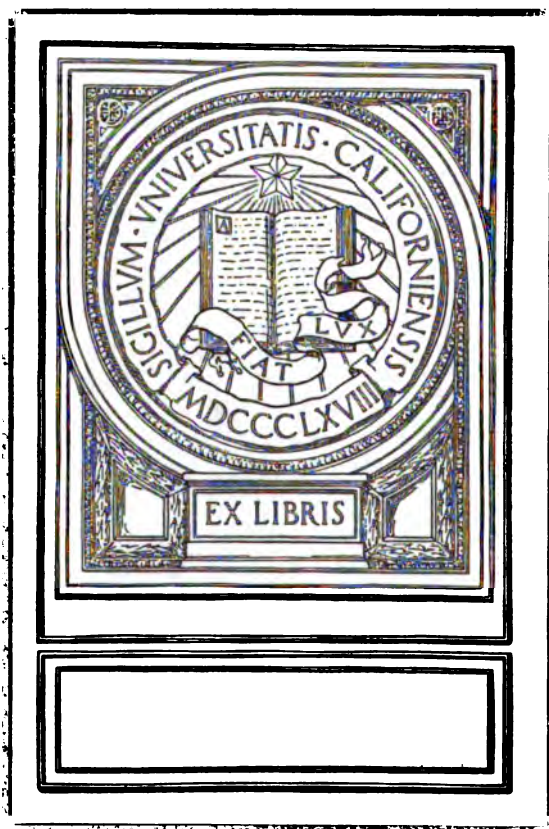
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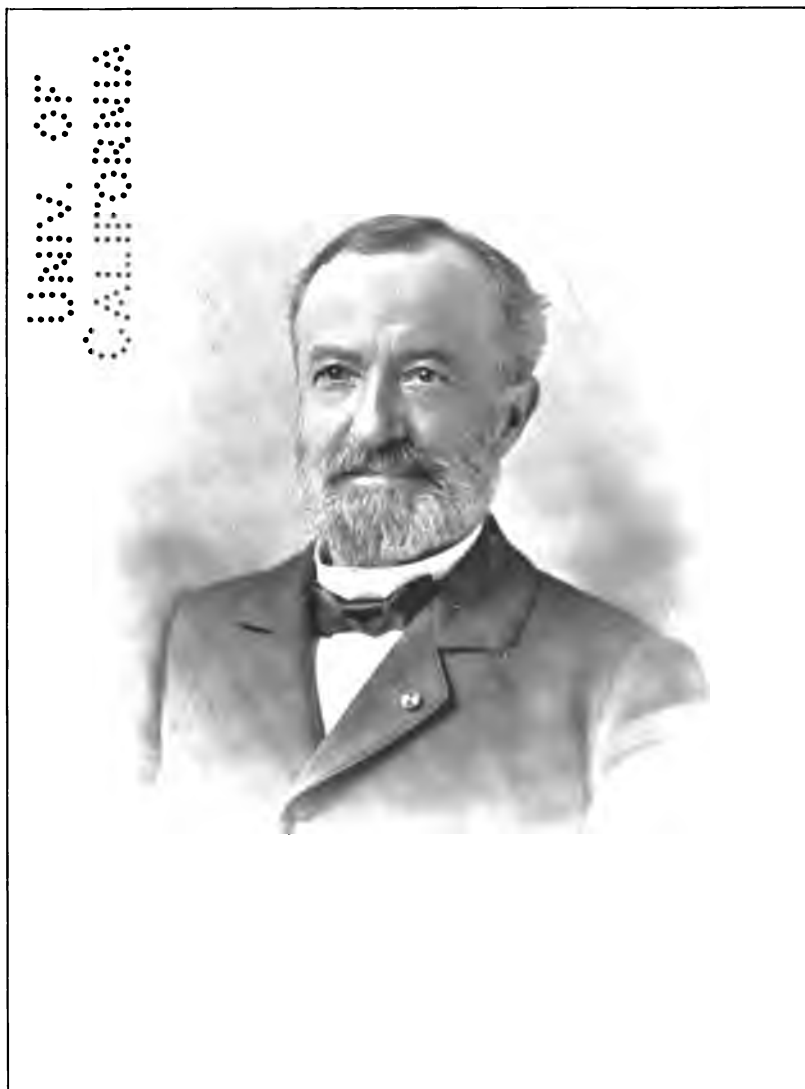
Proceedings and Addresses

Pennsylvania-German Society



303

38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100



WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D.

NAT. 1830—OB. 1901.

The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

SKETCH OF ITS ORIGIN,
WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES
AT
ITS ORGANIZATION.

LANCASTER, APRIL 15TH, 1891.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1891.

REPRINTED 1907

F 146
P 4-5
v. 1-3

TO THE
LIBRARY

PRESS OF
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Printing Committee's Note,.....	4
Origin of the Society,.....	6
Proceedings of Convention,.....	9
The Call,	10
Prayer, by Rev. Paul de Schweinitz,.....	12
Address of Welcome, by E. K. Martin, Esq.,.....	14
Response, by George F. Baer, Esq.,.....	18
Report of Local Committee,.....	26
Names of Persons Present,.....	30
Committees Appointed,	32
De Olta un Neia Tzeita, by E. H. Rauch, Esq.,.....	33
Puritan and Cavalier? Why Not the Pennsylvania- Germans? by Col. Thos. C. Zimmerman,.....	36
Auswahlen der Alte Zeite, by Henry L. Fisher, Esq.,..	48
The Pennsylvania-Germans in Church and State, by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D.,.....	62
What I Know of Pennsylvania-Germans, by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D.,.....	71
Permanent Organization,	82
Constitution,	84
By-Laws,	90
Officers of the Society,.....	93
Sub-Committees,	94
Society Meetings,	94

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN
SOCIETY:

Your Committee, appointed by the Convention held at Lancaster, Pa., on April 15, 1891, herewith presents to you the volume of Proceedings and Addresses it was authorized to prepare, together with a brief sketch of the origin of our Society, and the proceedings of the meetings preliminary to the organization. Hoping that our work may meet with your approval, we remain respectfully,

E. W. S. PARTHMORE,
FRANK R. DIFFENDERFFER,
JOHN S. STAHR,
J. MAX HARK,
HIRAM YOUNG,

Committee.

INTRODUCTORY.

It has been thought that a brief account of the beginnings of the movement which culminated in the organization of the Pennsylvania-German Society, would be a suitable prefix to this little volume, containing the record of the formal establishment of the said Society on the 15th of last April.

✧ In this, as in many other progressive movements of the day, the newspaper press has been a very important factor. The idea of such an organization, inspired with such purposes, it is true, did not originate with the newspapers. It is an old one and had its conception in the minds of many persons, long years ago. In fact, it was a favorite scheme with writers and thinkers of Pennsylvania-German origin for generations. The "Sleeping Giant," as the Pennsylvania-German element has been aptly called, could not fail to impress them with his latent possibilities, and for almost a century there seems to have been a yearning among these people towards that fuller recognition, which as the preponderating element of this great State, it was felt they deserved. But, with characteristic diffidence, they kept themselves in the background and permitted men of other nationalities to fill the places and exercise controlling influence where they themselves should have assumed direction. In the fullness of time, the hour seems to have come. The "Sleeping Giant" is about to awake from his prolonged slumbers and arouse to the magnitude and importance of the destiny that lies before him. That he will measure up to the full stature predicted of him, and prove himself second to none in all that constitutes loyalty to race and

progress, and fidelity to the land of his adoption, seems assured.

During the months of December, 1890, and January, 1891, articles appeared in various journals throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, the earliest being in *THE LEBANON DAILY REPORT*, followed by *THE NEW ERA*, of Lancaster, and the *Philadelphia INQUIRER*, advocating the formation of a Pennsylvania-German Society. A correspondence on the subject was finally opened by Mr. Frank R. Diffenderffer, one of the editors of *THE NEW ERA*, with Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, and he was invited to come to Lancaster to discuss the question. The result was that on February 14, 1891, he came to Lancaster, and, in the editorial rooms of *THE NEW ERA*, found John S. Stahr, D. D., J. Max Hark, D.D., R. K. Buehrle, Ph.D., E. O. Lyte, Ph.D., and Frank R. Diffenderffer, who had been invited to meet him. After a full and free discussion of the whole question, it was decided to invite a number of representative men in the German counties of Eastern Pennsylvania to an informal conference in the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of February.

This was done, and on the above mentioned day, the conference met in the study of Dr. Hark, in the Moravian parsonage. It was found that nine counties were represented, namely:

Carbon County—E. H. Rauch.

Chester County—Julius F. Sachse.

Dauphin County—W. H. Egle, E. W. S. Parthemore, Maurice C. Eby.

Lancaster County—J. Max Hark, H. A. Brickenstein, Frank R. Diffenderffer.

Lebanon County—Theodore E. Schmauk, Lee L. Grumbine.

Lehigh County—Edwin Albright, A. R. Horne.

Luzerne County—F. K. Levan.

Northampton County—Jeremiah H. Hess, Paul de Schweinitz.

York County—Hiram Young.

Dr. Egle was called to preside over the meeting, and in doing so succinctly stated the purpose and importance of the contemplated movement. Frank R. Diffenderffer was chosen as temporary Secretary. A large number of letters were read from prominent citizens of the State, who were unavoidably absent, but who nevertheless felt a deep interest in the step under consideration, and were anxious to promote it in every possible way. Encouragement came from all sides, and co-operation was promised on every hand.

All present in turn gave expression to their views, and it was found that the universal feeling was towards a permanent organization, having for its aim the collection and preservation of all landmarks and records relating to the early German and Swiss immigrants to Pennsylvania, and the development of a friendly and fraternal spirit among all united by the ties of a common ancestry.

An animated discussion arose over the name to be given to the proposed organization, the names "Pennsylvania-German Society" and "Pennsylvania-Dutch Society" being warmly supported. A suggestion to defer the matter to a subsequent meeting was not agreed to, and a resolution to use the name Pennsylvania-German Society in the call for a general Convention was finally adopted. Lebanon, Philadelphia and Lancaster were severally proposed as the place where this Convention should be held. The last named city was finally decided upon, and the 15th of the following April was selected as the time.

The Chairman was instructed to name a committee of five, of which he was also to be a member, to prepare a call for the general Convention. The Committee, subsequently named, consisted of Theodore E. Schmauk,

J. S. Stahr, Hiram Young, Frank R. Diffenderffer and George F. Baer. This Committee met in THE NEW ERA building on the 9th of March, all the members being present except Mr. Baer, who was unavoidably absent. The general character and phraseology of the proposed address and call were discussed. The document on page 10 in this volume was finally adopted. It was decided to circulate it as widely as possible by circular and through the medium of the newspaper press. This was subsequently done, and the large Convention held on April 15, in the Lancaster County Court House, was the result. In the following pages will be found a full report of the proceedings and addresses attending the formal organization of the Society.

F. R. D.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
— OF THE —
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN CONVENTION,

HELD IN COURT HOUSE, LANCASTER, PA.,

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15th, 1891.

MORNING SESSION, 10 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m., by W. H. Egle, M.D., of Harrisburg, who said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—As Chairman of the Preliminary Conference, it becomes my duty to call this assemblage to order, which I now do; and we will have, before effecting a temporary organization, music from the Lancaster Mænnerchor."

After the Lancaster Mænnerchor had rendered several characteristic German folk-songs, led by Prof. Carl Matz, the call that had been issued convening this meeting was read by Frank R. Diffenderffer, of Lancaster.

THE CALL.

People who will take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.—*Macaulay*.

To the Descendants of the Early German and Swiss Settlers in Pennsylvania, Wheresoever Dispersed.

At a preliminary conference of descendants of the early German and Swiss settlers, held at Lancaster on the 26th of February, it was resolved to call a meeting on April 15th, 1891, to organize a Pennsylvania-German Society.

It is eminently proper that the descendants of these people should associate themselves in memory of those who "made the wilderness blossom as the rose," to show to the offspring of other nationalities that they are not behind them in any of the attributes which go to make up the best citizens of the best State in the best Government of the world. In the art of printing, in the realm of science and letters, in religious fervor, in pure statesmanship, in war and in peace, the Pennsylvania-German-Swiss element has equalled any other race.

It has long been everywhere recognized by the descendants of the early American colonists as a matter of great importance to effect organizations of the character we propose, for the purpose of searching out and preserving all ancestral records; for the purpose of bringing their forefathers into such recognition in the eyes of the world, and especially of their own children, as they deserve; for the purpose of developing the friendly and fraternal spirit that should exist between those in whose veins the same blood flows; for the purpose of lifting history, now un-

noticed or unknown, into honor; and, very particularly, for the purpose of preserving to posterity the old public records, landmarks and memorials, which in another generation will have entirely disappeared. ✕

The co-operation of our fellow Pennsylvania-Germans is hereby cordially invited in this movement, and they are earnestly requested to be present in the City of Lancaster at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of April, and we ask them to use their influence to secure the presence of all representative descendants of our common ancestry, that the meeting may prove a great success,

W. H. Egle, Dauphin County. ✓
E. W. S. Parthemore, Dauphin County. ✓
R. K. Buehrle, Lancaster County.
H. A. Brickenstein, Lancaster County. ✓
F. R. Diffenderffer, Lancaster County. ✓
T. C. Zimmerman, Berks County.
A. R. Horne, Lehigh County. ✓
Paul de Schweinitz, Northampton County.
Hiram Young, York County.
L. L. Grumbine, Lebanon County. ✓
S. P. Heilman, Lebanon County.
Julius F. Sachse, Chester County. ✓
Benjamin Whitman, Erie County.
C. P. Humrich, Cumberland County.
Benjamin M. Nead, Franklin County.
Daniel Eberly, Adams County. ✓
Maurice C. Eby, Dauphin County. ✓
John S. Stahr, Lancaster County.
J. Max Hark, Lancaster County. ✓

E. O. Lyte, Lancaster County.

George F. Baer, Berks County.

Edwin Albright, Lehigh County. ✓

Jere. A. Hess, Northampton County.

E. H. Rauch, Carbon County. ✓

Theodore E. Schmauk, Lebanon County. ✓

Grant Weidman, Lebanon County. ✓

F. K. Levan, Luzerne County. ✓

James A. Beaver, Centre County.

Boyd Crumrine, Washington County.

S. W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia.

H. A. Muhlenberg, Berks County.

Then, after a motion had been passed to proceed to temporary organization, the Rev. John S. Stahr, D.D., President of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., nominated as chairman the Hon. George F. Baer, of Reading, Pa., who was unanimously chosen.

Thereupon the following prayer was offered up by the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, of Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pa.:

PRAYER.

Lord, God, our Father, who art in heaven, Thou God of our fathers, we praise Thee and acknowledge Thee to be the Lord. We thank Thee, that Thou hast permitted us to gather together in this Convention so auspiciously for the purpose we have in view, and we humbly beseech Thee to look down in favor upon us, and to bless us in our undertaking. We praise Thee, O Lord, for this fair land Thou hast given us, and for the liberty of con-

science we have enjoyed therein. We praise Thee for the frugal, industrious, pious ancestry we may look back upon, and for the blessing upon their labors, which have made the wilderness to blossom as the rose. We praise Thee for the Christian faith of our fathers and for the transplanting of the earnest German piety of earlier years to these shores. We praise Thee for the school houses and the churches that dot our lands, and for the testimony they have borne unto Thy Holy Name. But we would fain confess before Thee, O Lord, that we have not ever walked in the paths of the holy faith we knew, nor ever lived up to the high ideals of our fathers, and we beseech Thee to mercifully forgive our many sins and shortcomings, and to inspire us to reveal in our present lives the deep-flowering German piety of former days to the honor of Thy name. ✕ Grant that we as a society may not be filled with a spirit of self-glorification, but that in our efforts to perpetuate the noble deeds of our German ancestors, we may be moved to emulate their virtues, to avoid their faults, and to testify by our lives to the influence of worthy parentage. Grant that the labors of this society may result in a more glowing patriotism for the land where our fathers settled, and for whose weal they labored, in a sanctified patriotism, desirous of having this country become, be and remain a Christian nation. ✕ Grant that nothing may be done contrary to the spirit of Thy holy law, and then graciously cause us and our undertaking to prosper. Hear us, we beseech Thee, in these our imperfect supplications for the sake of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Redeemer, to Whom, with Thee, and

the Holy Spirit, be honor and glory, now and evermore
AMEN.

On assuming the Chair, the Hon. George F. Baer said:
"Gentlemen of the Convention, permit me to thank you
for this compliment. I will reserve speech making until
after the address of welcome. I have the honor, there-
fore, to introduce to you the Hon. E. K. Martin, of Lan-
caster."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. Martin spoke as follows:

Bancroft says of the Germans in America: "Neither
they nor their descendants have laid claim to all that is
their due." This may be attributable partly to language,
partly to race, instincts and hereditary tendencies. Quiet
in their tastes, deeply absorbed in the peaceful vocations
of life, undemonstrative to the verge of diffidence, without
clannish propensities, they have permitted their more ag-
gressive neighbors to deny them a proper place even on
the historic page.

At the close of the Thirty Year's war there ran through
Protestant Germany a broad line; upon the one side of
that line stood the followers of Luther and Zwingli, of
Melanchthon and Calvin—these were the Church people;
upon the other side stood Menno Simon and "The Sepa-
ratists"—these were the Sect people. It was a line which
divided persecution by new boundaries, and left the fag-
got and the stake in new hands, for the Peace of West-
phalia had thrown the guarantees of its powerful protec-
tion only over the one side of this Protestant division. It

was a line which in the New World, though less discernible than in the Old, is only becoming obliterated in the widening philanthropy of our own times.

We meet here to-day in the home of the descendants of the Sect people, where, perhaps more than anywhere else in America, have been preserved in their original purity, the thoughts, the faith, the habits, the ways of living, even the dress of the Reformation period.

When "the news spread through the Old World that William Penn, the Quaker, had opened an asylum to the good and the oppressed of every nation, and Humanity went through Europe gathering up the children of misfortune," our forefathers came out from their hiding places in the forest depths and the mountain valleys which the sun never penetrated, clad in homespun, their feet shod with wood, their dialects oftentimes unintelligible to each other. There was scarcely a family among them which could not be traced to some ancestor burned at the stake for conscience sake. Judge Pennypacker says: "Their whole literature smacks of fire. Besides a record like theirs the sufferings of Pilgrim and Quaker seem trivial." And yet, my friends, even the German schoolboy is taught to regard these Pilgrim sacrifices of a handful of Englishmen as the noblest ever laid upon the altars of conscience and humanity. The story of their sufferings, which at most extended over a few generations and a small area of territory, has been told and retold with distressing particularity. There is not an event or object from the departure from Delftshaven to the chair of Carver and the pot and platter of Miles Standish, which have not been held up to veneration by poet, painter and orator.

But in the noisy clamor for worldly recognition our people have gone their silent, uncomplaining way, and their story is yet to be told; and they have not been entirely unmindful of worldly attributes, either. They have simply discriminated. While New England, with her stony acres, is fast becoming depopulated by the sons of the Puritan, and her old homesteads are empty or occupied by an alien race, the descendants of our ancestors live in the first agricultural county of the United States, shape its destiny, control its life, hold its lands by ancient indentures, supplemented by grants from father to son reaching backward in one ever-strengthening chain of titles to the original patents of Penn, implanting in a glorious Commonwealth a true conservatism and adorning it continually with renewed evidences of prosperity and thrift.

I know you will pardon me for having taken this type of German-American life with which I am most familiar as an illustration of the thought which this society has been formed to emphasize. What may be said of the Lancaster county German and the descendants of the Sect people may be said of the German descendants of the early immigrants of every class. We of the nineteenth century have not been sufficiently mindful of that glorious history which with rigid simplicity, and stout self-denial, so long and so successfully resisted Roman absolutism in Europe during the fifteenth century. We have failed to preserve with true fidelity the records of the great pioneer period of Pennsylvania, when our forefathers broke in upon the forest and helped to plant

the foundations of our National life. We do not sufficiently share the pride that their glorious names have given to the Revolutionary period when this Government took shape, and to the magnificent army of German-American statesmen, and warriors and patriots from that hour to this. The descendants of the old Knickerbockers have a Holland Society in New York, the pride of membership in which is held with more favor than across the water they regard a royal mark or garter. The Huguenots preserve in their organized circles the history of the grand old Frenchmen who stood for civil and religious liberty in the face of axe and faggot, and their descendants yearly assemble in our seaboard cities to congratulate themselves upon the blood of the martyrs which flows in their veins.

The New England Society—They have a banquet every night, I think; at least an issue of the New York *Tribune* would not be complete without some account of their meeting somewhere.

And yet I say to you, fellow Germans, if you will turn to the history of your ancestors, and read the story of their sufferings, persecutions, stout abnegation through eight centuries in which cruel selfishness and heartless bigotry assumed the wardship of conscience, you will find that the trials of the ancestors of these feasting Puritans, great as they were, compared with the trials of your own people, are as the waters of Marah beside the plagues of Egypt.

But this gathering here is an earnest of the fact that the Pennsylvania-German, who has been called a sleeping

giant, is about to bestir himself, and I welcome you to nor midst to inaugurate the great undertaking.

Lancaster county, which glories in being a typical Pennsylvania-German community, bids you thrice welcome to her borders. Lancaster city, where every heart-throb is in sympathy with the German-American life, bids you welcome.

RESPONSE BY MR. BAER:

Gentlemen:—The duty devolves upon me as Chairman of this Convention to make a brief response to the high words of praise in which the kindly welcome of the citizens of Lancaster has been extended to the descendants of the early Pennsylvania-Germans assembled here to-day.

It is meet and right that the first meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Convention should be held here, in the heart of Eastern Pennsylvania; here in Lancaster County, the garden-spot of Pennsylvania, made such by the industry, thrift and taste of the early German settlers.

It is singular that the true character, mission and work of the early Pennsylvania-Germans, the influence they exerted, and the part they took in the struggle for independence and the formation of our government, should be so completely ignored or misunderstood. Some of our friends are disposed to attach the whole blame to the New England and the English historians. It is undoubtedly true that as a rule they have utterly failed to understand our people, and do not regard them as factors in the history of the nation. But which of you, looking honestly into the matter, can fail to see that the blame

falls as much on the German descendants as on the historians of this and of former days? Have we not been remiss in asserting the truth of History? Have we not been indifferent to the good deeds and fame of our ancestry? Have not many of us in acquiring an English tongue, lost all interest in our Teutonic ancestors, and become disposed to regard the general order of our American national life as an English development pure and simple?

When we recall the fact, that at the time of the Declaration of Independence, nearly one-half of the population of Pennsylvania was German, we may well ask ourselves: "How comes it that in the many stories of this struggle for independence, the German figures so indifferently on the pages of written history."

The answer is not difficult. You must remember that Pennsylvania was an English colony, regulated and controlled by English laws and customs. The thousands of Germans, Swiss and Dutch who migrated here on the invitation of Penn, came without ability to speak the English language, and without any knowledge, except that derived from general report, of the customs and habits of thought of the English people. They went vigorously to work to clear the wilderness and establish homes. They were sober, religious, orderly, industrious and thrifty. The reports the earlier settlers made to their friends at home of the prosperity and liberty they enjoyed in their new homes, induced from year to year many others to come. Their numbers increased so much as to alarm the proprietary officials. Logan wanted their immigration prevented by Act of Parliament, "for fear the colony would in time be lost to the crown." He wrote a

letter in which he says: "The numbers from Germany at this rate will soon produce a German colony here, and perhaps such a one as Britain received from Saxony in the Fifth Century." As early as 1747, one of the proprietary Governors attributed the prosperity of the Pennsylvania colony to the thrift, sobriety and good characters of the Germans. Numerous as they were, because this was in its government a purely English colony, the part they took in its public affairs was necessarily limited. The Government officials and the vast majority of the members of the Assembly were all English. During the long struggle in the Colonies to adjust the strained relations with Great Britain, the Germans were seemingly indifferent. They saw no practical gain in surrendering the Penn Charter, and Proprietary Government, under which they had obtained their homes, for the direct rule of the British King. They could not understand the distinction between King and Parliament. The attempts to condemn the acts of the King's Parliament and to praise the King, were without meaning to them. They had long learned not to put their trust in princes. Long before the Commonwealth of England was created, the people who spoke their language, practiced their religion, and loved freedom, had established the Dutch Republic and the Swiss Confederation. When, therefore, in 1776, the issue was suddenly enlarged into a broad demand for final separation from Great Britain, and the creation of a Republic, all their traditional love of freedom was fully aroused.

Under the Proprietary rule, although constituting

nearly one-half the population of the colony, they were practically without representation in the General Assembly, and without voice in the Government. The right of "electing or being elected" to the Assembly was confined to natural born subjects of England, or persons naturalized in England or in the province, who were 21 years old, and freeholders of the province owning fifty acres of seated land, and at least twelve acres improved, or worth clear fifty pounds and a resident for two years. Naturalization was not the simple thing it now is. The conditions were exceptionally severe, and comparatively few Germans qualified themselves to vote.

The delegates to the Colonial Congress were selected by the General Assembly. In November, 1775, the Assembly instructed the Pennsylvania delegates not to vote for separation from Great Britain. The majority of the delegates were against separation. The Assembly refused to rescind the instructions of November, 1775. The efforts to have the naturalization laws and the oath of allegiance to the King repealed, failed. At the election for new members in May, 1776, in Philadelphia, three out of four of those elected were opposed to separation. The situation was most critical. Independence and union were not possible without Pennsylvania. Geographically, she was midway between the Colonies. She was one of the wealthiest and strongest. Her government was in the hands of those opposed to separation. One course only remained. Peaceful efforts in the Assembly to enfranchise the Germans, by repealing the naturalization laws and oath of allegiance, had failed, and now this must be

accomplished by revolution, because their enfranchisement would give the friends of liberty and union an overwhelming and aggressive majority. This was the course resolved on. The Philadelphia Committee called a conference of committees of the Counties. On the 18th of June, 1776, this provincial conference, numbering one hundred and four, met in Philadelphia. The German counties were represented no longer by English Tories. There were leading Germans in the delegations from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Northampton, York, Bucks and Berks. In Berks, the loyalist Biddle gives place to eight prominent Germans, headed by Gov. Hiester, Cols. Hunter, Eckert and Lutz.

The proprietary government of Pennsylvania, with its Tory Assembly, was overthrown—foundation, pillar and dome.

This conference called a Provincial Convention to frame a new Government. On the petition of the Germans, the members of that Convention were to be elected by persons qualified to vote for Assembly, and by the military associators (volunteers), being freemen twenty-one years of age, resident in the province one year. This gave the Germans the right to vote. Thus says Bancroft: "The Germans were incorporated into the people and made one with them." The 19th of June, 1776, enfranchised the Germans, and made the Declaration of Independence possible.

The Provincial Conference signed a paper declaring their willingness to concur in a vote of Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent States. Penn-

sylvania's attitude was no longer doubtful. The Tories saw that with the German vote and power in the colony against them, the cause of the King was hopeless. There were no German Tories. The effect of this new order of things was felt instantly throughout the Colonies. When on July 2, 1776, the Colonial Congress reached a vote on the resolution declaring the Colonies free and independent States, the vote of Pennsylvania was cast in its favor by three of its delegates, Franklin, Wilson and Morton. Dickinson and Morris stayed away. Willing and Humphrey were present, but did not vote.

You see, it is absolutely true, that, as the English people of the province were divided in 1776, the Germans were the potential factors in securing the essential vote of Pennsylvania for the Declaration of Independence.

These are pregnant facts worthy of marked notice in the story of Independence, which hitherto have received slight attention from historians, and have not been shouted from the hilltops by the descendants of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

Throughout the Revolution, these Germans, called by the New England Historian Parkman "dull and ignorant boors—a character not wholly inapplicable to the great body of their descendants," were the steadfast defenders of the new Republic. Dr. Stillé, in his recent admirable "Life of Dickinson," concedes that "no portion of the population was more ready to defend its homes, or took up arms more willingly in support of the American cause." Washington, when in Philadelphia after the war, testified his high appreciation of the hearty support the Germans

gave him, and the cause he represented, by worshipping with his family in the old German church on Race street.

The descendants of the Pennsylvania-Germans have settled all over the West, contributing to Ohio, Illinois and other Western States, the same sturdy, honest population that characterizes Pennsylvania. From Revolutionary times until now, they have borne an honorable part in the Nation's history and progress. In every work, in times of trial, in peace, and war, they have shown themselves the equals of the best in the land.

It is high time, therefore, men of Pennsylvania-German descent, that some action should be taken to assert the truth of history. Let this meeting be the beginning of a fixed determination to see that justice is done our ancestors for the part they took and the influence they exerted in the creation, development and support of this glorious Republic. Although they came here from Germany, they were as truly American as any of the English speaking people. They have never claimed any other nationality. In the same spirit, we do not propose to organize a German society, to praise our ancestors as Germans, or to bother with foreign German problems, or customs. We have too many organizations in this land whose sole concern is with Old World conditions. We are Americans, and as such let us frown upon the insolence that seeks to exalt any other than the American flag. It is only because our ancestors became thoroughly American, and as such brought whatever was good in their old German training to the work of establishing this free American government, that we have a right to organize this

society. We will not come in conflict with other similar organizations. No man can go further than I will to praise the part the Puritans took in the formation of this government. They are in many things narrow, contracted and selfish, but they have great virtues, and some that we might well imitate. We are a little slow, perhaps too conservative to be very brilliant, but then we are sure and safe, and in the long run this counts. (Applause.)

Neither would I detract from the great part the Scotch-Irish took in Pennsylvania. They stood shoulder to shoulder with the Pennsylvania-Germans in the great contest I have described and in the early organization of this government, and they are entitled to all praise. They have their organizations to perpetuate the undying fame of their ancestors, and it is right that we should follow their example.

It is in this spirit, therefore, that we are assembled here to-day; and I hope that what we shall do will be wisely done; that the society we shall organize will reflect honor upon our ancestors and incite our descendants to a just appreciation of their character and worth.

The attention of the chair being called to the absence of a secretary, nominations for that office were received as follows:

E. W. S. Parthemore nominated Frank R. Diffenderffer. Nominations closed and he was declared elected.

The report of the local committee was next in order, and the Rev. Dr. John S. Stahr reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

As chairman of the Local Committee, I have only a partial report to make. In the first place—but before I proceed to say what the committee has done I wish to state how this committee came to be appointed. Those of the gentlemen who were present at the convention of the preliminary conference will recollect that a committee was appointed to issue a call. That committee thought that there ought to be a local committee of arrangements and it was accordingly appointed. Now, as chairman of that committee, I wish to say that we have done three things. We have, in the first place, made arrangements for this meeting; we have secured the Court House; we have tried to secure a comfortable place in which to transact your business. In the second place we have tried to assist the committee appointed to send out invitations and to secure the attendance here of representative Pennsylvania-Germans.

Of course, in this matter we have felt the difficulty under which we labored. We did not have lists from the different counties; but we have done the best we could. The Secretary of the Committee of the Preliminary Conference has been diligent in sending out invitations. It was impossible to reach everybody, but if we form ourselves into a missionary society to-day, I hope we shall be able to reach all Pennsylvania-Germans and secure them for members of this body. It was thought that in order to secure the successful prosecution of the business which brings us together we ought to have the draft of a constitution before us. The preparation of a constitution

necessarily is a pretty difficult piece of work. We have, therefore, met together, we have deliberated over this matter and we have prepared a draft of a constitution which will presently be read by the Secretary of our Committee. I wish to say, however, that we do not presume to offer this constitution as one which you ought necessarily to adopt, and what we present in the shape of a constitution is merely in the way of suggestion. We have tried to do the best we could. There are a number of points in the constitution, I know, concerning which there will be a difference of opinion; and whether or not you agree with what we have done on the subject of membership and other points which will come up for consideration here, you will please understand that we have tried to be as liberal as we possibly could; whilst at the same time we may have felt that in some things we might have drawn the lines more closely than we have.*

GERMAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA SENDS GREETING.

The chair here announced the presence of a committee of gentlemen from the German Society of Philadelphia, who had been appointed to present its respects and good wishes to this convention.

Prof. Oswald Seidensticker, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, and of said committee, said:

Mr. President: The German Society of Philadelphia, founded in the year 1764, has had a long and honorable

* The gentlemen who served on this Committee were as follows: J. S. Stahr, *Chairman*; J. Marx Hark, *Secretary*; John B. Warfel, R. K. Buehrle, J. W. B. Bausman, E. K. Martin and F. R. Diefenderfer.

career. Whilst devoted mainly to objects of charity, it has for a long time been entirely in sympathy with the objects which this newly-formed society is going to pursue exclusively. For a number of years the Society has been collecting matters pertaining to the Pennsylvania-Germans. There was also connected with the German Society an advanced society or verein, which pursued exactly the same objects which this society will pursue. They held their meetings in the homes of the members of the society and may be considered as a branch of it.

I will not delay your proceedings further than to say that the German Society takes great interest in and conveys its good wishes for the success of this Society. (Applause.)

General Louis Wagner, also of said Committee, then spoke as follows:

It is a matter of regret that the President of the German Society was not able to come with us. We are here as the representative of this, the oldest Society in Pennsylvania, to bid it God-speed, and we are anxious to become members of this new Society at the regular and proper time.

By the CHAIR.

If there is no objection, I suggest that these delegates from the German Society be admitted to the floor and be given the privilege of participating in our proceedings.

There was no objection, and the two gentlemen were invited to the courtesies of the Convention.

The draft of the proposed constitution was next read

by the Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., of Lancaster, Pa., secretary of the local committee.

The Chair further asked what order or disposition the Convention would make of the proposed constitution, and suggested that two committees be appointed, one to take up exclusively the subject of membership, as being possibly the most important feature in the constitution; and the other committee to take up the general features of the constitution and report at the afternoon meeting.

The Chair still further suggested that all announce their names and residences when they rise and speak.

By PROF. I. S. GEIST, of Marietta, Pa.:

It seems to me the name suggested by that paper might be changed to the German Society of Pennsylvania. It is a Society that is to be in this state, and it is a Society of the descendants of the Germans.

By the REV. DR. JOHN S. STAHR:

The course suggested by the President, I think, is a proper one, to refer this constitution to a committee, or to several committees, and then it will be in order to debate upon it.

It was then moved that two committees be appointed, the one to report on membership and the other on the remainder of the Constitution. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Chair asked what the size of these committees should be.

H. A. Muhlenberg, Esq., of Reading, Pa., moved that each Committee consist of five members. The motion was seconded and carried.

By the CHAIR.

Will the Convention name the members?

The Rev. Dr. John S. Stahr suggested that the Chair name the committees.

The Rev. Paul de Schweinitz inquired whether it would not be well to call the roll by counties and find out who were present.

The Chair suggested that all persons report their names and addresses to the Secretary, and for that purpose the Convention took an intermission of ten minutes.

A motion was then carried to have the Secretary call a list of the counties, and as the counties were called, the gentlemen in attendance to give their names. The following delegates were reported as present so far as could be ascertained:

Berks.—Hon. George F. Baer, Esq., Geo. C. Heckman, Esq., Col. Thos. C. Zimmerman, Samuel A. Baer, H. A. Muhlenberg, Esq., M. L. Montgomery, Esq., Amos Reiff.

Carbon.—E. H. Rauch.

Chester.—Julius F. Sachse, Esq., Isaac W. Urner.

Clearfield.—P. S. Weber.

Cumberland.—C. P. Humerick, Esq.

Dauphin.—Dr. W. H. Egle, Hon. David Mumma, Paul A. Kunkel, Benjamin M. Nead, Maurice C. Eby, E. W. S. Parthemore, D. C. Maurer, H. C. Reinhold, B. F. Myers, Judge A. O. Hiester, Gabriel Hiester, William P. Smull, Dr. John P. Keller, Dr. Nead.

Franklin.—Franklin Keagy.

Lancaster.—J. L. Steinmetz, Esq., Rev. John S. Stahr, D.D., Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., Rev. Chas. L. Fry, F.

R. Diffenderffer, W. M. Franklin, S. M. Sener, Esq., J. W. B. Bausman, Esq., R. K. Buehrle, Ph.D., Rev. D. W. Gerhart, Rev. Theo. Appel, D.D., Prof. Carl. Thorbahn, J. B. Warfel, Esq., E. A. Becker, C. Musselman, H. E. Slaymaker, M. J. Brecht, W. D. Weaver, Esq., Major A. C. Reinöhl, T. P. Bowman, E. K. Martin, Esq., city; Geo. H. Richards, Isaac L. Bowman and Rev. J. H. Pennypacker, Columbia; Hon. Esaias Billingsfelt, Adamstown; Christian Keneagy, M.D., Strasburg; Isaac Bushong, Bird-in-Hand; Prof. I. S. Geist, Marietta; W. L. Hershey, Landisville; Rev. John P. Stein, A. O. Newpher, Esq., Millersville; Peter Hershey, Leaman Place; Hon. G. H. Ranck, New Holland; J. R. Hoffer, Mount Joy; John G. Zook, George Hepp, Captain John R. Bricker, Lititz; W. J. Kafroth, West Earl; Rev. A. B. Saylor, Terre Hill; Abram Summy, J. L. Brandt, Marietta; Dr. J. L. Hertz, Lexington; Rev. S. M. Roeder, Elizabethtown; Daniel Herr, Pequea; Dr. E. O. Lyte, Levi S. Reist, Rev. J. W. Meminger, Prof. G. F. Mull, Prof. J. E. Kershner, Rev. John Kohler, D. M. Swarr, Prof. Jos. H. Dubbs, D.D., John W. Appel, Esq., Dr. Thos. G. Appel, Hon. E. S. Hoover, A. J. Kauffman, Esq., Rev. J. W. Hassler, J. Hay Brown, Esq., B. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Hon. Marriott Brosius, Esq., Judge D. W. Patterson, Hon. Henry M. Engle.

Lebanon.—L. L. Grumbine, Esq., Dr. E. Grumbine, Dr. J. R. Heilman, John W. Mish, A. Hess, Henry S. Heilman, J. H. Redsecker, Jacob A. Shindel, Grant Weidman, Esq., Geo. B. Shock, Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., Rev. T. E. Schmauk, B. Frank Hean, C. Shenk.

Lehigh.—Dr. A. R. Horne, Dr. A. J. G. Dubbs, T. H. Diehl, Hon. E. Albright, E. A. Neiser.

Luzerne.—Rev. F. K. Levan, D.D.

Montgomery.—Rev. Dr. C. L. Weiser, J. N. Faust, Samuel Grob, Rev. Matthias Sheeleigh, D.D.

Northampton.—J. F. Beitel, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Rev. C. D. Levan, Hon. Jere. S. Hess.

Philadelphia.—Rudolph Blankenberg, Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, Gen. Louis Wagner.

Westmoreland.—J. J. Bierer.

York.—Henry L. Fisher, Esq., Hon. A. Hiestand Glatz, Hiram Young, Jos. S. Keagy.

M. D. Larned, Associate Professor of German in Johns-Hopkins University, was among the visitors.

It was suggested that a member from each county be represented on the Committee on Constitution.

By the CHAIR.

Will Lansacter county name one member for each of these committees?

The roll of counties was then called and the names and addresses of those present taken, after which the chair announced the following committees:

Committee on Membership—H. A. Muhlenberg, Berks county; Samuel Grob, Montgomery county; F. K. Levan, Luzerne county; W. H. Egle, Dauphin county; Grant Weidman, Lebanon county.

Committee on Constitution—L. L. Grumbine, Lebanon county; H. L. Fisher, York county; J. S. Hess, Northampton county; Julius F. Sachse, Chester county; A. R. Horne, Lehigh county.

By the CHAIR:

The next thing in order is the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization.

A motion for the appointment of such committee was seconded and carried, and the Chair appointed the following on said committee: John S. Stahr, Lancaster county; E. W. S. Parthemore, Dauphin county; H. A. Muhlenberg, Berks county; Hiram Young, York county; J. H. Redsecker, Lebanon county.

After the preliminary business, the convention listened to the following address in Pennsylvania-German, by E. H. Rauch, of Mauch Chunk, on

“DE OLTA UN NEIA TZEITA.”

Ich con on nix bessers denka os a pawr wardt sawga weaga de olta un neia tzeita. Suppose mer mista now widder tzurick gæ ivver fooftzich yohr, un laiva we sellamohls? Denk a mohl drau, ainer het business in Pittsburg, un mist dort si in dri odder feer dawg. Ar kent's net du in wennicher os sex dawg in der stage we se ols gataveled sin sellamohls. Un suppose eber het in sella dawga bahawpt os de tzeit yeamohls coomd wann ainer mit feer odder finf hoonert onnera, all in ainer foor ob shtarta con fun doh om sivva uhr owets, un im same grossa foorwaisa, os runn'd ona geil, ins bet gæ, un goot shlofa, un der naights morya om sivva uhr uf wecka un grawd ous der foor in de shtadt Pittsburg shteppe, un ins grose wærtshouse shteppe, un ins grose wærtshouse, east'n morya-essa un don si bisness tenda in a pawr shtund, un d'no widder in der shteam foor tzurick un by siner fraw un fomelia aw landa un si naucht essa nemma derhame alles inside fun feer un tzwansich shtoond! Wann aner for fooftsich yohr tzurick contend het os mer yeamohls so travella con,

sex, odder sivva hoonert mile in ame dawg, so ainer hetta se grawd ei gshpart im norra house. Un suppose ebber het sellamohls bahawpt os de tzeit coom'd os de leit in unserm lond all de particulars laisa kenna in de tzeitunga wass g'happened is om dawg tzufore in Deitahlond, Eng-lond un all de hawpt shtedt in der gonsa welt, un os leit direct mitnonner shwetza kenna wann se aw fooftsich odder a hoonert mile fun annonner sin—so ainer, os pro-weert het de leit so saucha weis maucha, hetta se aw ins norra house gadu.

Awer, doh sin mer now. Mer kenna all sell du, un noch feel mainer. Eb mer awer om end feel besser laiva con ich net exactly sawga. Denk amohl drau, in de olta tzeit a hut mer'n whiskey jigger kawfa kenna for drei cent; heit kushts tzain cent gusht for 's common shtuft ous'm Kitzelderfer si shwartzzy buttle. Sellamohls hut mer'n cent batzawlt for feer cigars; heitich dawgs kusht ea cigar finf cent. Un so wars sheer mit ollas soonst. De leit waura sellamohls shpawrsom, awer se hen doch goot galaib'd, un waura goot tzufridda. Ainer os finf daussend dawler wærdt property g'aignt hut war'n reicher mon considered. Der bauer's dawg lainer os regular g'shafft hut for fartsich cent der dawg un si kusht hut geld ganunk safa kenna in sex odder sivva yohr for'n bauerei kawfa un a pawr hoonert druf batzawla. Un de leit era parlors sellamohls waura im grandshta shtyle uf g'fixed mit roat un gail shtraifich loompa carpet, 'n shpiggle-glaws im a mahogany frame, 'n holb dootzend shteel, 'n feer eckicher huls uffa, un aw'n plotz im eck fum parlor for's shpinrawd un der hoshpel.

Un se hen ols'n coryoser waig g'hot for deala mit rascals un deeb. Wann se ols so ainer ferwisht hen, om batreega odder shtaila, don hen se'n grawd in de jail g'shteckd. Awer heitich dawgs du'n se for common de shmartshta deeb in de grossa offissa ni'lecta, un yusht so karls os olta hussa, odder'n shtick flaish un so sauch shtaila cooma in de jail.

Es war in de olta tzeita we unser foreeltra fun Deitshlond in Pennsylvania aw galand sin, un according tzu a dale leit, noch gor in unsera dawga, sin de Deitsha leit dick-keppich, grose-feesich, dumm un dobbich. Well, now, is sell wohr? For now ous finna we dumm un dobbich os de Pennsylvania Deitsha sin, travel amohl dorrich so counties we Lenkeshter, Lebanon, Barricks, Lechaw, Northampton, Yorrick un onnera fun der same awrt, un du finnsht ivverall de beshta bauereia, mit goota pushta fensa, grossa Schweitzer sheira, first rata geil, fatty uxa, shainy, shmarta un g'sunta weibsleit, un frisha un fetta bubbalin; shtup on anes fun so pletz un ich insures os du grawd derhame feelsht unner Deitsha leit. Wann's middawg is, haists, "coom, huck dich doh on der dish un ess mit; nems we mer's hen; helf der selwer on si net blaid." Dort uf sellam dish is fum beshta flaish, longa un frisha brodwærsh, un sheer olles goots os mer denka con. Es is evva'n rale Deitshes middawg essa, un es nemmd amonet long for ousfinna os de dumma un dobbicha Deitsha anyhow wissa we mer goot, airlich un monneerlich laibt uff'm beshta lond in der gonsa welt.

Awer, we is mit de ivver ous shmarta leit os yusht English shwetza? Un wo wohna se? Ei, marshtens on

so pletz os we drunna in der Jrsey, wo der drooka sond sex tzull deaf is in der midda shtrose; wo de shtawka fensa um tzomma fowla sin; wo de beshta corps os se raisa kenna is wull-kraut, dishtla, wockashtæ un huckel-baira hecka; wo era live shtock is marahtens possams, nauchteila, rossle-ahlonga un de sei so mawger os se knep in era shwens binna missa os se net unner der deer ins wohnhouse ni shloopa keena. In so umgaigenda finnd mer gor kæ dumma odder dobbicha Deitscha. Dort sin se hoch awrtich, un shmart, un shwetza English. Awer ich, for my dale, bin g'satisfied mit 'em Pennsylvania Deitscha waig dorrich de welt tzu travella. Ich bin's net yusht agreed awer ich mus confessa os es mich ols noch gor a winnich hoch-meetich feela maucht wan'n ormer, mit-leidicher, holb ferhoongerter dude mer's fore shmeist os ich nix bin os yusht'n commoner Pennsylvania Deitscher.

Then was read the following paper, by Col. T. C. Zimmerman, of Reading, entitled

"PURITAN AND CAVALIER? WHY NOT THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN?"

In looking over the list of those selected to speak at this meeting, and realizing the discomfoting fact that the words of Mercury are harsh after the songs of Apollo, it was with a good deal of misgiving that I accepted the invitation of your Committee to say anything here to-day. Nor could I quite understand the purport of this invitation, unless it was intended that my remarks should add dryness to the otherwise sparkling excellence of a tempting literary feast. If, therefore, what follows

herewith should suggest only a mere passing whiff of that fleeting, fragrant quality of dryness which imparts to the enlivening virtues of champagne its chief zest, I shall be satisfied.

Be this as it may, I hope it may go better with you than it once did with Abraham Lincoln, after he had been shaken up in his boat in a storm in Chesapeake Bay. When he complained of the feeling of gastronomic uncertainty which one suffers on the water, a young staff officer rushed up to him with a bottle of extra dry champagne and said: "This is the cure for that sort of an ill." To which the President made answer: "No, young man, I have seen too many fellows seasick ashore from drinking that very article."

That we may successfully transmit the historic memories of our forefathers, and preserve their traditions and records—just as Greece, in letters, "laid her hands to transmit an Apostolic succession of memory on the bowed and studious head of the modern world"—such, I understand, is the purpose of this meeting.

An organization with such an end in view, cannot fail to rescue from oblivion many precious memories. Just as literature is the immortality of speech, so will the collection and preservation of swiftly-receding and nearly-forgotten events be imbued with an imperishable life. In this way will be recalled the pride and glory of our ancestral virtues, and the records of as good a people as ever grappled with the hosts of Cæsar, and marched under the banner that threw its shadow over thrones and armies, be saved.

Years ago—so goes the story—a Marshal of France was sneered at by the haughty nobles of Vienna, who, boasting of their long line of descent, refused to associate with him because of his humble origin, when he said: "I am an ancestor; you are only descendants." No such ignoble pride pervades the Pennsylvania-Germans of to-day. As descendants of a class of early immigrants whose achievements, although quite as important as those of their more self-assertive brethren, we stand here proud of our ancestry, humble, patient, unobtrusive though it may have been.

It is not, however, a one-sided racial egotism that seeks expression here to-day—no assertion of self-superiority vaunting its vanity before the world. Nor is the occasion of this gathering due to a re-kindling of the spirit of liberty that had its inspiration in the patriotic heart of Germany, which centuries ago rushed forth out of the deep repose of its woods like the breath of thunder, and, amid its revealed lightnings, lit up the popular heart with an ardor touched as by Promethean fire. It is, rather, the recognition, in a formal way, of the work of our forefathers as a formative force in the upbuilding of our national system.

The descendants of the Cavalier and Puritan, of the Huguenot and Netherlander, with engaging gallantry and fervid eloquence, in their effort to preserve a sort of historical equilibrium, never grow weary in telling the story of their virtues. Apropos, May 16, 1891, a Scotch-Irish Congress will assemble at Louisville, Ky., with a view no doubt to effect a permanent organization of this brave,

shrewd, sturdy, liberty-loving people. It may be gratifying to know that our own State will be well represented there. The descendants of this noble lineage, and of the Puritan and Cavalier, the Huguenot and Netherlander, fully realize, as they should, that great deeds cannot die—that they live in the forms and in the language which centuries cannot efface. As with our own ancestry, they came to this country “like a dawn, wherein a beam had slanted forward, falling in a land of promise, whose fruit would follow.”

For almost the first time, in a systematic way, the Pennsylvania-German is demanding recognition for the part he took in the great national drama. And what an important service he rendered in laying the foundations of this Commonwealth. Said a brother editor of this city in his paper recently: “The Scotch-Irish influence has been stamped indelibly on our institutions and the fierce mastery of law, organization and nature. But the German—philosophic, calm, brave and patient—has been building noble and imperishable the superstructure of our greatness upon the foundations of the forefathers.”

Cradled into freedom by hated injustice, and richly dowered with conscience and the sterner virtues of civilization, our forefathers naturally became a liberty-loving and Christian people. Their earnest and hopeful spirit, in full sympathy with the upswelling tide which marked the triumphs of humanity, were in fierce contrast with the spirit of languor which finds its chief satisfaction in the pursuit of pleasures that either cloy with their sweets or elude possession as soon as grasped.

And where, let me ask, is there a worthier people? No golden visions haunt their healthy sleep, nor do they have day-dreams of fortunes made by doing nothing. With their sturdy character, modest demeanor, and good, quiet citizenship; making progress in every path of life; with their simple tastes, and contempt for all forms of ostentation and extravagance; with candor, honesty and fair dealing as the foundations of their success in life, what need of rhetorical artifice in depicting the full-rounded manhood of these people. They are of a kind in whose estimation almost any honest employment is more respectable than idleness or ignoble ease.

As with the German immigrant of to-day, so with the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania in the early days of this country. They did not look upon the United States as an El Dorado, but as the best country under heaven for a man or woman willing to work, and Germans are workers. They had heard of this new country, with its promise of fertility and loveliness and enduring treasures. It was to them a sort of Elysium which had long been prefigured in the chambers of a delighted expectancy.

Filled with high hopes and aglow with a restless energy, the lives and destinies of these people, which at home had been hardened under years of severe discipline and surrounded with scenes of disappointment and joyless stagnation, were upon reaching our shores lifted into the light where "paradise found its fancied parallels;" where the earliest glimpses of this fair land must have been to them like the influence of the premonition of a first passion when

"Every bird of Eden bursts
In carol, every bud in flower."

Typical as was the serene and wholesome life of our forefathers when they came over to this country, the same pacific conditions are observable in much of the life of their descendants throughout Eastern Pennsylvania to-day. What a picture of sweet content it that described by Whittier in "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," where he says of Pastorius:

Glad even to tears he heard the robin sing
His song of welcome to the western spring,
And the blue-bird borrowing from the sky his wing.
And when the miracle of autumn came,
And all the woods with many-colored flame
Of splendor, making summer's greenness tame,
Burned unconsumed, a voice without a sound
Spoke to him from each kindled bush around,
And made the strange, new landscape holy ground!

* * * * *
Who knows what goadings in their sterner way
O'er jagged ice, relieved by granite gray,
Blew round the men of Massachusetts Bay?
What hate of heresy the east wind woke?
What hints of pitiless power and terror spoke
In waves that on their iron coast-line broke?

Be it as it may; within the land of Penn
The sectary yielded to the citizen,
And peaceful dwelt the many-creeded men.

Hegel was undoubtedly right in declaring that the German spirit is the spirit of the new world. As early as 1790, when the total population of Pennsylvania did not exceed 435,000 there were already 145,000 Germans.

It is estimated that from this stock have sprung descendants in this State to the number of 1,200,000, and that within the past seventy years about 4,600,000 German immigrants have come to this country—as some one aptly puts it—“every man of them with four hands.” They came from every part of Germany and Austria, and they were of all trades except those of gentleman, idler and tramp.

What their influence on the wealth, the development, and progress of this country is, it is impossible to estimate. It, however, forms no inconsiderable part, and as to the future, in the language of Andrew D. White, formerly United States Minister to Germany, “the healthful element of German thought will aid powerfully in evolving a future for this land purer in its politics, nobler in its conception of life, more beautiful in the bloom of art, more precious in the fruitage of character.”

This tide of immigration continues with unabated flow. Indeed, owing to the abnormal movement of German population to this country, agricultural workers have become so scarce in Germany as to greatly alarm many sagacious German economists. This fact will be the more apparent when it is learned that during the past year the German Government established a newspaper whose motive is the diminution of emigration and the exploitation of the colonies. So eager are the people to emigrate (I quote from an official report to our State Department) “that men walk 100 miles by devious and obscure routes and by-ways to escape the Austrian gendarmes and to find some road that leads to the United States.” “All roads no lon-

ger lead to Rome," says this official, "but all highways and seaways lead to America." He adds: "No one who has lived awhile in the German countryside but feels anew the conviction that in patient and painstaking industry, thrift, and the serious character which is anti-revolutionary and truly civic, the Germans are the most admirable people on the continent of Europe."

In many portions of our own State the descendants of the Pennsylvania-German settlers are to-day the central influence and impelling power of a large proportion of the industrial, commercial, educational and agricultural activities. They are not only on your farms and in your workshops, but at your bars, in your pulpits, in your colleges, on your newspapers. They have become teachers, professors, scientists, Judges, Senators, Congressmen, Governors—aye, in every calling in life, be it high or low, you will find a brilliant array of men—descendants of ancestors who not only made this portion of the State so rich in historic reminiscence and its people so tolerant of religion, but who laid deep the foundations of a stable and enduring prosperity.

Look whereso'er you may, you will find well-nigh countless evidences of German genius and German skill, while along almost every artery of trade are felt the quickening currents of German life. The Germans gave to this country much of the religious conscience that pervades the community. They were the first in America to protest against human slavery. They printed the first edition of the Holy Bible in this country. They issued the first work on the philosophy of teaching. At Ephrata

they made all their own materials, possessed their own plant of paper mill, type foundry and bindery. The colonial army was organized by Von Steuben, a German. Washington's body-guard of fifty-seven men were Germans. The drill-masters of the Continentals were Germans. The bloodiest battle of the Revolution, for the numbers engaged, was fought at Oriskany, N. Y., by the Palatine Germans, headed by Nicholas Herkimer, a German. The preaching and social and personal influence of the Pennsylvania-Germans—led off by Washington's baker-general, Ludwig—did more to decimate by desertion, and weaken by enlightenment the ranks of the Hessians, than all the infantry bullets or artillery balls of militia and Continentals, or the accidents or sickness of war. German and Swiss industries opened the forests of Eastern Tennessee. In Northern Louisiana German and Alsatian settlers were found as early as the time of Louis XV. A German Marylander, Johann Lederer, was the first to explore, in 1669, the country west of the Alleghenies. A German made the first adequate map of Maryland and Virginia. John Zenger, a German printer of New York, was the father of the liberty of the press of this country. The two Conrad Weisers, father and son, were the first interpreters of the Indians. Gen. Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame, who was afterwards the first Speaker of Congress, and his illustrious sire, were Germans. A German-American, J. L. Hassler, created our coast survey. Two Germans, the Roeblings, father and son, planned and set into execution the great Brooklyn bridge. The iron railroad bridges, which span the ravines and rivers of this

continent, were the invention of Wendell Bollman, a German of Baltimore. The father of the canning industry was a German, Willian Numsen, of the same city.

While all this is true and something to be proud of, but little can be said in favor of the perpetuation of the Pennsylvania-German dialect. In other words, notwithstanding the extraordinary vitality of the vernacular, which has survived the wreck of centuries, there need be no undue solicitude about its gradual, but ultimate disappearance from the languages of the earth. Its somewhat limited capabilities have been fully tested by Harbaugh, Horne, Fisher, Rauch and others, all of whose writings show that while the dialect is ample for the ordinary needs of expression, from its inherent limitations it lacks compass and flexibility. But the compulsory teaching of English in our public schools must eventually displace it as a medium of intercourse, even in this section where its lodgment has been so deep-seated and its use so general.

While I yield to none in reverence for the associations of childhood—and the Pennsylvania-German dialect is interwoven with every warp and woof of my early days—and while admitting the value of the vernacular as a help to the understanding of the pure German, with opportunities for appropriating something from its storehouse filled with treasures of human intelligence, it is not a growing indifference to its merits which prompts me to say that, in the category of living tongues, it should take its place as a purely secondary lingual accomplishment.

Tenacious as its life has been, it cannot, of course, lay even the shadow of a claim, as can the dead language of Rome, which exists only by sufferance in the liturgy of an ancient faith, to be "the voice of Empire and of Law, of War and of State; breathing the maxims of the world and not the tenets of the schools;" nor yet like that of Greece, which "speaks to the ear like Italian, to the mind like English;" but it has proved itself good enough for the social and business intercourse of millions of people for hundreds of years.

And now, before closing, I may be permitted to express the hope that in the temple of Good Fellowship the Pennsylvania-German will hereafter take his seat as an honored guest between his more pretentious brethern, the Puritan and the Cavalier. He has been content, heretofore, with a mere passing glimpse of its portals, better satisfied to leave to others the seductive pleasures of the feast, with its tempting viands, its solid comforts, the soothing swirl of its music and all the cognate fascinations of the entertainment, while withdrawing himself to the "sweet silence of restful solitude."

Looking back we see, or seem to see, an ethereal bridge spanning the centuries—one of its approaches supported by the golden traditions and precious memories of a noble ancestry; the other resting upon the deep-laid foundation of an undying reverence and affection of a grateful progeny. Generations of dear ones are clasped in loving embrace across the shadowy structure, and the clasp starts an impulse that is felt along the line of the departed years. Although the farther shore is dim, yet across "the

pulsing stream there are lines of light" by the aid of which the imagination may behold the sainted splendor of sacred shrines whereat our forefathers syllabled their hopes and fears in prayerful petitions, and fond fancy linger lovingly for a little while upon the parental nest where patriotism and valor and all the domestic virtues were tenderly nurtured, and where frugality, honesty and sweet content had their habitation.

Better and far more sacred than "the glowing purple of Tyre, the gold of the Ark, the sapphire and ruby of Persia, the unforgotten spoils of ruined Babylon, that tinged the reveries of the early Christians as they slept in the dens of amphitheatres, waiting death," are the sainted memories of our forefathers, for the successful transmission of which we have organized this day.

May the mellow music of those golden memories, like redolent breathings from some rarer world, sweep with its invisible fingers over every heart-string, until each responsive chord becomes vibrant with the voluptuous swell as of some divine melody.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

The Convention was called to order by the President, the Hon. George F. Baer, who introduced H. L. Fisher, Esq., of York, Pa., who read the following poems, under the general title of

"AUSWAHLEN DER ALTE ZEITE."

AUS "D'E ALTE ZEITE."

Ihr Pennsylvanisch-deutsche Leut,
Ihr brauchet euch net schämme,
Juscht loss der Englisch euch auslache,
Mit seine hoochgelerndte Sache—

Er lernd euch a'h noch könne;
Un's isch en Lerning, net in Bücher,
Wan net so hooch, doch juscht so sicher.

Wu schtammt der *Anglo-Saxon* heer?

Wer leese kan der wees';
Du maagscht's rum drehe wie du wit,
Du kanscht nix annerscht mache mit,
Es isch en Deutscher Käs (case);
Saag was du wit, des isch die Lehr—
Fom Sachsische, dort schtammt er heer.

* * * * *

Mer kan's ah sene üwerall—

Maag hi' geh wu mer will,
Doch sehn'd mer ken so Bauerei',
Ken Leut meh ehrlich, braaf, un frei,
Un fleisig, doch, so schtill:
Sie schtehn for's Recht as wie en Mauer—
Die Pennsylvanisch-deutsche Bauer'.

Sie waare fon de erschte *Settler*
In unser'm schöne Land;
Sie hen a'h for die Freiheit g'fochte,
Noch allemol, un könne's noch dhu—
Sie sin ihr Recht bekann't;
Un wer sei eg'ne *Business* meind,
Der find bei dene Leut fiel Freund.

Die Wohret isch net all gedruckt—
Die Hälft isch noch net g'schriwwe;
Wie kummt's das aus de Folks-geschichte,
Un aus de Englische Gedichte,
Die Deutsche sin gebliwwe?
Hen sie net for die Freiheit g'schritte?
Was hen sie net for's Land gelitte!

Ich könnt fiel Deutsche Naame nenne,
Fon braaf, achtbaare Leut;
Fiel waare, wol, net do gebore,
Doch hen fiel alles do ferlore
For Unabhängigkeit;
Un net so fiel as wie sie heese
Kanscht uf a Dutzend Graabschte leese.

Ihr uralt, Deutsche *Pioneer*
Fon manchem Berg un Dhaal—
Die ungeborne Geschlechte
Errichte, endlich, eure Rechte—
Dauert's lang, doch kummt's amol:
In manchem unbekannte Graab
Schlooft eure lang-fersäumte Schtaab!

Es Unrecht isch, jedoch, so schweer
 As mer's fertraaga kann;
 Doch hoffe mir es kummt e' Zeit—
 Fon uns, zwar, isch sie net meh weit—
 Kummt alles an der Mann;
 Es Recht bleibt oftmols lang fon Haus,
 Doch bleibt's ah, nimmer ewig aus.

* * * * *

Ich bin schun rum gatravelt, fiel,
 Annere Länder sehne;
 Ich waar schun Nort, Sout, East un West,
 Doch welle Landschaft gleich ich's bescht?
 'S isch schö alt Pennsylvani '—
 In Pennsylvanisch muss ich schreiwe—
 In Pennsylvani will ich bleiwe.

E' dhel Leut mache juscht en Schpott
 Fon Pennsylvanisch Deutsch;
 'Sisch net weert meindes, un warum?
 Ei juscht for das, sie sin zu dumm—
 'Sisch juscht ihr Lappigkeit;
 Sie saaga 'sisch fermixt, un lache—
 Ei, so sin all die beschte Sache.

Es isch ken Schprooch in dere Welt
 Wie Pennsylvanisch Deutsch;
 For alle Wort kummt fon 'em Herz,
 Un's hot meh Pfeffer, Salz un Querz—
 Ferloss dich druf, es schneid;
 Wan's Mädél em net will, ferschteh,
 Dan saagt's es schrecklich Wörtli, "Ne!"

Un's geht em besser fon der Zung
 As Englisch—*don't you see?*
 In Englisch saage sie, "*O, yes,*"
 Un ebmols saage sie, "*I guess,*"
 Un ebmols, "*Yes siree,*"
 Doch isch ken Wort das bindt in *Law*,
 Wie's Pennsylvanisch-deutsch-wort, "*Jah!*"

(Die Englische, die, hasse "*Schläng*"—
 Ferloss dich druf—" *you bet;*"
 'Sisch all N. G., oder "*all played out;*"
 'Sisch "*in the soup,*" oder "*up the spout,*"
 Un ebmol's isch's, "*you git,*"
 "*Soft snap,*" "*too thin,*" oder all "*O. K.*"
 En "*kid,*" "*dead beat,*" un—u s w.)

* * * * *

Es war, for alters, so der Weg,
 In so'm'e Deutsche Eck,—
 D'r Parre a'h Schul-Meeschter war,
 Un's Schul-Haus fon d'r Kerich war
 Gewiss net weit eweck;
 Un dort war a'h's alt Parre-haus,
 Ken fertel Meil meh' weiter draus.

* * * * *

Sel alt Schul-haus fergess ich nie,
 Es kummt m'r immer nooch,
 Juscht wie mei Schadde in d'r Sun,
 Den ich net hinnerlosse kan,
 So kummt's m'r immer nooch;
 'S geht immer mit m'r wu ich geh,
 'S schteht immer bei m'r we ich schteh.

* * * * *

Es war ken Thurn un a'h ken Glock
 Uf seller alte Kerich;
 Es war ken Orgel un ken *Choir*,
 Ken Bass-geig, Cymbel, un ken Leier;
 Doch, dorch den alte Berg—
 Dorch Kerich un Berg un Keschte-wald
 Hen hunnert Schtimm, wie e'ne, g'schallt.

* * * * *

O was'n schöne alte Kerich,
 Un was'n Gottes-dinscht!
 Die Kanzel war hooch drowe fescht
 Gebaut, fiel wie'n Schwalme-nescht,
 So wie die Neschter finscht;
 Un weescht du noch, was war dort owe?
 'N Schall-bret, noch fiel höher drowe.

Ich sehn d'r Parre uf d'r Kanzel,
 Ich heer'n's Lied for-leese;
 D'r alt For-singer bassd uf—scharf;
 Ich heer sei Schtimm—wie David's Harf—
 Was anner's kan ich's heese?
 Ich heer sie singe aus dem alte—
 "Wer nur den liebe' Gott lässt walte."

* * * * *

Ich bin dojetz 'mol widder z'rück
 Mei alte Heemet sehne;
 Es guckt gar nimme wie's als hot—
 Die alt Bekante sin all fort,
 Mei Age sin foll Träne;
 Ich ruuf un froog, "Wu sin sie all?"
 D'r Schall antwort, "Wu sin sie all?"

E' dhel sin weit fort Owenaus,
 Weit, weit, fom alte Heerd;
 E' Paar, so alte, sin noch do,
 Un die sin krumm-un-schöp un groh,
 Un fiel sin in d'r Erd;
 Ihr Alter, un a'h wie sie heese,
 Kanscht uf de Schtee im Kerich-hoof leese.

Dort unne am Berg, dort war die Schpring,
 We helle Wässere quelle—
 Dort wu die alte Weide schtehne—
 Wie oft hawich mei G'sicht drin g'sehne!
 Un a'h en Drup Forälle;
 Sel Wasser war doch's aller-bescht—
 Wie oft hawich mei Dorscht mit g'löscht!

Ach! wu isch nau sel alt Wohn-haus,
 Wu ich gebore war?
 Es war gebaut fon b'schlaag'ne Blöck,
 'S war krumm-un-grad in alle Eck—
 So Häus-er sin nau rahr—
 Die alte Blöck hen sie ferseeg't
 For *Schleepers*, unner'n Riegelweeg.

D'r bescht Blatz in d'r ganse Welt,
 D'r ruhigscht un d'r süscht—
 D'r Blatz wu Kummer net hi' kummt
 Wan Winter-wind im Schornschte brummt,
 Un's Wetter noch so wiescht—
 War dort im alte Schornschte-eck,
 Bei'm Feier g'macht fon *Hick'*ri-blöck.

Was *Schtories* hen m'r dort ferzählt
So bei d'r Winters-nach!

Was war's, doch, als'n grosse Freed,
So bei de Buwe un de Mäd—

Was hen m'r doch als g'lacht!
Un schöne Lieder hen m'r g'sunge,
Bis Kück un Schornschte hen geklunge.

Un O! was *Cider* hen m'r g'hat—
Frisch aus'm Fasz gezoge;
Un wan m'rs Feier hen ufg'schtarrt,
Dan sin 'n dausend Funke fort,
D'r Schornschte nuf gefloge;
En Blick, lewendig—ewig aus—
Dan schwarz un dood, zum Schornschte naus.

Der Schornschte war fon Schte gebaut,
Am alte Giwel-end;
Un wie ich schon zu-for hab g'saad,
In alle Eck war's krumm-un-graad—
So wars, dan, juscht-amend;
Un seller Schornschte schteht noch dort,
Doch, alles sunscht isch schon lang fort.

Dort schteht'r wie'n *Monument*
Fon was e'mol dor war;
Der alt Familia Feier-heerd!
Wer hot dan net fon dem schon g'hörd,
Un wie's e'mol dort war?
Dort schteht der Schornschte, gans allee,
Un mag noch man'che Johr dort schteh.

Er schteht dort hinner'm neue Haus,
 Un alles klohr drum'rum;
 Der Schmook kummt nimme ower aus,
 Un's Feier am Heerd isch schon lang aus,
 Un all isch schtill-un-schtumm;
 Juscht e' Schtim'm hawich dort, noch, g'hörd—
 E' Kricks im alte Feier-heerd.

Was guckt's doch alles annerscht jetz
 As in d'r alte Zeit;
 Ach! wu is'ch nau sel alt' Gebäu?
 'S isch alles fort, 's isch alles neu,
 Ich sehn's, jo, schon, fon Weit';
 En schöne Heemet, sel isch's a'h,
 Doch heemelt's mich gar nimme a'.

D'r Wasser huckt a'h nimme dort
 Im Hoof, am alte Haus;—
 Dort unner de alte Schaddebäm—
 Er gauzt m'r nimme *welcome*-heem,
 En fremder Hund, der, gautz't;
 'S guckt alles schö, sel wees ich wol,
 Doch warum isch mei Herz so foll?

Jah, Haus un Scheur un Hoof sin neu—
 Die Blume un die Bäm;
 Wu sin die alte Pappel-bäm?
 Weil doch die *Weide* noch dort schtehn,
 Guckt's wenig, noch, wie Heem;
 Die Rose-schtöck am Garde-zau—
 Wu sin sie, jah, wu sin sie nau?

Es Bloos-horn hört m'r nimme dort—

Was war d'r Schall so hell!

Was hänkt dan, *nau*, dort uf'm Dach?

Ich wees nut heil ich, odder lach—

Ich glaab doch 's isch 'n *Bell*!

'S guckt *schttylisch* so, mit *Bell* and Thurn,

Doch hänkt mei Herz im alte Horn.

Wu isch die gross alt *Cider-press*,

Die Flax-brech un's Schpinn-raad?

D'r Hashchpel un d'r Wickelschtock,

Die Deutsch Sens un d'r Dengel-Schtock,

Un's alt Deutsch-sense-g'maad?

Ich ruf un frog, Wu sin sie all?

D'r Schall antwort, "Wu sin sie all?"

Dan geh ich uf d'r Schpeicher, nuf—

Ferschlup mich im'n Eck,

Dort unner sellem alte Dach,

Umringt mit all dem alte Sach—

Die *Bonnert* un die Röck

Un schtell m'r's foor so deutlich, Heut,

Juscht graad wie's war in alter Zeit.

Dort an de Schparre hänke fiel

So alt f'rgess'ne Sache;

Dort hänke Sichel, Schwert un Sens,

Un Säck foll Federe aus de Gäns,

For Federe-decke mache;

Un noch e'bissel weiter hinne,

Hänkt Woll un Flax un wart for's schpinne.

Dort hänkt's Hufeise's aller-höchsch, t,
 Un unned'ra die Flind;
 Un was schteht hinne 'm alte *Drawer*?
 Die Wieg, wu ich drin g'schockelt war—
 En hülflos, selig Kind;
 Ach! könnt mer nau so selig sei,
 Fon Kummer un fon Sinde frei!

Dort sin die Katze uf d'r Wacht—
 Un was'n' Schtang-foll Wörscht!
 Dort isch d'r alt Schtroh-ime-Korb,
 Un's Sood-welsh-korn, mit goldne Farb,
 Un ah, en Gärbli Gerscht;
 Un üwerhaupt, die Kräuter-sache—
 Ich traam! ich wach! un heer mich lache!

Die Uhr, die, isch bal nunnerg'loffe,
 Doch geht sie—*tick, tick, tick*;
 Die Zeit—an's Wasser, g'maand mich fiel—
 Juscht e' mol geht sie dorch die Mühl—
 Kummt ewig-nimme z'rück;
 Ach Gott! wie schnell geht doch die Zeit
 Un tragt uns in die Ewigkeit!

Es war ken schönere' Heemet g'wesst
 In sellem schöne Dhal;
 Ach! wan ich dort daheem könnt sei,
 Wär widder jung, wohluf, un frei,
 So wie ich e'mol war!
 Uf Erde kan nix besser's sei,
 As jung, daheem, wohluf un frei.

Es isch en Haus net g'macht mit Händ,
 Dort, ewig in d'r Höh;
 Ach, wan ich dort daheem kan sei,
 Glück-selig—sind un kummer-frei—
 Wie herlich un wie schö!
 Dort isch ken Erwet meh zu dhu,
 In jener ungeschörte Ruh.

Fater un Mutter wohne dort,
 Uf selle schöne Hügel;
 Sie leest im Wahre Chrischte-thum,
 Un beet das ich doch a'h bal kum,
 Un er leest in d'r Biwel;
 So hen sie g'lese un gebeet
 Im alta Haus, wu nimme schteht.

Dort sin die Buwe un die Mäd—
 Im Himmel, dort—wie fiel!
 All widder ledig, frei un froh,
 'S isch fiel wei's als daheem war do,
 Mit Erwet un geschpiel;
 Sie schpiele nau uf goldne Harfe,
 Un alles irdisch isch fêrworfe.

* * * * *

Ich hab schon oft es Heemweh g'hat,—
 Un hab's a'h alleweil;
 Un wan ich for d'r Doctro schick,
 Dan, glaw-ich das ich's ärger grig,
 Un huck mich hi un heil;
 Ach! was dhut doch mei Herz so weh?
 Un's bat nix bis ich heem-zus geh!

DAS VATERLAND AM RHEIN.

Glaub mir mein Freund, ich geb' kein Tand
Für Liedge oder G'sang,
Das mir nicht ruf't aus Vaterland,
Mit Sanftem Heimaths-klang;
Und giebt nicht z'rück das Jugend-blut,
Und Herzensonnenschein—
Da ich war frisch und frei im Muth,
Im Vaterland am Rhein.

Bevor mir war die freie Welt—
Der Weg war weit und breit,
Und ich war g'sund und stark im Feld,
In jener guten Zeit;
Umsonst war Ehr und Ruhm zu mir,
Und Reichthum aller Erd—
Mit meiner liebe Julia, hier,
Was wär'n sie alle werth ?

Damals war alles süß und neu
Im frölichem Gemueth;
Gesundheit, Stärk und Kraft war'n mein
Im Geist und jedem Glied:
Als wie ein Hirsch, schnell in der Flucht,
Wan's G'wehr dahinten knallt—
Ja, wei ein Hirsch, wan Man ihn sucht,
Und Walt mit Schreien schallt.

Wie wohl, wie frei, wie leicht von Herz,
Da sie noch bei mir war!
Mein liebe Julia! wo war Schmerz
Und wo war Angst und G'fahr ?

König war ich, sie Königin
Um unseren Heimaths Herd;
Ach Freund, verzeih' mir Wein und Thrän—
Mit ihr ging Freud von Erd!

Den Säbel-schnitt auf meiner Stirn
Hat sie mit Weh betracht—
Und's andere Theil von meinem Bein
Ging in der Sedan Schlacht;
Doch leicht die Wunden, und gelind—
Nur kurz ihr höchster Schmerz—
Die wehsten Wunden, immer, sind
Die Wunden an dem Herz!

“Ich tret in's traute Sübchen ein,
Zu liebes Weib und Kind,
Da kamen sie zu springen, bei,
Und küssen mich, geschwindt;
Ich nahm das Kleine auf den Arm
Und drück't es an die Brust,
Und Küss des Mündchen öftersmal
Mit wahrer Herzenslust.”

“Was war auf Erde, noch, so schön—
Was noch so honigsüsz!
Als Heimath, liebes Weib und Kind—
Das war mein Paradies!
Obschon, ich war nicht reich beschenk
Mit Ehr und gold'nes Werth,
Mein Heimath, Weib, und liebes Kind—
Mein Himmel auf der Erd.”

Ein armer Wand'rer bin ich, hier,
Und oftmals schwer die Noth;
Oft weh und einsam ist es mir—
Denn, Weib und Kind sind tod!
So singe ich das Trauerlied —
Ein Sehnsucht drück't mich sehr,
Und in mei'm Herz schläft Weib un Kind,
Wie Perlen tief im Meer!

Obschon ich wander hier, herum
In diesem schöne Land,
Mein Herz geht immer heimzus und
Es leb't an jenem Rand;
Es leb't nur wo mein liebe 'sind—
Dort ist mein Herzens-schrein,
Am Grabe meines Weib und Kind,
Im Vaterland am Rhein.

Glaub mir, mein Freund, ich geb' kein Tand
Für Liede oder G'sang,
Das mir nicht ruft aus Vaterland
Mit sanftem Heimaths-klang.
Und giebt nicht z'rück das Jugend-blut
Und Herzensonnenschein,
Da ich war frisch und frei im Muth
Im Vaterland am Rhein.

After the reading, the Convention was entertained by several selections sung by the Franklin and Marshall College Glee Club.

The Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., of East Greenville, Montgomery County, was next introduced, and delivered the following address on

"THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS IN CHURCH AND STATE."

My Pennsylvania-German Brothers:

It is written that God made of one blood all nations of men, and appointed them their times and habitations. Under so universal a charter the Pennsylvania-Germans are surely embraced. Though not an original nation they are still a people—a "peculiar people."

Our ancestors had been Germans—European Germans. Our sires emerged from the Palatinate, from Switzerland, from Holland, from Saxony, from Suabi, from every province and principality in the Fatherland.

Their emigration occurred two full centuries ago—about one hundred years later than that of the English, the Scotch, the Welsh and the Irish.

Among their new neighbors, they were likewise known as Germans, pure and simple. Penn's broad and liberal views rendered his Commonwealth the central point of emigration. Hence, the name of his Commonwealth became the name of the people.

The patronymic, "Pennsylvania-Germans," attached itself to their American born offspring, as the term "Creole" affixed itself to the descendants of Spanish blood, who were born outside of Spain. Accordingly, John Key, who was the first born child of European parents, in Pennsylvania, is the first Pennsylvania-German, 1682, in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania-Germans are not confined to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Let it be remembered they are to be found in every state in the Union, nor do all Pennsylvania-Germans speak the German language, Many cannot utter a German word, and many more can, but do not wish you to know it. But as St. Peter was detected by the servants and menials about the palace in Jerusalem, though he did his utmost to hide his rough Galilean dialect, even so does their speech betray them.

It is not their nativity nor their language, however, that constitutes a thoroughbred Pennsylvania-German. A witty Irishman protested against being a horse, though he had been born in a stable. Whether born within or without Pennsylvania, and whether he says "Sibboleth" or "Shibboleth," is not decisive. He is a genuine member of our kith and kin, in whose veins Germanic blood courses. "Blood will tell" of what manner of spirit you are. As there are *white* blackbirds and *white* Negroes, so are there Pennsylvania-Germans, who have never set foot on Pennsylvania-German soil or known the German tongue.

We may say that a double-edged sword, as it were, carved the Pennsylvania-Germans into a *sui generis* people, out of the lump of humanity on both sides of the Atlantic. On the one side, the long winded wars in the Fatherland dried the stream of emigration; men and means ceased to flow into the lap of the colonies; the fostering care of motherly Holland, of the Palatinate, of Switzerland, and of all the Provinces was forestalled; the bonds of civil and ecclesiastical government were sun-

dered; and the child became an orphan—like Melchisedek, “without father or mother.” On this side of the waters, a like process of isolation from their surroundings set in. The Revolution came down upon the colonies like night; the vernacular of our forefathers excluded them from the English neighbors and contemporaries; national rivalry and tribal jealousy were inflamed; complaints became loud; alienation, separation and stagnation ensued.

Sundered in this way, on the right hand and on the left, the Pennsylvanians were driven back upon themselves; the continuity of type was broken; a higher kind or a lower kind, or, to say the least, a different kind, resulted. A dark day it was for our ancestors. So dark, that a certain writer says, the “race of eagles degenerated into a brood of owls.” In two directions, nevertheless, the Pennsylvania-Germans remained loyal and true to the traditions of their forefathers. They held fast to their ancestral *Religiosity* and their *Schoolcraft*.

The primitive German emigrants had been members of the Christian church. All had been identified with the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Reformed, the Moravian, the Mennonite, or some one of the Reformation branch. Among their scanty baggage, deep down in the traditional wooden chest, there was a Bible, a Liturgy, a Hymn-book, a Catechism. The Pastor and the Schoolmaster headed the colony to the New World. Simultaneously with their log houses, there rose the log school and the log church. The church and school were twin buildings in the American wilds. These two structures you may still witness, throughout certain nooks and corners in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Why does not that Pennsylvania-German artist—**ROTHERMEL**—paint the landing of the Germans as the landing of the Pilgrims has been thrown on canvas? In 1749, twelve schoolmasters came across the Atlantic in one cluster. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the author of the “*Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania*,” says: “All the different sects among them are particularly attentive to the religious education of their children, and the establishment and support of the Christian religion. They commit the education of their children, in a peculiar manner, to the ministers and officers of their churches. Hence, they grow up in the *biases* in favor of public worship and the obligations of Christianity. Such has been the influence of a pious education among the Germans in Pennsylvania that in the course of nineteen years not one of them has ever been brought to a place of public shame or punishment.”—1769. This is good and strong testimony; all the more so, since it comes from Dr. Rush, in whose veins not a drop of German blood ever flowed.

The charge made against our forefathers, that they stood out against learning, is false. Why did their school houses always rise with their churches? Why was the schoolmaster always at the right hand of the pastor?

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an Act March 10, 1787, which reads thus:

“An Act to incorporate and endow the German College and Charity School in the borough of Lancaster.”

The preamble explains the object in these words:

“Whereas, the citizens of this State of German birth

or extraction, have eminently contributed by their industry, economy and public virtues, to raise the State to its present happiness and prosperity; and whereas, a number of citizens of the above description, in conjunction with others, from a desire to increase and perpetuate the blessings derived to them from the possession of property and a free government, have applied to this House for a charter of incorporation, etc.: and whereas, the presentation of the principles of the Christian religion and of our Republican form of government in their purity depend, under God, in a great measure in the establishment and support of suitable places of education, for the purpose of training a succession of youths, who being unable fully to understand the grounds of both, may be led more zealously to practice the one, and the more strenuously to defend the other, etc. That the youth shall be taught in German, English, Latin and Greek, and the other learned languages, in Theology, in the useful Arts, Sciences and Literature."

This was the seed-bed of Franklin and Marshall College. Its Principal and President was a native Pennsylvania-German, the Rev. Dr. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg.

Good old Dr. Franklin contributed largely to its planting. Some fifteen years earlier this artiste statesman and philosopher had been filled with the current Yankee prejudice against the Germans. In 1753 he wrote bitter words against this people. He learned better, and was wise enough to retract his error. After he had been enlightened, and came to appreciate their stalwart virtues, he cried: "*Peccavi!*" Herein he differed from those who

still serve up their *Crambe bis repetita*. Like the story of Galileo, it will not down. Men who know not what they do, continue to write of the Pennsylvania-Germans as of a race of serfs and slaves.

In 1836, a Buffalo sheet spoke of them as a petrification—the like of which is no more to be found in the Old World. The *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, replied to the lines of the stupid and ignorant scribbler, in words which did honor to the head and heart of the gentlemanly and candid writer. “It is time,” said he, “that the truth should be spoken and justice done to our Pennsylvania-Germans. We are willing to go as far as anyone in testifying to the value of books, newspapers and schools, etc., but we are not yet so silly, to say that a man is necessarily a bad man, a poor farmer, a disorderly citizen or a profligate husband because he does not speak English, is not crammed with book-learning or does not take in a half dozen journals. In many particulars, German farmers surpass even the people of New England, who of late, have put in the claim, it would seem, to be the *ne plus ultra* of all things.”

The Emperor of Germany said in bold words what you never heard any other modern ruler say; he said what I would like to hear our Governors and Presidents say; he said: “The Germans fear no one but Almighty God!” That is characteristic of German blood, and has been from the time when Tacitus wrote of their great, grand and immortal ancestors—The Teutons.

All praise to the Pennsylvania-German Governors; to Simon Snyder, Hiester and Shultz, to Ritner, and Wolf,

and Shunk, and Hartranft, for their contributions toward the founding and fostering of the Common Free School System; praise the memories of Thomas H. Burrowes, Thaddeus Stevens, to Dr. Wickersham and Dr. Higbee.

But weighed in the balance, the Parochial school, in the sunshine and shadow of the Christian church, will draw the beam. Thrice blessed be the words of the earlier pedagogues, whose names are written in heaven.

We lately attended the general services of one of the last of their race, Francis G. Berndt, of Egypt, Lehigh county, Pa. One full half century he taught the youths and children of the parish to spell and read, to write and reckon, and to sing and pray. Ministers, attorneys, physicians and pious men in all spheres of life came to look upon his dead face for the last time. About the time and day when some of you in Lancaster bore our good and learned friend to his resting place, Dr. Wickersham, others of us stood at the tomb of this Pastor's Helper.

General Lafayette is known as a "Hero of two Worlds." To my mind, those school masters of the church are fully entitled to the same distinction.

Let us hear, finally, what a jovial stranger thought and said of the "Pennsylvania Dutch:"

"I have lately passed through the Dutchiest part of Pennsylvania and have observed some new and instructive points I never thought of before. Apparently said Dutch are a sedate people. In reality they are as religious and more Puritanistic than New Englanders were fifty years ago. They are as sharp as Yankees after money, more saving and more generous. They are more intelligent,

independent and happy than they appear, and bashful before strangers, especially the ladies. These and other traits make them appear exclusive and clannish, yet they are the most social and comical people in America. Among them (if one understands their glib dialect) one can hear more words, jokes and hearty laughs in a minute than in even the modern Greek or *nue hoch Deutsch*. I now have learned that the Pennsylvanians, who are well acquainted in English, cling to their dialect in small, rapid talk and the firing of a multiplicity of jokes. They laugh oftener than do the Yankees, their women can deliver four words to a Yankee woman's one in English, and more when excited. Therefore, Pennsylvania Dutch is a phonetic dialect. I patent this idea, and say to those who make 'fun of it' that they can find more comical, witty characters—real Yankees—in Pennsylvania than in all New England."

After the address of Dr. C. Z. Weisser, in view of the fact that a number of gentlemen had said that they would be obliged to leave the city, L. L. Grumbine, Esq., of Lebanon, Pa., made a motion to suspend the regular order of business as laid down on the programme, and turn to the consideration of the constitution, which was seconded and carried.

The report of the Committee on the Constitution in general was read, and also that of the Committee on Membership. On motion the proposed Constitution was taken up for consideration, article by article. The first and second articles were accepted as reported, with but little discussion. The third article, however, called forth consider-

able difference of opinion; particularly the second section referring to the qualifications for regular membership. The discussion of this point consumed the greater part of the afternoon session. On the one hand it was maintained that only natives of Pennsylvania of German descent were really Pennsylvania-Germans, and that such only should be eligible to regular membership. To admit persons born in Germany or Switzerland would be to virtually make the Society a German Society. There must be a distinction between foreign-born and American-born Germans; and this would best be done by confining regular membership to the latter and giving the privilege of associate membership to the former. On the other hand it was argued that the place of birth was not as important a consideration as spirit and temper. There were many foreign-born Germans who had done more for the interests of the Pennsylvania-Germans, in studying and recording their history, who had shown a truer interest in their cause, and were more truly in sympathy with the purpose and end of this Society, than any Pennsylvania-born Germans. To make the distinction proposed would be to bar out such men as Dr. Seidensticker, and some of the original movers in the present organization. In reply it was said that all such persons could still become members, that is, associate members, with all the rights and privileges of regular members, except that of holding office and of having a vote on questions of property or location.

General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, here arose and said it was evident to him that he, being a foreign-born German, was not wanted in the Society; for as to becoming

an associate member, that, under the circumstances, was like taking the second table at dinner, which he did not intend doing. He would therefore ask to be excused and would retire from the floor of the convention. At the same time he would state that the committee from the German Society, of Philadelphia, represented by him and Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, had been instructed to offer the use of the German Society's building and library to this Society, which he took great pleasure in herewith doing. Thereupon Gen. Wagner and Dr. Seidensticker took seats among the audience.

After the discussion had consumed considerable time, the question was put, and article third as it now stands was adopted.

The next question that promised to call forth prolonged discussion was article seventh, on the location of the Society's permanent headquarters. It was finally referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Dr. Stahr then moved that the rest of the Constitution be adopted in the form in which it had been reported by the Committee on Constitution, which was done.

Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, of Lebanon county, next arose and asked to be excused from delivering the address for which he was down on the programme. This was not granted, however, and Mr. Schantz then read the following paper:

"WHAT I KNOW OF PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS."

As I was born at the head of Cedar Creek, in Upper Macungie township, Lehigh (Lecha) county, in Pennsyl-

vania, I ought to know something of Pennsylvania-Germans. My parents were born in Pennsylvania before the year 1800. My two grandfathers and two grandmothers were borne in this country or came to this country when young in years. My four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers were all of German parentage. How glad I would be if I had the portraits of all of these, and also of my eight German great-great grandfathers and my eight German great-great grandmothers!

I have resided among the Pennsylvania-Germans for more than fifty years—first in Lehigh county, then in Lancaster, later in Adams, still later in Berks, a second time in Lehigh, and for many years in Lebanon county. When a boy of 12 years I became a resident of Allentown, and I was greeted as a Pennsylvania-German, for the boys called me “bush knippel.” When I became a student of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg I received an anonymous letter advising me to study Webster’s dictionary daily.

The Pennsylvania-Germans are not the descendants of Indians—nor did their ancestors come from Africa. Their ancestors came from the German Fatherland—the home of Martin Luther. To tell you of the experience of my Great-grandfather Schantz and his four sons, two of whom were in service for a number of years to pay passage money, would be the repetition of the experience of the ancestors of others here to-day. The history of the settlements of Germans at Germantown and other places in Pennsylvania, on the Hudson, the Schoharie and Mohawk in New York, and of the journey of some of them

to Pennsylvania and their settlement in the Tulpehocken region in Pennsylvania is well known. What our ancestors suffered in ships in crossing the Atlantic, and what trials on land they had, who first found shelter in dug-outs, in hollow trees, in hastily constructed huts, or under rude tents under great trees, has often been told.

Our ancestors and their descendants have turned a wilderness into beautiful gardens. This was accomplished by severe labors. For a long time men knew nothing of modern improvements to aid in removing forests, preparing the soil, sowing the seed and gathering the harvest.

The country, once the home of Indians, became dotted with the dwellings of immigrants. The rude log house was followed by the substantial stone dwelling, and this again by the stately mansion of brick or other carefully prepared materials. Villages became towns and towns became cities with their many industries.

Our people have taken an interest in schools, for the old parochial school, the subsequent private schools, the academy and seminary in villages and towns, the public schools and normal schools of a latter day, as also the regular colleges and institutions for the pursuit of professional studies, testify that they are in favor of education.

And what of our people with respect to their regard for the Christian religion? The plain log church, with its pulpit erected on the stump of a tree, with no wooden, but stone floor, with rude pews, and for a long time without a stove, was dear to them. The erection of church buildings of stone or brick was a great event to them. And to-day the many beautiful church buildings, not only in

towns and cities, but also rural districts, and the large congregations at public services and the many children at sessions of the Sunday school, show the interest of our people in the Christian religion. A few years ago two men of New England visited a friend in one of our towns. On a Sunday morning, whilst taking a ride with their host, they observed many people on their way to churches. One of them remarked: "You still make use of churches here; at our home we are beyond such use of them."

Our people have taken an interest in the affairs of the State. To cast a ballot is the great privilege of the citizen. Many have also filled offices of great trust. The Pennsylvania-German Governors have not disgraced their fellow citizens. The Pennsylvania-Germans honored Geo. Washington, and he had the highest regard for them. My father voted for General Jackson, and if my mother could have voted I have no doubt she also would have voted for him. I was more of a politician in 1844, when I was eight years old and sang what Parson Jeremiah Schindel had composed in praise of Polk, Dallas and Shunk, than I was in subsequent years. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that clergymen are expected to be silent in politics. When in 1861, on the first fast day appointed by Abraham Lincoln, which I considered it proper to observe, as also subsequent days of Thanksgiving and Prayer, I said in my sermon that demagogues had caused the war, I offended some people greatly, for I was charged with having said that Democrats had caused the war. On a later occasion I spoke of the fact that colored people emancipated by Abraham Lincoln's celebrated proclamation,

were learning to read, and that white people who had not yet learned to read, might profitably follow their example. I again gave offense. I suppose some men would have doubted my word if I told them that my father had voted for Andrew Jackson and that I followed in the footsteps of my father politically. Since that day I have said little but voted once at many elections. I have never been a repeater.

Pennsylvania-Germans have served as soldiers. Not many years ago I heard a man speak of one of his ancestors who was with the forces led against the French and Indians in western Pennsylvania and of incidents of his experience.

The three hundred men who gathered on Benjamin Speicher's farm near Stouchsburg, in Berks county, whom Conrad Weiser counselled for the defense of their home, to whom Pastor J. Nicolas Kurtz preached the word of God and for whom he offered prayer, were willing to move forward to guard the gaps in the mountains to prevent invasion by the Indians. The Revolutionary War was marked by the services of our ancestors. I rejoice to-day that my grandfather was no Tory, but a soldier of the war for Independence. In the war of 1812-1814 many of the fathers of men still living were enlisted and marched to the defense of their country. My father was one of the soldiers at Marcus Hook. But the soldiers at Marcus Hook did not get to see the enemy. Brave men were marched to York, Pa., to be led to Baltimore.

At York, however, the courage of one man ended—for he told his companions, "Boys I am going home. I

heard that the British are coming up the turnpike with their war vessels. Who knows what may happen." Brave Pennsylvania-Germans fought in the war with Mexico. And who can speak enough in praise of the Pennsylvania-German soldiers in the late war for the preservation of our glorious union.

And what of the language of the Pennsylvania-Germans? The ancestors spoke the dialect of their respective homes in Germany. Their language of devotion was the German of Luther's translation of the Holy Bible. The use of the English language had its influence in affecting the purity of the dialect. The introduction of the use of the English has wrought great changes. We have to-day Pennsylvania-Germans who speak in English, but are not able to read the Bible in German, nor to speak the dialect. We have others who speak the dialect, but no English and no high German. Many speak the dialect and English, and a large number speak the dialect, English and high German. Pennsylvania-Germans are asked to-day where they were born in Germany. Pennsylvania-Germans have been taken for men of English descent. Those of our number who heard their fathers speak the dialect and their mothers the same—with very rare attempts to speak English cannot well lose their attachment to the language of their early homes. No wonder that people never grow tired of Harbaugh's poems. No wonder that people will sit for two hours and longer without signs of weariness when listening to a lecture in Pennsylvania-German. No wonder that the plain Pennsylvania farmer, who wished to see the King of Saxony, gained en-

trance to the palace, when the King heard the farmer shouting to the guard who did not wish to admit him: "Sagt 'em Koenig es waer en Bauer do vun Pennsylvfenie in de United States der deht ihn gern sehne." And when the King had ordered the guard to admit him no wonder the King was pleased with the Pennsylvania-German farmer, who extended his hand to the King and said: "Well, Koenig, wie gehts, wie kummscht a?"

Pennsylvania Germans have served their country well in the increase of the population of the same. Examine some of the old family records and read the long list of names under the heading, "Birth and Baptism." Not long ago I traveled with a gentleman whose home is in a suburb of Boston. He acknowledged that many New England families of the present day number but few children and many none. He spoke of the fact that in the South at present many families number many children, accounting for a great increase in population. I told him that Pennsylvania-German families, even of to-day, have often many children. I told him that some years ago I attended a funeral. I rode to the cemetery in an omnibus, in which there was an old lady, who said: "It is hard to lose a child. I had twenty-three children, and when one of them died I felt very sad." I said to the lady: "And so, mother, you had twenty-three children?" She replied promptly: "Yes, sir; I had twenty-three and here is my daughter, who has also already eleven." A good record for Pennsylvania-Germans—not readily broken by Yankees.

Pennsylvania-Germans left eastern counties of Pennsyl-

vania and moved southwestward and westward. Think of the population we would now have in Eastern Pennsylvania if all had remained here. Before 1800 some of my relatives had settled in Bedford county, and others were soon in the western part of Pennsylvania and in Ohio. After the death of my great-grandfather, in the line of my father's family, my great-grandmother, aged more than 90 years, traveled in a covered wagon to Bedford county to have, for a time, her home with a son. She died there and was buried in said county. In the fall of 1888 I attended a reunion of the Bortz family near Shenango, in Mercer county.

Two hundred and fifty persons gathered and dined in an orchard. More than two hundred of the persons present were descendants and relatives of several families who settled in Western Pennsylvania in the twenties of this century. I have met Pennsylvania-Germans in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and on the prairies of North Dakota. We know of the great number in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. In the month of December I officiated at home at the funeral of the wife of a Pennsylvania-German, who had asked her husband before her death at Tacoma, Washington, to take her remains to her early home in Lebanon county to be buried there. In India, in distant Asia, Pennsylvania-Germans have labored and died in mission work.

Where Pennsylvania-Germans have settled, the story of Pennsylvania-German piety, honesty, industry and success in life has been repeated. Even in our day the Pennsylvania-German still moves westward, and his influence is for good in his western home.

Whilst I rejoice in being a member and minister in the Christian Church—the highest honor we can attain to on earth; whilst I am proud of being a citizen of the United States—the finest government in the world; whilst I am glad to be able to say I am of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I glory in the fact of being of Pennsylvania-German descent and having no reason to be ashamed of my ancestors. I take great pleasure in visiting the places where they dwelt, where they attended church services and worshiped the Triune God, and where their graves are in Pennsylvania soil.

In the fall of 1888, when the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America met in Minneapolis, the members of the same were invited to attend the great festival of the Swedes, who celebrated the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Swedes on the banks of the Delaware. The day was marked by so much rain that the intended great procession of Swedish congregations, Sunday-schools and societies on the beautiful avenues of Minneapolis had to be abandoned. In the immense building of the Inter-State Exposition there was, however, a gathering of no less than seven thousand Swedes, who were full of enthusiasm in singing, in prayer, in speaking and in their applause when the history of the toils, labors and success of their countrymen was repeated. A number of the delegates of the General Council were favored with seats on the platform where the addresses were delivered. I sat within thirty feet of the speakers, and I distinctly remember the remark made by a delegate, a distinguished doctor of theology from Eastern Pennsyl-

vania: "I doubt whether the Germans could secure such a gathering in Pennsylvania." I have often thought of that remark, and I repeat it here to-day, with the sincere wish that the Pennsylvania-German Society, organized here to-day, may succeed in securing at a time not far distant great gatherings of Pennsylvania-Germans to commemorate important events in the life of their ancestors of whom they may be justly proud.

I trust the day will come when the settlement of Palatines in the Tulpehocken will be properly celebrated at the grave of Conrad Weiser on his farm, not far from Womelsdorf, in Berks county. Not long before his death General Washington spent a night at Womelsdorf, and during his stay honored the memory of Conrad Weiser by visiting his grave, and why should not Pennsylvania-Germans, nearly a century later, rejoice in the privilege of standing where Washington stood and bestowing similar honors?

The old Trappe church in Montgomery county was erected in 1745, and is still standing. I can never forget that when I visited the same in the spring of 1866, I was alone one morning within its ancient walls. After viewing its old pulpit and altar, its unpainted pews, and its old organ, many of the pipes and other parts of which had been carried off by visitors (I saw a part of the organ at Decatur, Ill., in 1888), I was so impressed by what I saw, and by the recollection of the holy men who had served within those walls, of the people, including some of my relations, who had their spiritual home in the same, of the meetings of our old Mother Synod held there, that I could

not refrain from kneeling before the old altar and thanking God for the blessings he had bestowed upon the fathers and mothers, the benefits of which we still enjoy, and to ask for the continuance of His favors to our people.

And why should we not on some day in the near future have a great gathering at the Trappe—at the grave of the Patriarch Muhlenberg—who labored most faithfully for the spiritual welfare of our ancestors; at the grave of General Peter Muhlenberg, the friend of General Washington, and the successful commander of soldiers of the Revolutionary war; at the grave of Governor Shunk, the distinguished Pennsylvania-German, Chief Magistrate of our beloved Commonwealth.

I have named but two places for such great gatherings—scores, yea, many scores of places might be named for such great meetings of our people in the future.

Much might be said of the Pennsylvania-Germans of the past; let us so live in the fear, worship and service of the Triune God, in strict obedience to State and National laws, in faithful devotion to our callings, in our respective spheres of activity, in the performance of duties in our homes, that when men in the distant future will speak of Pennsylvania-Germans, they may have no occasion to pass over our period in silence, but may take pleasure in speaking well of, as we take pleasure now of speaking well of, our ancestors.

A motion was made and carried to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Schantz for remaining and delivering his excellent address.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Dr. Stahr, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported that they would nominate the following for permanent officers:

President—Dr. Wm. H. Egle, Harrisburg.

Vice-President—Hon. Edwin Albright, Allentown.

Secretary—F. R. Diffenderffer, Lancaster.

Treasurer—Julius F. Sachse, Esq., Berwyn.

Executive Committee—Dr. J. Max Hark, Lancaster; L. L. Grumbine, Esq., Lebanon; H. A. Muhlenberg, Esq., Reading; E. H. Rauch, Mauch Chunk; Hon. J. S. Hess, Hellertown; E. W. S. Parthemore, Harrisburg; Judge S. W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia; Dr. C. Z. Weiser, East Greenville; C. P. Humrich, Esq., Carlisle; Hon. A. Hiestand Glatz, York.

Dr. Stahr moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the German Society of Philadelphia for their generous offer.

The Secretary of the Society was instructed to cast the ballot for the officers nominated, which was accordingly done, and the gentlemen named declared elected.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. E. W. Parthemore:

Resolved, That a Publication Committee, to consist of five members, be nominated and elected, to whom shall be referred the different papers read at this meeting, which, together with the proceedings of the preliminary conference and the full minutes, shall be published in a volume.

The following were appointed on the committee: E. W. Parthemore, F. R. Diffenderffer, Dr. Stahr, Dr. Hark and H. Young, Esq.

The Secretary was instructed to receive the initiation fees of the members in the absence of the Treasurer.

It was moved and carried that when this Convention adjourn it do so to convene at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall decide.

The Convention then adjourned.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—Name.

The name of this organization shall be "The Pennsylvania-German Society.

ARTICLE II.—Object.

The object of the Society shall be:

First: To perpetuate the memory and foster the principles and virtues of the German ancestors of its members, and to promote social intercourse among the latter.

Secondly: To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy and history of the Pennsylvania-Germans, and from time to time publish them, particularly such as shall set forth the part belonging to this people in the growth and development of American character, institutions and progress.

Thirdly: To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Pennsylvania-Germans.

Fourthly: To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

SECTION 1. First: The members of the Society shall consist of three classes, viz.: Regular, Associate and Honorary.

Secondly: No one shall be eligible as a regular member unless he be of full age, of good moral character, and a direct descendant of early German or Swiss emigrants to Pennsylvania.

Thirdly: No one shall be eligible as an associate member unless he be of full age, good moral character, and of German descent not native in this State, or a foreign-born German naturalized and resident in this State not less than ten years. The rights and privileges of an associate member shall be the same as those of a regular member, except that he shall be ineligible to office, and shall have no vote on questions of property or location.

Fourthly: Persons who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Pennsylvania-German a special subject of study and research, and any other persons eminent in their profession or calling, to whatever nationality they may belong, who have shown themselves in sympathy with the Pennsylvania-Germans, shall be eligible to honorary membership.

SEC. 2. The mode of electing members shall be as follows: Candidates may be proposed in writing to the Executive Committee. Such nominations, with a written statement of the name, address, occupation and descent of each candidate, shall be considered at the next meeting of said Committee after the nomination has been made, who shall pass thereon. If no objection be made the said committee shall report favorably upon the nomination, and the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if any member of the Executive Committee demand a ballot, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-third vote

of the members of the Committee present shall be necessary to elect.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of regular and associate members shall be two dollars. In both cases payment must be made in advance. The payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes any regular member a life member. Regular and associate members must pay their first annual dues and sign this Constitution, before entering upon the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of membership.

SEC. 4. Should any member neglect to pay his annual dues for one year after the same shall become due, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Society, unless, upon a satisfactory excuse being given, and the payment of all arrearages, the Executive Committee shall see fit to remit the penalty.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall have power, by a vote of a majority of its members, to suspend or forfeit the membership of any member of the Society for conduct likely to endanger the welfare and interests of the Society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Executive Committee in his defense.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the Society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the Society.

ARTICLE IV.—Officers.

SECTION 1. First: The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of eleven members.

Secondly: The President, Vice Presidents and Treasurer shall be elected at each annual meeting; and the President shall be ineligible for re-election.

Thirdly: The Secretary shall be elected for a term of three years and shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

Fourthly: The Executive Committee elected at the first election shall divide itself into five classes. The first class of two members shall hold office for five years; the second class of two for four years; the third class of two for three years; the fourth class of two for two years, and the fifth class of two for one year. At each annual meeting thereafter successors shall be chosen to the class whose terms shall then expire.

SEC. 2. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of inspectors, to be appointed by the President, and a majority of votes shall elect.

ARTICLE V.—Duties of Officers.

First: The duties of the President shall be those usually pertaining to that office; and also to deliver an address at the annual meeting.

Secondly: The duties of the Vice President shall be the same as those ordinarily belonging to that office.

Thirdly: The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election; to countersign all drafts made on the Treasurer; and to call and arrange for

all writings of the Society, under the direction of the Executive Committee; he shall also act as Librarian and Curator, and have the keeping of all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and personal articles pertaining to the Society.

Fourthly: The duties of the Treasurer shall be to collect, and under the direction of the Executive Committee disburse the funds of the Society and to keep regular accounts thereof, which shall be subject to the examination of the President and the Executive Committee. He shall submit a statement thereof to the Executive Committee at each regular meeting, and his accounts shall be audited once every year.

Fifthly: The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this Constitution; to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society, and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the Constitution. It shall also have power to fill any vacancy which may occur from death or resignation among the officers of the Society, for the unexpired term of the office so vacated.

Sixthly: The Executive Committee shall, from time to time, make by-laws, rules and regulations, and appoint standing committees and sub-committees on matters not herein determined.

ARTICLE VI.—Meetings.

1. The Society shall hold one regular meeting each year, to be known as the anniversary meeting, which shall

be characterized by special exercises, including a banquet, to be arranged for by the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to call three additional meetings of the Society each year, time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee, at each of which the current business of the Society may be transacted, and one or more papers or essays shall be read on questions in the genealogy or history of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

3. The Executive Committee shall hold its regular meetings on the same dates as the regular meetings of the Society, and special meetings, whenever called by its chairman, notice of which must be given to each member of the Committee not less than ten days prior to the meeting.

ARTICLE VII.—Headquarters.

The Headquarters of the Society shall be located in

.....

ARTICLE VIII.—Amendments to the Constitution.

1. To amend the Constitution an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting shall be requisite.

2. Amendments to the Constitution can be offered only at the annual meeting, and no amendment shall be voted upon at the same meeting at which it is offered.

BY-LAWS

I.—Order of Business.

At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading and Adoption of the Minutes of the Previous Meeting.
2. Reports of Officers and Committees.
3. Miscellaneous Business.
4. Reading of Papers or Delivery of Addresses.
5. Adjournment.

II.—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of October at such place and hour as the Executive Committee shall appoint, and at least ten days' notice of the same shall be sent to each member by the Secretary.

III.—Appointment of Committees.

All committees except the Executive Committee and its sub-committees shall be appointed by the President or the Chairman of the meeting, unless specially named in the resolution creating the committee; and the person first named shall be chairman of each committee.

IV.—The Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall each year divide itself into the following sub-committees: A Committee of

Three on Finance; a Committee of Three on Genealogy; and a Committee of Five on History and Tradition. These committees to be appointed by the Chairman.

V.—The Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance shall, at least once in each year, and oftener, if they choose, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Society, and report upon the same at the annual meeting of the Society, and oftener to the Executive Committee, as they may see fit, or as the latter may order.

VI.—The Committee on Genealogy.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Genealogy to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution, information and documents relating to the Genealogy of the members of the Society, and of the German and Swiss settlers of Pennsylvania and of the American colonies. The Committee may expend the funds of the Society for this purpose, subject to the subsequent approval of the Executive Committee.

VII.—The Committee on History and Tradition.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on History and Tradition to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution, information, documents, books and monuments relating to the history and traditions of the members of the Society, and of the German and Swiss settlers and their descendants in Pennsylvania and the rest of the United States; and to print and publish the same, and papers and essays relating to the same, copyrighting orig-

inal publications for the benefit of the Society. The Committee may expend the funds of the Society for this purpose, subject to the subsequent approval of the Executive Committee.

VIII.—Attendance of Members of the Executive Committee.

Neglect on the part of any member of the Executive Committee to attend the meeting of said Committee for three consecutive meetings shall be a tender of his resignation from that Committee. But the Committee may excuse any member for such absence if good and sufficient reasons therefor be given.

IX.—Amendments.

These By-Laws can be altered, amended or abrogated only at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee, by the affirmative vote of six members of the said Executive Committee.

OFFICERS

(1891.)

President.

William H. Egle, M.D.

Vice Presidents.

Henry A. Muhlenburg, Esq.,
Judge Edwin Albright.

Secretary.

Frank Ried Diffenderffer.

Treasurer.

Julius F. Sachse, Esq.

Executive Committee.

J. Max Hark, D.D.,
E. W. S. Parthemore,
Lee L. Grumbine, Esq.,
Clement Z. Weiser, D.D.,
Edwin H. Rauch,
Hon. A. Hiestand Glatz,
C. P. Humrich, Esq.,
Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess,
Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker,
H. A. Muhlenburg, Esq.
Frank Ried Diffenderffer.

SUB-COMMITTEES.*Finance.*

H. A. Muhlenburg, Esq.,
C. P. Humrich, Esq.,
Hon A. Hiestand Glatz.

Genealogy.

E. W. S. Parthemore,
Hon Jeremiah S. Hess,
Edwin H. Rauch.

History and Tradition.

Lee L. Grumbine, Esq.,
Clement Z. Weiser, D.D.,
Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
J. Max Hark, D.D.,
Frank Ried Diffenderffer.

Printing and Publishing.

E. W. S. Parthemore,
John S. Stahr, D.D.,
J. Max Hark, D.D.,
Hiram Young, Esq.,
Frank Ried Diffenderffer.

Meetings.

Annual meetings of the Society on the second Wednesday of October.

Meetings of Executive Committee.

Second Wednesday of January.
Second Wednesday of April.
Second Wednesday of July.
Second Wednesday of October.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN
SOCIETY

VOLUME II

34



THE OLD TRAPPE CHURCH, BUILT A. D. 1743.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEGATIVE BY J. F. SACHSE.

The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

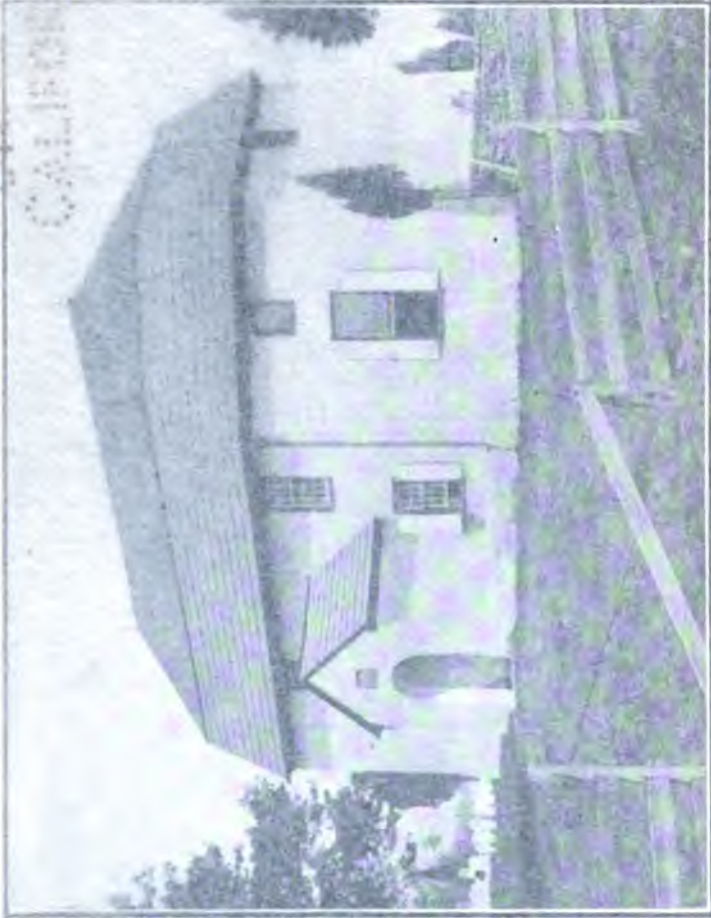
HARRISBURG, OCT. 14, 1891,

MOUNT GRETN, JULY 18, 1892.

VOL. II.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1892.

REPRINTED 1907



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INDEX.

	PAGE.
Note of Printing Committee,.....	4
First Annual Meeting at Harrisburg,.....	5
Prayer, by Rev. George C. Hekman, D.D.,.....	6
Annual Address, by President Wm. H. Egle, M.D....	7
Report of Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer,.....	22
Members Elected,.....	25
Election of Permanent Officers,.....	26
Business Proceedings,.....	28
Early Literature of the Pennsylvania Germans, by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D.,.....	33
Proverbs and Sayings of the Pennsylvania Germans, by Rev. A. R. Horne, D.D.,.....	47
The Marriage of the Muse, by Lee L. Grumbine, Esq.,..	55
Discussion on Permanent Location,.....	63
Telegraphic Correspondence with the Poet Whittier,..	71
The Annual Banquet,.....	74
Address, by Gov. Robert Emory Pattison,.....	75
Address, by Judge Edwin Albright,.....	80
Address, by Dr. R. K. Buehrle,.....	84
Address, by Hiram Young, Esq.,.....	87
Address, by Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D.,.....	89
Translation, by Col. Thos. C. Zimmerman,.....	90
Translation, by Henry L. Fisher, Esq.,.....	93
Address, by Rev. Paul de Schweinitz,.....	100
Address, by J. H. Redsecker, Esq.,.....	102
Meeting of Society at Mt. Gretna,.....	105
True Heroes of Provincial Pennsylvania, by Julius F. Sachse,	106
The Pennsylvania-German: His Place in the History of the Commonwealth, by Wm. H. Egle, M.D.,.....	118
Obituary Notices,.....	131-2

GENTLEMEN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY:

The Printing Committee of your Society takes pleasure in presenting to you the Second Annual Volume of the Proceedings of the Society during the past year, together with the various papers read before it at Harrisburg and Mt. Gretna.

E. W. S. PARTHMORE,
FRANK R. DIFFENDERFFER,
JOHN S. STAHR,
J. MAX HARK,
HIRAM YOUNG,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
— OF THE —
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY,
— AT ITS —
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.
HELD IN HARRISBURG, PA.,
On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

MORNING SESSION, 10:30 O'CLOCK.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania German Society having fixed on Harrisburg, Pa., as the place for holding the first Annual Meeting of the Society, that organization accordingly met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, of that city, on Wednesday, October 14, 1891, at 10:30 a. m.

The Society was called to order by the president, William H. Egle, M.D., and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. George C. Heckman, as follows:

"Almighty God, be Thou our God. Be Thou our country's God, for blessed is the nation whose God is the

Lord, the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance. We thank Thee that we are permitted to meet here to-day. Bless us, we pray Thee, as the representatives of the Society whose anniversary we celebrate. We praise Thee for the patriotism and the piety of our fathers; that they were a God-fearing and a God-loving people; that they gave themselves and all theirs for the welfare of their country. We pray that their example may not be lost upon us, and that we be not unworthy descendants of our pious sires. May we be found faithful citizens, true children of those who were faithful in their day, and be able to transmit their patriotism and piety to our children. Let Thy blessing rest upon the members of this Society. May we, as the children of the founders of this State, be a blessing to our Commonwealth; and may our country long be preserved as a monument of Thy mercy and an instrument of Thy praise. Bless us now, we humbly beseech Thee, with the guidance of Thy spirit. Guide us with Thy counsel through life in our Lord Jesus Christ, to the glory of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit, our one God, everlasting. Amen."

Hon. B. F. Meyers was introduced by President Egle, and delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

GENTLEMEN:—In the name of the people of Harrisburg I give you a cordial welcome. It is, indeed, in accordance with the fitness of things that your Society should meet at

the capital of the noble Commonwealth which your ancestors assisted in founding, which has been reared in great part by the industry, thrift and intelligence of their children and which gives you, in turn, the appellation that distinguishes you as the representatives of a peculiar people. Besides, here you find yourselves in the midst of descendants of the first German settlers of the State, many of whom still use the Pennsylvania-German dialect, in the market, in the store, in the ordinary everyday transactions that may be accomplished by word of mouth, and who speak no other tongue in their families and homes. While this is the case only to a limited extent in the city of Harrisburg, it is largely the rule in the rural districts adjacent. You have, therefore, the double welcome of the generous and hospitable people of the city in general, and particularly of those among them who are united to you by a common ancestry, common traditions and a common dialect.

It has been said that history has neglected the sufferings, trials and achievements of the first German settlers of Pennsylvania. This is true in the sense that the historian has failed to record them as differentiated from those of other early settlers belonging to other races of people. But the story of their privations, their fortitude and their patriotism is blended with that of the other elements of the composite people which formed the base of the grand structure of American nationality. Repressed by a hostile legislature, denied the privileges of citizenship for many years, accorded no rights except the right to pay taxes which began with a tariff laid upon

their persons when they left the ships that brought them over, the first German settlers could not, in the nature of things, supply their adopted country with either political or military leaders. Nor did they leave the Fatherland to seek power and glory in the savage wilderness to which they emigrated. They forsook their native country and braved the perils of the deep in search of a land where they might enjoy liberty of conscience. Their landing was not made dramatic by the tossing of their ships on a rock-bound coast. History has not so recorded it, nor has it been so celebrated in poesy. Yet the verses that have made the "Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock" familiar as a twice-told tale to every school boy in the land might have been appropriately written of the debarkation of the first German settlers of Pennsylvania.

"Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted came,
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
Or the trumpet that sings of fame."

* * * * *

"What sought they, thus far?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine."

Verily they were men of peace, these ancestors of ours. They bore the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune with resignation and humility. But they loved freedom more than they hated war. When the tocsin of liberty

sounded they sprang to the call, and, though enfranchised just in the nick of time, they gave an account of themselves in the war for independence which makes them an indisputable place in history on the patriotic side of that grand and glorious contest. While only a few of them appear conspicuously in the records of the Revolution we find the muster rolls of the Pennsylvania line containing many German names, while in the Provincial Convention of 1775, held at Philadelphia, which approved the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congress, appeared as delegates from Pennsylvania such representatives of the German settlers as Hassenclever, Melcher, Ludwig, Schlosser, Kuhn, Graaf, Hay, Schultz, Levan, Gehr, Kechlein, Arndt and Weitzel. Afterward the political as well as the military annals of Pennsylvania were made luminous with the splendor of the services of citizens of German extraction.

It has also been said that a Pennsylvania-German literature is impossible, because a mere dialect cannot produce a literature. This is likewise true, but rather because the Pennsylvania-German dialect is provincial or local. If it could be general or national it would necessarily burst the chrysalis of the dialect and become a full-fledged language. But the barrenness of its vocabulary, rendering necessary the importation of many words from other tongues, limits its use to communities which either discard literary refinement or seek it in the prevailing language of the country. It must not be forgotten, however, that representative Pennsylvania-Germans have contributed something to the upbuilding of American litera-

ture. In English as well as Pennsylvania-German verse the genius of the lamented Harbaugh shines with unfading lustre. "S'Alt Schulhaus an der Krick," "Haemweh" and "Lah Bisness," are as familiar to the descendants of the Palatines as "Tam O'Shanter" to the admirers of Burns, Moore's Irish melodies to the sons of Erin, or Longfellow's "Excelsior" to the average American. Among historians Rupp and Egle represent Pennsylvania-Germans very creditably. And if humorists may be admitted to the company of immortals, "Pit Schwefelbrenner" is sure to find a place among their number. So, while there is, indeed, no possibility of a distinctive Pennsylvania-German literature, Pennsylvania-Germans are not without representation in the literature of the country.

If time permitted, an interesting study of the admixture of German, Irish, Scotch, English and other races, which is now the type of a large portion of the people of this State, and of other states of the Union, might be presented. Some of us present here, for instance, might legitimately belong to a society representing the descendants of the first Irish settlers, and yet not lose our identity as descendants of the first German settlers. But I have already digressed too much from the purpose for which I have appeared before you.

Again I extend to you a most sincere and hearty welcome.

The President, Dr. William H. Egle, in accordance with Art. 5 of the Constitution, then delivered the

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

There is so much to be told of the early history of the German and Swiss settlement in Pennsylvania, that you would naturally expect me to narrate some of the more interesting and yet little known of the facts bearing upon and relating to that people who have given to our great Commonwealth so much of its industry, wealth, and by far its good name. I feel, however, that in the light of recent attacks made by blundering historians and sensational newspaper scribblers, the more prominent of the errors concerning not only our ancestry but ourselves, should be commented upon. It is true the Pennsylvania-German does not need any defense, but in this age of literary culture and educational advantages, the leading events in our history deserve a proper place.

It is not my province to enter into a full narration of the causes which led to the early emigration of the people from the Palatinate and the vine-clad hills of Switzerland to this new found land in America. Suffering from political persecution, hounded by the minions of an infatuated religious crusade, they found the doors wide open which led to the wilds of Pennsylvania, and towards the close of the seventeenth century the highway of the Atlantic was crowded by them. Invited by the hospitable Proprietary, they entered eagerly and hopefully upon the lands offered them. They came not empty handed, as some would have you believe—they were not the paupers of the old world, but the well-to-do—some even with titled honors, yet the multitude, with the fear of God in their

hearts, with energy and industry in their makeup, with the high hopes and expectations, that *here* there were freedom of religious worship, a benign government and homes for all who wanted them. Pennsylvania was their land of Canaan—here they settled, and the “wilderness,” indeed, “blossomed as the rose,” and left us an inheritance great and grand.

While upon the subject of this early settlement, it may as well be stated that the Pennsylvania-Germans are not the descendants of the Hessians who were brought to America by the British government to put down the rebellion of 1776, as has been repeatedly charged by New England historians. This statement is as impudent as it is false. All of the German “Mercenaries,” as they are called, who were prisoners of war and stationed in Pennsylvania, according to Baron Reidesel, who was one of the commanders, were properly accounted for, and were returned to their own country upon the evacuation of New York by the British. They did not remain, as it was a condition entered into by the English government with the Landgrave of Brunswick, the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, and the petty princes of Hanau and Waldeck, that a certain price was to be paid for every man killed, wounded or missing. Before the official proclamation of the peace, the Hessian prisoners were on their way to New York by direction of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Some few deserted, and some eventually returned to America after their transportation to Germany, but the bald assertion that the origin of the large German population of Pennsyl-

vania is due to the settlement of those hired mercenaries of England cannot be supported, and shows the profoundest historical ignorance and audacious stupidity.

Impelled by the highest motives to leave the home of their ancestors, the political beginnings of such a people are the admiration of their descendants. With them came their church ministers who at the outset were their chief advisors and the teachers of their children. Wherever the church was erected there was the school, and although illiteracy has been charged in general upon our early German and Swiss settlers, yet bare assertions have never been verified. "Illiterate!" God save the mark! Prior to the Revolution, there were more printing presses operated by Pennsylvania-Germans and more books published than in the whole of New England. Just glance over Mr. Hildeburn's valuable work, "Issues of the Pennsylvania Press, 1682 to 1784," and you will have the proof of what I say. The fact is, there is abundant evidence by existing documents, which go to show that they were able to write their names legibly, conclusive too that their education did not stop there. In a memorial to the authorities by the German inhabitants, written a century and a-half ago, containing over two hundred signatures, but *one man* made his mark. There is not a provincial or colonial document in existence from puritan New England to cavalier Georgia, of that period, which can match the one referred to.

The so-called "Scheme for the Education of the Germans" in Pennsylvania has no doubt given rise to the statements that they were illiterate, "unlearned." Un-

lettered they were as to the English language, but in the tongue of the Fatherland, they knew more than the three "R's" of a rudimentary education. The "Scheme" was a political one, and the chief aim, through the instruction of the English, was to extend partisan influence, for it is well known that in the Provincial era, as later on in the history of our Commonwealth, there were all sorts of schemes devised "to catch the German vote." The Pennsylvania-German was just as wise then as now, and those not of our race and lineage may speak of our good people of Berks as voting for Andrew Jackson at every election, but the sturdy and steady Democratic majority given by Pennsylvania-Germans in that magnificent county is only offsetted by the strong Republican majority given by the Pennsylvania-Germans in the adjoining grand old county of Lancaster. Both are true and steadfast to their principles, whatever they may be, never swerving, always to be relied upon. If illiteracy leads one, assuredly the other is just as unfortunate, but neither is the case; the inhabitants of both are just as cultured, just as highly educated and imbued with the loyal and true doctrines of constitutional government.

Coming to Pennsylvania for the enjoyment of religious principles, deeply tinged with a hatred of king-craft and the exactions of royalty, when the thunders of the Revolution called the people of Pennsylvania to arm for the struggle with tyranny, the German and Swiss settler was ready. He entered heartily into the conflict, and, although owing solely to his want of knowledge of the English language, his was seldom to command, giving

way to his Scotch-Irish neighbor; still no braver body of men went forth from hillside and valley to defend their homes in the name of God and perpetual freedom. Their bones lie upon every battle-field of the Revolution; and yet, owing to their language, few rose to command. And still there were the Muhlenbergs, the Hiesters and others, who became distinguished in the days of 1776, none superior in military training, or in deeds of valor. Patriotism has always been an inherent principle in the hearts of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania, and since the days of Independence their descendants, generation after generation, have been distinguished upon every well-fought battle-field of the Republic. From Lundy's Lane, in the swamps of Florida, through the cactus-crowned plains of Mexico, and in that later fraternal, yet bloody, strife, Manassas to Appomattox, they were *there*, officers and men, reflecting honor and renown upon their State, the nation, and their race.

Pennsylvania took the lead of all the colonies in agriculture owing to the great number of Germans settling in the Province; and Governor Thomas, as early as 1738, wrote: "This Province has been for some years the asylum of the distressed Protestants of the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, and I believe it may with truth be said that the present flourishing condition of it is in a great measure owing to the industry of those people. It is not altogether the goodness of the soil, but the number and industry of the people that make a flourishing colony."

As we have stated, the first settlers were staid farmers.

Their mutual wants produced mutual dependence, hence they were kind and friendly to each other; they were ever hospitable to strangers. Their want of money in the early times made it necessary for them to associate for the purpose of building houses, cutting their grain, etc. This they did in turn for each other without any other pay than the pleasures which usually attended a country frolic. Strictly speaking, what are attributed to them as virtues might be called good qualities, arising from necessity and the peculiar state of society in which our people lived—patience, industry and temperance.

That the Germans of Pennsylvania have been so uniformly successful in acquiring wealth is due to their laboriousness, to their thrift, and to their knowledge of agricultural pursuits. In some portions of Pennsylvania are the garden-spots of America. They have been made so by the Germans who have cultivated them. Not anywhere in the New England States, in New York, nor in the South, are farms so well tilled, so highly improved, as in the sections of Pennsylvania where the descendants of the Germans predominate. And we assert, without fear of contradiction, that more works on agriculture, more papers devoted to farming, are taken and read by the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" farmers than by the farmers of any other section of the Union. That the Pennsylvania-German is not "content to live in huts" is palpably certain, and whoever will go into the homes of our farmers will find evidence of both refinement and culture; their farms being easily distinguished from those of others by the good fences, the extent of the orchard, the

fertility of the soil, the productiveness of the fields, the luxuriance of the meadows, the superiority of his horse, which seems to feel with his owner the pleasure of good living. And although their barns are capacious, because their dwellings are not castles, they should not be accused of indifference to their own domiciles. At the present time it is rare to find a farm house in the old German settlements that does not contain a double parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and out kitchen, with six or eight bed rooms. This is more general in the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin and Cumberland than among the New England settled counties of the North and West, the Quaker counties of Chester and Bucks, in Pennsylvania, and to go to New England, the latter are not to be mentioned in comparison.

It has been charged time and again that the opposition to the public school system came from the German element of the State. In a measure this was partly true, but the fiercest attacks came from those of another faith and ancestry, and why? Notwithstanding all that has been stated to the contrary, there was a system of parochial or congregational education in vogue, and those opposed to the new scheme held that, over and above all, Christianity ought to enter into all plans for educating the young. But that antagonism was of short duration, and these became to be the heartiest supporters of free schools. The earliest advocates and promoters of that system which has shed so much lustre upon our State were Governors Wolf and Ritner, while another man who more than anyone else was the originator, and who should

be known far and wide in the matter, was William Audenreid, all three of Pennsylvania-German descent. And to-day the great majority of the ablest educators in the State are of that illustrious origin. This is a fruitful subject, and one which I trust will be fully dwelt upon by abler hands at some future meetings of the Society.

As has been stated, the clinging to the language of the Fatherland interfered much with the prominence they might have reached in the early history of our State—not only in political affairs, but in the legal profession. Professors in Theology may cite the Pennsylvania-German as an illustration of the evil of maintaining the use of the German language, but “the evil” exists only in their fertile imaginations. They no doubt believe the current histories, as written from a Puritan New England or Low Dutch New York stand-point.

Time, however, has wrought wonderful changes. At least one-half of the Governors of the Commonwealth, from good and honest Simon Snyder to the brave and cultured Gen. James Addams Beaver, have come from pure Pennsylvania-German stock. The influence of that race has been felt in every Constitutional Convention from July, 1776, to the last body which gave us our present fundamental law; while the halls of Congress and of State legislation have re-echoed the glowing words of Pennsylvania-German representatives, the peers of those descended from Puritan, Holland, Scotch-Irish, or English ancestry.

A somewhat notorious writer in a recent lengthy article devoted to Pennsylvania politics and Pennsyl-

vania statesmen, infers that the reason this State has had but few men who have been prominent in national affairs is owing to the stubbornness of the Scotch-Irish, and the want of literary culture among the Germans, neither of which is true. Our Scotch-Irish friends, however, must look after their side of the house, for this is Pennsylvania-German day, and we will take care of ourselves. In keeping with such representations it may be here mentioned that the time was in the early Ante-Revolutionary days that the Scotch-Irish and the German settlers had very little in common; there was no sympathy one for the other. Language and customs were so widely different. By and by a Scotch-Irish lad went off with a German lassie, and all the settlement was in an uproar. He was outlawed by his friends. As year after year rolled on, however, the prejudices of the former subsided, and in this year of grace there are few Scotch-Irish in whose veins we do not find the blue blood of the German and the Swiss, and they are the better for this admixture. Surely a little German leavens many an Ulsterman.

Now I want to make some suggestions before I say "finally brethren." We have decade after decade neglected the preservation of our family history. From the foundation of the world the family was instituted, and from this have emanated piety and patriotism, those human virtues upon which rest the prosperity and strength of the State. As the records of the family constitute the framework of history, there can be no greater auxiliaries to science, religion and especially to civilization. With-

out the family there can be no golden cord to unite the destinies of communities or nations, and what is more conducive to this union than the recording and preservation of all that pertains to the history of our families. He who collects and preserves his own family history is not only a benefactor in his way, but will deserve and receive the grateful thanks of those to come after him. The venerable George Bancroft, with whom I was in frequent correspondence, upon the appearance of the volume of "Pennsylvania Genealogies" wrote, "future generations will rise up and call you blessed for what you have done"; but I do not want to apply this to myself. I want to counsel every one within the limit of my voice to gather up the fragments of his own family history. He will thereby confer a priceless boon upon those whose names and achievements are thus rescued from oblivion, and preserves the experience and wisdom of ages for the emulation and admiration of posterity. With the loss of church and bible records, many may consider this no easy task. This is true, if there is no enthusiasm in your soul. But "to him who wills there is a way," and I call to mind the fact that in this audience there is a gentleman who has done valiant service in this line, and yet who when he began scarcely knew the name of his grandfather's family. But he had Pennsylvania-German industry, pluck and perseverance, with over and above all filial love, and he accomplished all that any patient laborer in family history can and may do. I wish I could induce all of you to follow his example. None of us live for ourselves, or we would not be here to-day. We are looking

to the future and to those who follow after. Our ancestors, although neglectful of their family records, owing to their modes of living, to the one thought, the establishing homes for us, richly deserve this remembrance of them, the recording of their names and of their services, humble though they may have been. If, therefore, my advice is worth anything, if it will bear fruit in due season, I shall never regret the opportunity afforded me of saying what I have so earnestly at heart. There is so much to be done in the family history of our people that no one should lack interest. And now my friends, although there is great work to be done, not only by this Society, but by each individual member thereof in his own behalf, it cannot but be gratifying to all of us, that within our own State the number of descendants of the early German settlers greatly exceed all others in patient and unwearying research among the records of the by-gone, in the too much neglected harvest fields of Pennsylvania history, biography and genealogy.

Finally brethren, this is Pennsylvania-German Day. The Executive Committee has prepared a "Literary Report," [the invitations had it a "report,"] which I feel confident will be heartily appreciated by all who may be present. I do not want this Society to be transformed into a mutual admiration society, yet I must congratulate every one of its members upon the excellent work which has already been attained, and the harvest has only just begun. Our great Commonwealth is destined to be, in the next decade, the empire state in wealth and national importance. It is an honor to belong to it, whether we

be of English-Quaker, Scotch-Irish, or Huguenot ancestry, and yet the prouder of that race which gave it thrift, frugality and wealth—the PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN!

The President then announced that the proceedings of the Society when it organized at Lancaster, April 15, 1891, had been printed on pamphlet form, and were now for sale, and on account of being so published, the minutes proper would not be read.

The Secretary then read his annual report, which was as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Pennsylvania-German Society will be six months old to-morrow. This is but a brief period, and as the work during that time has been mainly of a formative character, your Secretary may have little to say that will interest the members, and yet, a good deal of work has been done, mostly in the way of organization.

The Executive Committee, provided for by the Constitution, and named by the Chairman of the Convention of April 15th, has not been idle. It has held three business meetings, the last one this morning. It has performed all the duties assigned to it, and is in excellent working order. All its members have been animated with a single aim to the common welfare, and have worked harmoniously towards that end.

The Printing Committee has also had several meetings at which the duties pertaining to it have been discharged. It places before the Society to-day, for its approval and acceptance, a volume containing a brief sketch of our

origin, together with all the addresses and a full report of the proceedings of our organization on the 15th of last April. This little book will, I think, compare favorably with similar publications, and it is hoped our first venture in this direction will meet the approval of the members.

Concerning his individual work, your Secretary would say that he has endeavored to discharge the duties of his position faithfully, and to the best of his ability. There has been considerable correspondence along with much other routine work, and as he is also a member of the Executive and Printing Committees, he begs the indulgence of the members for any shortcomings in his work, owing to the extended character of it. His relations have been very pleasant with the entire membership, and he cordially thanks all with whom he had business relations for their uniform kindness.

The work of organization over, and our Society fairly set afloat, more time should now be given to pushing and extending its work. We have to-day the names of 83 members on our rolls, and 14 additional names were presented to the Executive Committee this morning. These, when admitted, will bring up our membership to 97. This is not a large number, it is true, but it is very encouraging. It deserves to be stated that no special efforts have thus far been made to increase the membership rapidly. The aim has been rather to secure the names of persons in hearty sympathy with our aims and purposes, and of high standing and character. I have no doubt that earnest effort on the part of our members will add

largely to our numbers during the coming year. This must be done. We cannot afford to stand still. That would mean stagnation and ultimate decay. We must progress if we would live.

There has been one death in our ranks—Mr. H. S. Reinhold, of Harrisburg.

The Secretary suggests that one of the main purposes of our organization and an important provision of our Constitution, that relating to the collection of books, records and documents, be kept steadily in view. We cannot begin our collection—shall I say library—too soon. It is a matter of vital importance and concerns us all. Let every member do what he can individually, and invite contributions from every quarter. Thus far my duties as librarian have been far from onerous.

The Secretary further suggests that the question of a permanent home for the Society be decided without further delay. The Executive Committee has declined to take upon itself this responsibility, although requested to do so by the Convention of last April, and the matter now comes back to the Society for its final action. Many reasons could be urged for this step at this time, but as they will readily suggest themselves to every member, they need not be more particularly referred to here.

The cost of organization has been moderate, having been confined to the printing of circulars, blanks, the Constitution and other documents and the purchase of stationery and other necessary expenditures. It is to be wished that every member will purchase a copy of the book issued by the Society, thereby aiding in paying for

the printing of the same and also in putting a little money into the treasury.

In conclusion the Secretary would thank all the members for their uniform courtesy towards himself, and at the same time cordially invite suggestions of whatever kind from them, which may serve to more effectually promote the interests of our Society.

THE PRESIDENT: What action will be taken upon the report of the Secretary?

It was moved and seconded that the report be received and entered upon the minutes.

Agreed to, and so ordered.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Secretary was authorized to receive the annual dues, the matter having been disposed of in the meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary reported that the following gentlemen had been elected members at the meeting of the Executive Committee held earlier in the morning:

REV. CHARLES G. FISHER, D.D., Philadelphia.

PROF. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Annville.

SAMUEL K. LEHMAN, Upper Strasburg.

SIMON P. EBY, Esq., Lancaster.

COL. SAMUEL COCHRAN SLAYMAKER, Lancaster.

REV. THOMAS CONRAD PORTER, D.D., Easton.

JOHN D. SKILES, Esq., Lancaster.

DAVID MCNEELY STAUFFER, New York City.

RUDOLPH FREDERICK KELKER, Harrisburg.

WILLIAM ANTHONY KELKER, Harrisburg.

The Committee acted upon fourteen applications for membership, and resolved to recognize these fourteen as members elect, as many of them wished to take part in the proceedings of the Society. The names of the gentlemen proposed for membership are as follows:

CYRUS K. LANTZ, Lebanon.

JOHN A. BAUSMAN, Lancaster.

JOHN PETER KELLER, Harrisburg.

EDW. G. HAKE, New Cumberland.

GEORGE KUNKEL, Harrisburg.

GABRIEL HIESTER, Harrisburg.

WILLIAM LUTHER GORGAS, Harrisburg.

GEORGE ALBERT GORGAS, Harrisburg.

CONSTANTINE J. ERDMAN, Allentown.

ISRAEL H. BETZ, Oakville.

JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, Lebanon.

JOHN P. S. GOBIN, Lebanon.

DR. FRANK MUHLENBERG, Lancaster.

DR. HENRY HOUCK, Lebanon.

PRESIDENT: I would state that at the meeting of the Executive Committee, held one hour ago, it was decided to recommend, if it was necessary, to go into an election of officers of this Society, as the officers elected on April 15th are to be considered as temporarily elected to serve until the annual meeting. The officers elected to-day will serve until the next annual meeting, so we will get in regular order.

It was moved and seconded that the Society now proceed into an election of officers.

PRESIDENT: The matter is now before the Society for discussion. According to the second section of article second of the Constitution, the President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer are to be elected at each annual meeting, and two members of the Executive Committee also are to be elected.

MR. HESS moved that the present officers be elected by acclamation, to serve until the following autumn.

PRESIDENT: The Constitution provides that the officers shall be elected by ballot.

DR. HARK: I move that the Secretary shall be directed to cast a ballot for the present set of officers.

MR. A. J. KAUFFMAN: It seems to me that we are going to get ourselves into a snarl. I think the best plan is to look upon the present officers as temporary. I heartily agree with the gentlemen about the re-election of the present officers, and think they are the choice of the Society. If we look upon the matter otherwise the President himself will be debarred from re-election, as he has either served a term or he hasn't. Let us regard them as having only served temporarily. I think that would be the better way.

DR. HARK: This is the first annual meeting, and the officers were only elected temporarily. At a prior meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved that the whole organization be regarded as preliminary, and I move that the Secretary be requested to cast a ballot for the present officers.

The motion was seconded, agreed to, and it was so ordered.

The Secretary announced that in accordance with that motion he had cast the ballot of the Society for the present officers.

The Secretary read a letter from Prof. M. D. Learned, of Johns Hopkins University, in regard to the publication of a Pennsylvania-German Lexicon, and asking the co-operation of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the letter; what action will you take upon that letter?

It was moved and seconded that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT: I would like to hear from some of those gentlemen who have been paying considerable attention to the Pennsylvania-German dialect. If the Society is going to take part in any such publication, I am not in favor of the Johns Hopkins University or any other University stealing the thunder of this Society.

MR. FISHER: I would suggest that it would be well to have the report of the Executive Committee for consideration, and I doubt if anybody here is prepared to know what we ought to do with the proposition.

MR. MUHLENBERG: As there is only one fixed meeting in the year, I think that the whole Society should determine what should be done with the letter, because there will be no meeting, in all probability, for one year. At any rate it seems to me that it would be a proper thing to appoint a committee from the general body of the membership to consider this and give them power to act and to correspond with Professor Learned. I move that

a committee of five be appointed, of which the President shall be one.

PRESIDENT: It is simply that the Johns Hopkins University would like to have the co-operation of this Society.

MR. KAUFFMAN: I don't see that this special committee could do better work than the Executive Committee, and I would like to know how much we become financially involved by the publication of this dictionary?

SECRETARY: Say \$25 or \$30 for the printing and distribution of various blanks. The expense would not be \$5, I think, in case we take any action at all. I believe that the Executive Committee should take this matter in charge. I do not think it is necessary to have a special committee.

MR. RICHARDS: We are asked to-day to buy these reports and put the money in the treasury. It seems to me that this would indicate that we are not rich, and I do not think it would be good policy to spend now \$25 or \$30 for a dictionary that would not be of use for many years. I don't feel like giving the Committee the privilege of spending \$25 or \$30 until we feel that there are no more ways in which we could put the money to use.

MR. SACHSE: I wish to say in relation to the dictionary that I hardly think it is worth while to go to that expense. If the gentleman could get a copy of the old Pennsylvania-German dictionary, I think it would give him everything that he wants and probably a good many things that he has never heard of.

MR. SENER: The same ground that this professor wants to cover has already been covered in a work called

"Pennsylvania Dutch," and it seems to me that it is useless to spend \$25 or \$30 when we could put it to better use.

MR. FISHER: I beg to say a few more words in regard to this subject. I have known Prof. Learned for years. I have known him as a scholar and as a man versed in his profession. Few men,—for few men can find the time,—few men are willing to make the sacrifice of time to work of this kind. Prof. Learned is one of them. It is not a matter of profit to him, as I understand. I am unacquainted with the condition of the finances of this Society, but it does seem to me that you ought not hesitate to consider the pittance that is asked for the purpose for which it is asked. Reference has been made to certain publications, and, so far as they go, they are well enough. I don't think that we have anything in the form of a lexicon. One objection, if I am correct, is that he called it "Pennsylvania Dutch," which is all wrong. It is Pennsylvania-German pure and simple, and as such we want to preserve it. It does seem to me that it does not cover the ground. If we have organized for preserving the history of the Pennsylvania-Germans we should recognize the fact that there is such a dialect as Pennsylvania-German. There is a difference and if you want to do anything that is really important it is just something of this kind, to preserve in permanent form just what our dialect is. I have had no consultation with the Professor. I have had one communication from him. I think well of him. If no more is asked than a small sum it seems to me that this convention ought to take some favorable action upon it.

DR. HARK: I believe that we are discussing something that is not before us. Leave the matter entirely to the Executive Committee, as to whether it is to be made or not, whether it is to be reported favorably or not.

MR. KAUFFMAN: We can print a good many circulars for five dollars, and, if the expenditure does not exceed that, I think it would be wise to make that.

MR. MUHLENBERG: I will withdraw my motion, Mr. President.

DR. BUEHLE: I move that the committee be allowed to expend the sum of ten dollars. That will fix a definite limit.

DR. HECKMAN: I think it is safer to leave this matter to the Executive Committee. I think from the knowledge we have, we have no knowledge to act on the subject. The fact that other lexicons have been published does not make it appear that this would not be a desirable publication. It may be an improvement. I think, as descendants of the German settlers, that we have an interest in it, even though it becomes a dead language. But how far are we involving ourselves in the publication? Suppose the Executive Committee spends twenty-five or thirty dollars. Does that involve anything more? Is it a pledge that we may be called upon financially hereafter to assist in some other way? I am willing, as one, to leave the whole thing to the Executive Committee.

MR. MUMMA: I don't understand what is best to be done under the circumstances. But I think it unquestionably important that there should be some arrangement for the preservation of the Pennsylvania-German

dialect, because as it stands it is very much under the old definition of the law, it is good because most of it is still in use; because the rule of law runs not to the contrary. I have heard it said that it is a low "jargon." In different localities it is somewhat different. In some portions of counties it is entirely different from that in other portions. If we could get it into some shape it would be better. Whether this is a better way or not I cannot say. I don't see why we can't spend that amount.

PRESIDENT: I also received a letter from Professor Learned, and all he asked was to lay this matter before the Society; all he asked was that the Society give its co-operation. That was all he requested.

MR. MUMMA: In what form? By kind words or by money?

MR. SENER: Mr. Fisher evidently misunderstood me. I did not call this Society "Pennsylvania Dutch." I simply called the work "Pennsylvania Dutch."

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion that the whole matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The Society then adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK.

The Society was called to order by the President at two o'clock.

The roll was called by the Secretary.

The President then introduced the Hon. Samuel W.

Pennypacker, LL.D., of Philadelphia, who delivered the following address, the subject being

"THE EARLY LITERATURE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS."

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society:

Although, when the kind invitation of your Committee was extended to me to deliver an address before you, it was arranged that no written paper should be required, I still much regret that amid the complications and duties of life, I have not been able to prepare carefully something more worthy of such an occasion, and I should not have ventured to address you extemporaneously upon a topic of this kind were it not for the fact that, through the study of many years, I feel more or less familiar with it. It must be understood, at the outset, that in what I shall say to you I shall include the works of the Hollanders, the descendants of the Dutch emigrants who settled along the Delaware, of the people from the Lower Rhine and Holland who came to Germantown, of the Switzers who came to Lancaster county, and still later of the Germans of Berks and Lebanon and the other counties of Pennsylvania, who, in the course of two hundred years, have become welded together into a people known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch." For my own part I like the title, and in whatever of credit there may be in the achievement of that people, and in whatever of reproach, if any, may be attached to them, I want to bear my share. To exclude the descendants of the Hollanders, would be to throw out the families bearing the names of

Keyser, Rittenhouse, Vanderslice and Pennypacker, and many others that have become well-known in the history of Pennsylvania.

The foundation stone of Pennsylvania history, and, in the broad sense, of Pennsylvania literature, the first work produced by a man who lived and died within the limits of Pennsylvania, concerning this region of country, was the little book written by Peter Cornelius Plockhoy. He was the leader of a colony of Mennonites, who came over to the Delaware and settled some distance below Philadelphia, at the Hoorn Kill. The colony existed about two years, and when New York went into the possession of the English the English Governor, Robert Carr, sent an expedition to the settlement, which destroyed it, as he says, "even to a nail." Plockhoy, who was the founder and leader of that settlement, published in 1662 some account of it, descriptive of the people and the regulations of the colony, in a little Dutch tract, printed in Amsterdam. Thinking it would be of interest to you, and as I believe this is the only copy of it in Pennsylvania, and as it is of such unique importance in Pennsylvania literature, I have brought it along in order that you might see it. (See fac-simile on opposite page.) What became of Plockhoy for thirty years afterward remains a mystery. But, in 1694, blind and destitute, he came with his wife to the settlement in Germantown, and the Mennonites there built him a little house, planted for him a garden and a tree, and there he died. The story, from the remote past, is pathetic and interesting.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, who came over to German-

town in 1683, one of the most conspicuous figures of that settlement, but not the organizer of the movement, as has been sometimes said, a man of the most scholarly attain-

Kort en klaar ontwerp,

van

Een onderling Accoort,

O M

**Den arbejd / onrust en moeye-
wagheit van Moeder-hand-wor-
kenden te verlichten**

D O O R

Een onderlinge Compagnie ofte

**Volck-planting (onder de protectie vande H: Mo:
Heeren Staten Generael der vereenigde Neder-
landen bysonder onder het gunstig gesag van de
Achtbare Magistraten der Stad Amste-
dam) aen de Zuyt-revier in Nieu-
der-land op te rechten; Bestaende in**

*Land-bouwers,
Zee-varende Personen,
Alderhande vroedige Ambachts-luyden, en Meesters
van goede handten en wetenschappen.*

**Stemende op de voor-rechten van hare Zichte-
barheden (als hier na volgt) te dien eynde verken-**

t'Samen gesiekt

*Des Pijns Cornelisz, Plechier van Zierik-zee, voor hem selven en andere
Lief-hebbers van Nieu-ender-land.*

'tAmsterdam gesicht by Otto Barentsz, Smisec, Anno 1661.

ments, who read and wrote in the German, Spanish, English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages, and whose learning was probably not equalled in any

colony at that time, devoted very much of his life to the pursuits of literature. He produced a number of books, many of which were at the time printed. Among them were some controversial pamphlets in the Keith controversy, in opposition to Keith, and an "*Umstandige Geographische Beschreibung*," or a description of the colony of Pennsylvania, the first edition of which appeared in 1692. In 1690 there was printed, ostensibly at Germantown, but probably abroad, a work from his pen called his "*Four Treatises*." It was a discussion of philosophical and philological subjects, and although there had been before produced a few almanacs in English, this may be said to have been the first attempt at serious literature in Pennsylvania. I regret to say that it does not appear in the bibliography of Mr. Hildeburn, an invaluable work covering the literature of Pennsylvania during the first one hundred years. Pastorius also wrote a number of books, never put into print; among them a large folio called the "*Bee*," which included poetry, lexicography, aphorisms and dissertations, a great tribute to his learning, and is still preserved.

The first Germans who came to Pennsylvania were either Mennonites, or they were people of that sect converted to the Quaker doctrines by the Quaker preachers who traveled through Germany. The Mennonites were followers of Menno Simon, the Dutch reformer, who was born in 1492. He gathered around him the scattered Anabaptists, most of whom became known as Mennonites. They were opposed to warfare and to the taking of oaths, and refused to baptize infants. The Mennonites

were very much persecuted, and there were more people of that sect who were put to death in one city, Antwerp, in one year, than there were martyrs in all England during the time of Queen Mary. Penn invited them over here and many of them settled in Germantown and in Philadelphia, Lancaster and other counties. They sent over to Amsterdam to have their Confession of Faith printed in 1712. It was afterward printed again by Andrew Bradford, in Philadelphia, in 1727. That was the beginning of their literature. It is quite extensive. Among their printed books is one consisting of verse and hymns concerning the persecutions to which they had been exposed, and detailing the martyrdoms and sufferings of those who had been their leaders abroad. That book, the "*Ausbund*," which was first printed in Germantown, in 1742, has been through, in Pennsylvania, no less than eight editions, and is still used as a hymn book among the Mennonite churches in Lancaster county and in the West. There is published with it in all of these editions a series of biographical sketches of Swiss families, a book utterly lost and much sought for in Europe. Another work, and one of the most serious importance, is the "*Martyrer Spiegel*," of Van Braght. This great historical and biographical work of the Mennonites had been written in Dutch. Peter Miller made a German translation of it here. Heinrich Funck and Dielman Kolb, in Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, undertook to supervise the translation, and it was published in Ephrata in 1749, a folio volume of 1500 pages, which was the most extensive outcome of the literature of the American col-

onies. It took thirteen men three years to do the printing. The paper was made at Ephrata; the binding was done there, and there was nothing anywhere else in the colonies to compare with it as an illustration of literary and theological zeal.

I want to call your attention to another sect, the Schwenkfelders, who came to Pennsylvania. They were the followers of Caspar Schwenkfeld, and the doctrines taught by him were almost identical with those since taught by the Quakers. They came in 1734. Their literature was extensive and interesting. It is reproduced for the most part in manuscript in huge folios, written often upon paper made at the Rittenhouse paper mill, on the Wissahickon, the earliest in America. These volumes sometimes contained 1,000 pages, bound in stamped leather with brass corners and brass mounting. Among the notable facts connected with their history is that they prepared here a written description of all the writings of Schwenkfeld and their other authors, and it is, as far as I know, the first attempt at a bibliography in this country. They are also remarkable in this respect. They landed in Philadelphia on the 24th of September, 1734, and thankful for their escape from persecution abroad, they determined to set apart the 24th of September as a day to be religiously observed for all time thereafter. Their *Gedachtnis Tag*, as they term it, is still maintained and a record of each annual observance from the beginning is preserved.

With the establishment of the printing press, by Christopher Saur, in Germantown, in 1738, there began an im-

mense flood of German literature. In fifty years there must have been produced two hundred and fifty books at that place. I feel that I do not overestimate it, because I myself have one hundred and eighty of them. Of course, it would be impossible for me to give to any extent a description of that literature to-day. The first outcome of his press was a broadside entitled "*Eine Ernstliche Ermahnung*," printed by Saur in 1738. Of that broadside there are but two known copies in existence, and this which I show you is one of them. The first book he printed I have also brought along with me. It was called the "*Zionitischer Weyrauch's Huegel*." It appeared in 1739, and was the first book printed in German type in America. It contained a collection of the hymns of the Ephrata brethren. Another book of importance from his press was Christopher Dock's "*Schul Ordnung*," an original essay on school teaching, written in 1750 and published in 1770, absolutely the first treatise upon that subject which appeared in America.

In this old leather bound box I have a collection of three hundred and eighty-one tickets that may be termed Sunday-school tickets. You have all probably read that Sunday-schools were first started in England in 1780 by Robert Raikes. These tickets were printed by Saur in 1744. Practically they are unknown, and this is a complete collection of them. On every card is printed a text of Scripture and a religious verse, and on Sunday afternoons the children met together, and as each drew a card from the box, he read aloud what appeared upon it.

At Ephrata, in Lancaster county, there were printed,

during the last century, probably one hundred books. They are, for the most part, made up of hymns written there and they contain a system of music, original in that community, different from the music then taught, and which was elaborately described by Conrad Beissel in the preface to the "*Turtel Taube*" in 1747.

Almanacs appealed strongly to the tastes of the early Germans. Of course, almanacs were not at all confined to the Germans, but while the English almanac was generally an octavo limited in its literary contents to accounts of the weather and trivial matters, the German almanac was an ambitious quarto of from forty to forty-eight pages, oftentimes with continued historical and philosophical treatises, and even attempts at artistic illustrations. At the time of the capture of Quebec, the Saur almanac gave a plan of the city with a portrait of Wolfe. I brought with me a specimen of these almanacs, printed at Lancaster in 1779. Its special interest consists in the fact that in it for the first time General Washington was called "The Father of his Country." Mr. W. S. Baker, our learned authority on Washington literature, has found no other early reference to this title before its appearance in a book called "Hardie's Remembrancer," published in 1795. You will see upon the title page of this German almanac, a representation of Fame. She is holding in one hand a rude portrait, under which is inserted the name of Washington; with the other hand she is holding to her mouth a trumpet, from which she blows with a loud blast "Des Landes Vater." (See reproduction on page 41.)

It would be impossible, in the short time allotted to

me to do anything more than to touch upon a few points in the literature of the Pennsylvania Dutch. They produced, as I have before said, the largest and most ambitious

Lancaster: Gedruckt bey Francis Bailey.



work that appeared in the American colonies. The Bible was printed in German in America three times before it was printed in English. The Testament was printed

in German in America seven times before it was printed in English. To them must be awarded the credit not only of our first book, that of Plockhoy, but also of the earliest Pennsylvania essays upon music, bibliography, pedagogy and astronomy. Mr. Hildeburn, in his Bibliography, has described the newspapers printed in Pennsylvania before 1785. Down to the time of the Revolutionary war, there were eight newspapers published in Pennsylvania in English, and there were ten newspapers published in Pennsylvania in German. What is true of the East is also true of the West. The first time that a Bible appeared west of the Alleghenies it was published in 1814, in German, at Somerset.

There are some more general topics to which I shall briefly call your attention. Perhaps the most momentous event in the early history of America, in its effects upon the future of the country, was the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of the government under which we live. I am aware that in the written histories the Declaration of Independence has met with more appreciation and that it has made more impression on the minds of the people. It seems to me, however, to be a case where although the credit given has been greater, the merit is less. If you look at it accurately, the Declaration of Independence was, after all, only an announcement, a proclamation. Independence was not secured by any declaration. It depended upon the results of battles to be fought. It was gained by courage and persistence in war. At most the Declaration of Independence was an event looking to the breaking down of a government. Constructive work

is much more serious. To establish a government which will stand the test of time is a more difficult task than to destroy one already created, as the experience of all nations has shown. We know how the problems that confronted the statesmen who assembled in Philadelphia in 1787 were met, how the differences of interests and opinion were reconciled, and how the reluctance of the smaller States was overcome. After the Constitution had been framed it was still a matter of grave doubt whether it would be accepted by the States. It is generally conceded that the adoption of the work of the convention was due to the early action taken by Pennsylvania. She was the first of the great States to declare in favor of it. When the question of the adoption of the Constitution arose in the Pennsylvania Assembly there was the greatest diversity of views and the contest became heated and earnest. In that eventful crisis the very earliest effort in behalf of the new government came from the Germans. The Constitution was signed by the members of the Convention on the 17th of September, 1787. On the 24th of September there was presented to the Pennsylvania Assembly this petition from two hundred and fifty inhabitants of the town of Germantown:

“To the Honorable the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, the petition and declaration of the inhabitants of Germantown respectfully sheweth, that your petitioners have seen with great pleasure the proposed Constitution of the United States, and as they conceive it to be wisely calculated to form a perfect union of the States, as well as

to secure to themselves and to posterity the blessings of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken this method of expressing their earnest desires that the said Constitution may be adopted as speedily as possible by the State of Pennsylvania in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honorable convention."

The Assembly was at that time composed of sixty-two members. When the question of calling a convention for the adoption of the Constitution came to be determined, there were forty-three votes in favor of it, and nineteen votes against it. Among the sixty-two members there were twelve Pennsylvania Dutchmen. To their everlasting honor be it said every man of them voted in favor of the resolution. Let their names be written down and let the fact be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of that land which they did so much to benefit. They were Jacob Hiltzheimer, Gerardus Wynkoop, Michael Schmyser, Gabriel Hiester, Philip Kreamer, Joseph Hiester, Peter Trexler, Jr., Peter Burkhalter, Frederick Antes, Jacob Reiff, Valentine Upp and Emanuel Carpenter.

Not only did Pennsylvania take the responsibility of the adoption of the Constitution and give her effective support to the organization of the government, but in all of the great crises of American affairs her voice and her arms have been potent. Massachusetts did much to bring about the Revolutionary struggle, and in the war that ensued she bore her part; but in the war of 1812, which may be regarded as the final effort to maintain our independence, she utterly failed. She refused recruits,

and there was organized in New England that notorious convention which set the keynote for the pernicious doctrine of secession. In the building up of this great country no State was more earnest in her exertions or bounteous in her contributions than Virginia. She gave the Commander-in-chief of the army, the Chief Justice who interpreted the Constitution, and in her generosity the lands out of which have been carved the Commonwealths of the West, but later she fell in the wake of South Carolina and did what lay in her power to destroy the government she had aided so much to establish. But Pennsylvania has always been true. When the people of the nation, grateful for the public blessings conferred upon them, want to see Independence Hall, or to learn how and where their Government was formed, or to gather inspiration from the battlefield of Gettysburg, they come to Pennsylvania. It is her peculiar glory that she has them all.

The winter of 1776 was the most trying period of the Revolutionary war. Up to that time every effort had resulted in failure and hope was almost lost. Patriots who had been faithful were making their peace with the enemy. The army of Washington was reduced to three thousand men and he was considering the necessity of retreating to the westward of the Alleghenies, there to maintain a desultory and doubtful struggle. At this crisis fifteen hundred recruits came to his rescue. With this addition to his forces he fought and won the battles of Trenton and Princeton and the tide was turned. Every man of those fifteen hundred recruits was a Pennsyl-

vanian. In the war of the rebellion, after we had made the first trial of strength with the opposing forces and had lost, the President of the United States and his cabinet sat in the city of Washington awaiting that attack from the successful rebel army which would in all probability have given them possession of the capital. Think for a moment of what would have been the result at home and abroad from such a catastrophe. Within a few days sixteen thousand Pennsylvanians were there to man the intrenchments and the peril passed. These things are not due to accident. They are the result of character. They come about because of the mental and moral fibre of the stock. And in my judgment the many and great achievements of the people of Pennsylvania, cut in bold letters upon every tablet of American history, from the time when Pastorius in 1688 made his brave protest against the wrong of slavery down to that later time when Hoffmann in 1863 opened the battle of Gettysburg, are largely to be accounted for by the fact that mingled with the English who settled the Province were in almost equal numbers the scions of that sturdy race which as Germans overthrew the Roman Empire and as Dutch broke the power of Spain and made England as we know her to-day a possibility.

It was moved by Mr. Fisher, seconded and agreed to, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Judge Penypacker for his able address.

A. R. Horne, D.D., delivered the following address, his subject being

"PROVERBS AND SAYINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS."

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—It is sometimes taken for granted by ignorant persons, that the Pennsylvania-Germans have no language of their own, that they speak a patois, that their language is an admixture of English or that it is Dutch. Hence it may not be out of place to give the origin of the language.

Martin Luther, in the early part of the sixteenth century, by his Bible translations, hymns and extensive writings in High German, caused that dialect to become the standard language of German literature. Hence, to this day the High German is employed in literary productions as well as in discourse. But there were also other dialects spoken through all the centuries in different parts of Germany. In the southern portion—whence the greater part of the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania came—a dialect akin to that which prevails in the German counties of Pennsylvania was spoken, and has continued to be used to a certain extent to this day.

This is the origin of the Pennsylvania-German. It is as old as the High German, possibly older and frequently more expressive. It has never been extensively used in print, because the High German was adopted for this end. As a spoken language, however, it has prevailed from time immemorial in the South German dialects. The ancestors of many of the Pennsylvania-Germans came from the Palatinate or Pfaltz, now included in Baden, Bavaria and Darmstadt, where a language resembling that of the Pennsylvania-German very closely, is still spoken. It

also has a number of Swiss and Alsatian characteristics. Many of the Pennsylvania-German words can be traced back to older roots, and they are often more expressive than their High German synonyms. "Goul," the Pennsylvania-German word for horse, is older and more purely German than "pferd," the High German, which is derived from the Latin "veredus"; "hutsch," colt, and "hutschli," little colt, from the Suabian "hutschel," "hutschele," Westerwald "husz," Lusatian "huszche," is more purely German and more expressive than "füllen," the High German, which is derived from the Greek and the Latin. "Hutschli" and "hütschla" is an imitation of the sound made by young colts, and, therefore, as that large class of words, which are the oldest in all languages, it must come down from the historic age when the names of objects were first invented.

"Homili," little calf, can be traced back through the Swiss "ammeli" and "mammeli" to the language of nature, which gives us "mamma," the labial sound made in imitation of the mother, when the child observes her lips move in talking to it, while she is bending over the cradle—a word common to all languages.

The Pennsylvania-German for pig, sow, with its "hus sow" and "wuts," are striking illustrations of the antiquity of this language, when it is remembered that these words are derived from the sound made in imitation of the pig, words belonging to the common language of nature, from which the Latin "sus," the Greek "hus," the English "sow," the Dutch "soe," etc., are derived. "Schwein," the High German, is of much more recent

origin, it being a derivative from the Saxon "svin" and "sw." The Pennsylvania-German "grumbeer," potato, is much more expressive and original, meaning a crooked pear, or "grund-beer," ground pear, than the High German "kartoffel," derived from "erdapfel," an artichoke. The Pennsylvania-German "krop," crow; "schpel," pin; "schtreel," comb; "schtruwlich," stroobly; "ponhaws," scrabbel; "biivi," a young chicken; "mullakup," tadpole; "blech," tin cup; "botser," a tailless chicken; "butzich," stumpy, are vastly more expressive and original than their English or High German equivalents.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS.

The proverbs, adages, songs and sayings of a people are, to a great extent, an index of their character. The proverbs handed down from generation to generation are very expressive and original. The following, among many others, are proverbs, so common among the Pennsylvania-Germans that, by their frequent repetition, they have made impressions upon them sufficiently strong to influence life and character. They are the household sayings of every family, familiar to young and old.

"Kumt mer iwwer der hund so kumt mer iwwer der schwonz." If one can climb over the dog he can also get over the tail. By this is meant that when the most difficult part of an undertaking can be managed, the less difficult can be easily accomplished.

"Wie mers mocht so hut mers." As one makes it, so he has it. That is, a person must expect results in accordance with his actions or deportment.

"Der obbel folt net weit fom schtomm." The apple does not fall far from the stem of the tree; usually applied to children when they have the faults of the parents.

"Wer net haert muss fiehla." Who will not hear must feel. A person who will not listen to good advice must suffer the consequences.

"Wer lauert an der wond, haert si egne schont." He that listens by the wall hears his own disgrace. Eavesdroppers hear their own faults spoken of.

"Der höler is so schlecht wie der schtehler." The concealer is as bad as the stealer.

"Uf en gruwwar bluck g'hert en gruwwer keidel." A rough wedge is required for a rough block. A rough, boorish fellow must be handled without gloves.

"De kinner un die norra sawga de wohret." Children and fools tell the truth.

"Wer ahalt g'winnt." He that perseveres will gain the victory.

"Frish gewogt is halwer g'wunna." That which is zealously entered upon is half achieved.

"Mer muss sich nuch der deck schtrecka." Stretch yourself according to the cover. That is, venture out only as far as your means will allow; do not venture out too far.

"Wos mer net im kup hut, hut mer in da fees." What one has not in his head he has in his feet. If your thoughts are not collected, you must make up for it in extra labor. Frequently applied when anything is forgotten, and a person is obliged to return for it.

“Fors denka kon em nemond henka.” No one can be hanged for his thoughts. A person is allowed to think as he pleases.

“Lushdich wer nuch leddig is, drourich wer ferschprucha is.” Jolly who is single, sad who is engaged. Frequently used by persons who have no prospect of getting married.

“Wos grewwar is wie dreck, geht selwer aweck.” What is coarser than dirt removes itself. Applied by persons while sweeping, when anyone is in their way.

“Wer net kummt zu rechter zeit muss nemma was iwwerich bleibt.” He that does not come in season must take what is left. Used when persons are belated in coming to meals.

“Gros gekrisch un wennig woll.” A big noise and little wool. Applied where a great ado is made about anything which is of little importance.

“Gut g’wetst is halwer g’meht.” Well whetted is half mowed. Keep your tools in good condition, if you would work with ease; especially applicable to mowing with the German scythe, which had to be well hammered and frequently whetted.

“Wos en dorn werra will schpitzt sich in der zeit.” The thorn prepares in season to sharpen its point. That is, it is early noticeable when a youth is preparing for a bad ending.

“Eh ehr is die onner werth.” One honor is worth another. Signifying that one favor deserves another.

“De maid wo peifa und de hinkel wo graah mus mer bei zeit der hols rum dreha.” Girls who whistle and

hens that crow must have their necks wrung in good time. It is so much out of place for women to whistle, as it is unusual for hens to crow.

"Es kummt net uf die graes aw, sunscht kennt en kuh en haws fonga." It does not depend on the size, otherwise a cow could catch a rabbit. A small person can often accomplish as much as large ones.

"Kortaa hor sin glei geberscht." Short hairs are soon brushed. This is applied to doing a small job, traveling a short distance, seeing a small place, etc.

"Wer em onnera en grub grawbt follt selwer nei." Whosoever digs a pit for another falls into it himself.

"Wer en buck schtehlt is ken schof dieb." Whoever steals a ram is no sheep thief. That is, a person may be accused of a deed of which he is not guilty, when he has committed another of a similar character.

"Mer mus ken kotz im sock kawfa." Do not buy a cat in a bag.

"Won mer de esel nennt kumt er garennt." When the ass is named he comes trotting along. When a person is named in conversation he often comes.

"Wer sich nehra will mit fisha und yawga mus feris-sena husa drawga." He that would live by fishing and hunting must wear torn breeches. Fishing and hunting are poor occupations.

"Mer hut nix unne druwel." Nothing without trouble.

"Wonn mer der hund dreft, bloft er." The dog barks when he is hit. When a person is guilty he speaks out when allusion is made to him.

"Saurkrout und schpeck dreibt olla sorga weck." Sourkrout and bacon drive care away. A good substantial meal is a corrective of dull care.

"Wonn de meis sott sin, is es mehl bitter." When the mice are done eating, the meal is bitter. When anyone has a surfeit he does not relish his victuals any longer.

"De morga schtund hut gold im mund." The morning hour has its mouth filled with gold. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. The early bird catches the worm.

"Besser en lous im krout os gawr ken fleisch." A louse in the cabbage is better than no meat. It is better to have a little of a good thing, even if not extra good, than to dispense with it entirely.

"Morga roth mocht bocka roth, ovet roth bringt drucka brod." Morning red makes red cheeks, evening red brings dry bread. Early rising is promotive of health, while deferring work till evening produces poverty.

"Neia besem kehra gut." New brooms sweep clean. A new employé makes a good beginning.

"Zub on deiner egna naws." Pull your own nose. Attend to your own faults.

"Yeder mus sei egne hout zum gerwer drawga." Everyone must carry his own hide to the tanner. Everyone is responsible, amenable for his own actions.

"Nuch em essa en peif duwock, un dos schteht in der biwel." After a meal a pipe full of tobacco, and this is found in the Bible. A pun on "this," which word is found in the Bible.

"En blinde sow findt aw olsamohl en aechel." A blind

pig finds an acorn occasionally. An unsophisticated person may sometimes make a happy hit.

"Em g'schenkt a goul gukt mer net ins moul." The mouth of a horse received for a present is not examined. Be not supercilious about a gift. Beggars must not be choosers.

"Mit schpeck fongt mer die meis." Mice are caught with bait. Enticements are held out to dupes.

"Besser en wenig geleiert os gons g'feiert." Better to do a little of something than nothing.

"Mer muss lewa und lewa lussa." Live and let live.

"Zu wenig und zu viel ferderbt olle schpiel." Too little and too much spoils everything.

"Zu schorf schneit net, und zu schpitsich schlecht net." Too sharp does not cut, and too pointed does not stick. It will not do to be too exacting. Extremes spoil everything.

"Do sitat der haws im peffer." There the rabbit sits in the pepper. There lies the secret. There is where the catch is.

"Glena grutta hen aw gift." Little toads have poison too. Applied to small persons asserting that they too can accomplish great deeds.

"Wo schmoke is is aw feier." Where there is smoke there is also fire.

It was moved by Mr. Diffenderffer, seconded and agreed to, that the thanks of the Society be extended to Dr. Horne for his address.

Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., then read a poem entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF THE MUSE."

O where's the happy bard, the poet and the seer,
Whose voice, with its tuneful charm, will make men hear,
As he tells, in stately epic or fabled story,
Of a quiet and simple folk, of their trials and glory—
As he sings with wisdom and grace and musical measure,
To their children's glad delight, or a busy world's pleasure,
The sterling virtues of that brother band,
"The sorrowing exiles from the Fatherland,
Leaving their homes in Kriesheim's bowers of vine,
And the blue beauty of their glorious Rhine,
To seek amid their solemn depths of wood
Freedom from man and holy peace with God."

Wilt thou, O sweet Euterpe, goddess fair,
Permit thyself be wooed with passion rare,
With ardor fresh, and chivalric devotion,
Of a new swain's first amorous emotion?
Nay do not spurn thy eager suitor's heart,
Nor bid him thy sweet presence to depart,
But take him with a fond, connubial press,
Into the warm embrace of love's caress,
And touch his soul with that ecstatic bliss
Which poets feel, when with thy magic kiss
Thou thrills't their being, dost their thought inspire,
With holy passion and with genius' fire.

He loves thee with a passion strong and true,
And for thy loving favor fain would sue

With simple words, for he's a timid youth,
Who only knows to speak with simple truth
His love. Not skilled in trifling; and the art
Coquettish knows not, but an honest heart
He offers, and a dowry rich and rare,
For his new bride in sweet content to share,
Of story, legend, myth, tradition quaint,
For their inspired sons to grave or paint
In song or sonnet on th' immortal page,
With skill of seer and wisdom of a sage.

Would'st know who dares by such a bold demand
Persistent, sue the muse's heart and hand?
Would'st know his history, and from what line
He comes, what deeds of virtue or of valor shine,
What great achievements run throughout his life,
That he makes bold to ask the muse to wife?
Know then, his lineage he reveals with pride,
Nor aught of crime or shame need he hide,
That clouds with stain or infamous disgrace
The honored history of his noble race.
Descended he from ancient Teuton stock—
In heart and brain the peer of Plymouth rock.

Illustrious is his ancestry, and old—
From Scandinavian warriors brave and bold,
Who came in hordes from Boreas' wintry clime,
To sunnier south lands in the ancient time.
The fearless Norseman, valiant Goth and Saxon,
With ruddy face and hair both fair and flaxen;
An eye unflinching, like the sky as blue,
A heart to love and honor always true,

A form, erect and proud, with limb of steel
That ne'er was made before a lord to kneel;
A spirit that would bow 'fore God alone;
No other master would the Teuton own.

The noble founder of th' illustrious house
Of him who longs to be thy loving spouse,
'Tis said, by those whose pleasure 'tis to pore
O'er history's page, and books of ancient lore,
Can trace the thread of his ancestral line
Through ages past to parentage divine—
In myth and legend,—that his noble blood
Descended from old Thor, the thunder god.
Still others of the misty past inquire
Say Noah's son, Thuiscon, was the sire
Of the Teutonic people, and all such
As go by the generic name of "Dutch."

Dear name! In harsh reproach 'twas once applied,
But now a term of honor and of pride;
No more a mere derisive appellation,
Or narrow territorial limitation,
It now denotes with meaning more euphonic
Aught under the generic name Teutonic.
The day has dawned when men this name esteem,
And kinship with the Dutch an honor deem.
This is the stock and line of him who woos
The nymph of song, and for his bride would choose;
Distinguished by his virtues, deeds and piety,
His name—THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH SOCIETY.

And here the marriage feast we celebrate
This day, when this young groom doth mate

With bride the fairest e'er to altar led,
And the sweet muse of poesy doth wed.
Let all her bridesmaids, and the guests rejoice;
Let minstrelsy and music raise their voice
With mirth and gaiety; let dance and song
The gladness of the festal day prolong;
Ye poet souls to unseen realms fled,
Rejoice; ye spirits of the minstrel dead,
Be glad. The choirs of angel hosts do share
The festal pleasures of the wedded pair.
And from this holy union may there spring

A progeny of poets, that will sing
The praises of those hero souls who came,
In search of neither fortune nor of fame,
From Alpine slope and banks of castled Rhine,
To land where liberty's fair sun would shine,
From cruel persecution to escape,
Resolved anew their destinies to shape,
By virtue, thrift and industry and toil,
A simple life from new and friendly soil
To gain where man's fierce hate would cease,
And they might serve their God in holy peace.

For a devout and pious folk were they,
To whom duty was a pleasure, and to pray
Was joy and constant habit; and they brought
Their German Bibles, and their hymns that taught
Them piety and love of God, and good;
And as they worshiped in the primal wood,
The sweet and solemn melodies would sound
Through vale, and echo o'er the hills around,

Until "the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang"
With their tuneful praise and the glorious hymns they
sang,

As up to Heaven's ear from the greenwood hall,
The sacred music rose, of the grand choral.

For they had suffered much for conscience' sake,
And longed the yoke of bigotry to break;
Long years of persecution and despair,
Of bitter, dire sufferings were their share.
Inhuman, cruel martyrdoms the fate
Of those who dwelt in the Palatinate
And neighboring provinces; while home and village,
Town and city given o'er to pillage,
Were plundered by the robber hordes of France,
Upon the revocation of the Nantes
Decree, by royal beast whose very name
Comes down the years a synonym of shame.

Thus starts the story of their deep privation
Amid the struggles of the Reformation;
With precious price that ever must be paid
Th' advance of freedom's holy cause to aid,—
With price of blood and suffering they bought,
Freedom of heart and brain and soul and thought,
They freely dared all danger for the right,
As they conceived it in God's holy sight;
All perils of both land and sea they braved,
Lost all possessions, but their manhood saved.
And many victims of the cruel strife,
With all the rest, surrendered even life.

But others from their persecutors fled,
By Providence to better fortunes led,
To Albion's isle for refuge first they turn;
The kind Queen Anne in sympathy doth yearn,
Her heart is big enough, too small the space
For an asylum to the exiled race.
But as they tarry in the foreign city,
The sad recital of their woes, to pity
Moves the savage heart of swarthy chief
From western world, who soothes their troubled grief,
And hospitably offers them a home,
If to the far off sunset land they'd come.

Across the trackless sea their longing eyes
They turned, with hope afresh, on freedom's prize,
No homes, no goods, no land, no peace, no rest,
The wilderness invited the oppressed.
Like Moses' tribe, with reverence be it said,
When Pharaoh's cruel bondage, Israel fled,
Cross flood more deep than Egypt's ruddy tide,
They had th' eternal God of Israel to guide,
Their pathway over land and sea; by day
The dusky cloud stood up and marked the way,
By night the fiery pillar in the unseen Hand
Led on, and beckoned to the promised land.

At last their painful wanderings had an end;
At last they found a refuge and a Friend,
Whose name and memory are loved by men;
Their home was waiting in the land of Penn.
There was an old tradition in those days
Of persecution, that the Lord would raise

Prosperity from affliction, and would bless
The German people, in the wilderness.
Behold the glorious prophecy fulfilled!
What heritage for their children did they build.
A garden of the Lord, as rich and fair
As Eden home, their heaven devised share.

Look out upon the beauty of the land,
Abundantly bestowed on every hand.
The fruitful acres and well watered plains
Contribute nature's bounty to their gains.
The bursting hills are filled with mineral wealth;
The climate laden with the breath of health;
The pregnant earth doth yield her rich increase,
And every prospect ministers to man's peace.
This home, in western world, in country strange,
For their loved Fatherland did they exchange.
'Tis freedom's home, more excellent and fine
Than Canaan land, or country of the Rhine.
Yet all this lavish wealth of nature's gift,

Without the record of their deeds and thrift,
Were void of charm; 'tis what our fathers wrought,
What trials overcame, what battles fought,
What great achievements gained, successes won,
The sufferings endured, the exploits done,
By busy hand, brave spirit, patient heart—
These are the themes t' engage the poet's art.
What man hath done for good, and not for ill,
How he obeyed the Everlasting Will,
How he hath been rewarded from above,
For living for the right and truth and love.

And yet 'tis true, tho' passing strange may seem,
These worthy folk historians scarcely deem
Worth menti'ning, save with passing sneer or slight
Of prejudice or ignorance; or quite
Ignore them. Is it naught to have subdued
The wilderness when cruel fate pursued,
Yet conquered every foe and bitter trial,
By virtue, industry and self-denial—
In spirit fervent—cleaving to the good—
In tribulation patient—humble mood—
In hope rejoicing—and to kindness given—
With faithful heart to serve the Lord of Heaven?

Of no account a heritage to own,
Broad as the limits of the proud Keystone,
Whence, like a swarm of bees, from busy hive,
Their sons, to every state have flown, to thrive
In comfort and in sweet content? Is it naught
The Pennsylvania-German bravely fought
For freedom's cause, on every battlefield,
To succor the oppressed, the weak to shield?
When independence in the balance quavered,
And many in their fealty had wavered,
Could not the infant State on him depend
In every strait, her fortunes to defend?

Has he not loved the cause of education?
Does he not sit in halls of legislation?
Doth make the law? And from the bench expound
The same, with judgment, righteous and profound?
With honor practice at the bar? Doth heal
The sick? And care for our eternal weal?

Is not his name to art and science known?
Does not the State his trusted service own?
If history seals her lips, or does not know it,
The truth is spoken by the Quaker poet,—
The German pilgrim's glory, first to brave
Men's scorn for justice to the helpless slave.

Inspired child, that of this happy union
Shall be born! when the divine communion
Fills thee, do thou take this crude material
Loosely gathered, and with art ethereal
Weave th' immortal verse. By prophet seer,
To whom the ways of Providence are clear,
Who knows the well springs of the human soul—
Who reads men's actions like an open scroll—
With sweetest melody of silver tongue
Throughout the future ages will be sung,
With charm of epic, and with truth of sermon,
The praises of the Pennsylvania-German!

It was moved, seconded and agreed to that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Grumbine for his interesting poem.

The Secretary called up the matter of permanent headquarters for the Society, as follows:

You will find in Article 2 of the Constitution the words "The headquarters of the Society shall be located in _____." This matter has been referred back to the Society by the Executive Committee, and it now comes before the Society. We must have a certain per-

manent locality for the deposit of such things as may come into the possession of the Society.

MR. MUHLENBERG: It seems to me that, as this Society only starts out to-day with its first annual meeting, and up to the time of the election, the officers have been merely provisional, it is not yet time for this Society to get settled and vote for a permanent location. I think that after another year's existence, in October, 1892, after it has grown to a membership of not only 100, but 400 members, then I think it will be the time for us to say where the permanent home of this Society will be. I think that at this time it is too early, and I think that for another year it will be better to move along as we have done. I think it is better for the Society to remain as it is, moving about from place to place. Therefore, I move that the selection of a permanent place be postponed for one year from the present time.

DR. HARK: This was a question when the Society was first organized. The selection of a home was postponed, and it left this Society homeless, and I am surprised that this spirit is still manifested. I have felt that the one thing that is imperfect in our Society is that we have no permanent home. The point of keeping our conventions and its meetings at different places will not be touched. The idea is not at all to make the headquarters where all its meetings have to be held, but if I am not mistaken, it is intended that we are to move about from place to place, whether we have fixed headquarters or not. But the question is simply this: if there are people, and I know there are, through the State, who have valuable literary

material, and who are anxious and willing to contribute to our Society, they are waiting for us to fix a place where they can be taken care of, where they will not be scattered and go to nothing. Then it appears to me that we will have to postpone the reception of these gifts. Another year is unnecessary. I think we should have a depository. If I am not mistaken there was a resolution of thanks passed to the German Society of Philadelphia for the offering of their room, and they were informed that the matter had not yet been decided.

MR. MUMMA: We thanked them for the offer, but we did not accept their offer.

MR. GRUMBINE: Does that offer still remain open?

THE SECRETARY: It has never been recalled.

MR. MUMMA: I would state that there ought to be some place. The meetings of the Society could be held at different localities, even if the offices were at one place. There ought to be some one place where we could go, and where anything we have in the shape of a donation should be taken care of.

MR. PARTHEMORE: I don't think that time has arrived. I don't see any necessity for it. I don't believe as Dr. Hark does. People are generally holding on pretty tightly to these things at this time. If we were to rush, perhaps next year we would want to re-locate.

DR. HARK: May I ask some reason why this time is not just as good as next year?

MR. PARTHEMORE: I tried to intimate that we are hardly organized yet. We want to think over this matter, and exchange views with one another. If Lancaster

was suggested, I could not vote for it; if Philadelphia was suggested, I could not vote for it; if Harrisburg was suggested, I could not vote for it.

MR. KAUFFMAN: What Mr. Muhlenberg says is true. We are in a sort of an embryo state, and not in a condition to locate permanently. But, as Dr. Hark says, there must be a beginning. There are no doubt many people who might have things which we might get now that we could not get later on. I don't see any reason why we should not go to Lebanon, West Chester, etc., wherever there is more or less of a German population, but I can't see that you can have it at any other place than at the home of the Secretary. I can't see that you can fix a place at any other place than where the Secretary resides, as he has been selected for five years, where he could receive deposits. Harrisburg is the only central place possible, the most central. I can't see any other place than Lancaster, however, it being the home of the Secretary. It is reasonable to suppose that the Secretary will reside in Lancaster for the next five years.

MR. ZAHM: We don't know of any donations, but, inside of an hour and a half ago, one of the members said that he had a number of things which he would like to give, but without a location, he would not like to do so. I am in favor of locating somewhere. Lancaster would be my preference, of course.

MR. FISHER: I take it for granted that all the members of the Society have at heart the success of this Society. It strikes me from what little I have heard that the postponement of action upon this subject for at least a

number of years would be calculated to promote the success of the Society. I do not know what the membership is.

THE PRESIDENT: Ninety-seven.

MR. FISHER: Ninety-seven, not yet a hundred. The nuptials have taken place, but before we go to house-keeping let us have something to go to housekeeping with. The family is small. Where are the things with which to incur the expense of a permanent location? When you do want to locate permanently you want to locate in such a place as shall be convenient and comfortable, and I think that this location should be as central as possible, speaking of the German counties of the State. It has occurred to me that if you hold several meetings during the intervening time it would be calculated to increase our membership, and that is one thing we need. Nothing can be lost by the postponement. I may be wrong, but I am inclined to think that postponement would be to our advantage.

MR. MUHLENBERG: I would like to say one thing in answer to the gentleman. He asked for one reason why it should be postponed. He gave one reason why it was necessary that we should fix upon a permanent home. His reason was that there is no place for the donations, which he thinks the Society may be endowed with by the generosity of its own members or by outsiders. But until this Society is, as we might say, out of its swaddling clothes, no man in his senses would give this Society manuscript, records, etc. We must wait until we shall show that the Society is permanent, like others of its kind. I

think, Mr. President, and I think that most of the gentlemen here present will agree with me, that during the next year its membership will double. We have, of the ninety-seven members, no more than forty in this room. The gentlemen would have these forty members determine this afternoon without consultation the location to adopt. During the next year I hope, and I hope that you all hope, with me, that we will double our membership. Certainly those members who are not with us, whom we expect to join next year, are entitled to vote in this matter, because when we have once established its home we will have more trouble in changing it. I further say that the instant we bring this question in, we will have this Society split up into factions, on account of those who desire to locate in Berks County, Lancaster County or Dauphin County. For my part I would consider that the permanent home of the Society should be in Philadelphia, and all I ask is that the determination of this question shall be one year hence.

MR. SEWER: At Lancaster, last April, when we started the Pennsylvania-German Society, we had one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five who attended there. Out of that number eighty-three filed their applications, fourteen were received to-day, making a total of ninety-seven members to-day; I don't think that deferring this matter a year longer would increase it even two fold. The time, I think, has come for a permanent home. I think more men will join it if we have a permanent home, than have joined it, and, as for Philadelphia, I, for one, wish to ask how many Pennsylvania-Germans

you will find in Philadelphia? If we locate anywhere, let us locate in a German settlement. I am in favor of Lancaster or Harrisburg. The community will get it into their heads that this is a Society for mutual admiration, and will exist for only a few years.

DR. HARK: I think we should have a depository for records and a permanent home. I think we should have a fireproof room for a depository, and I think this question should be acted upon to-day.

MR. BUEHLE: The motion, as I understand it, is to postpone for a year. I would like to add that the Secretary be authorized to receive any donations that may be given, and to incur the necessary expenses in caring for them.

MR. RICHARDS: Upon the main question of a permanent home I have no feeling, and until Mr. Muhlenberg stated that there would be a feeling of rivalry growing out of it, I considered that we had organized a Society that was made to exist, and was not a body of men who had an interest back of it all. Wherever you locate it, I don't think you are going to injure it. We don't want to feel that we don't know whether we are going to live or die. I think we should feel that we are going to live, whether we locate at Lebanon, Lancaster, Harrisburg or some other important city in the State. I think the Executive Committee should have made a report. If it is necessary for us to rent a room where we can keep the papers, let us rent one; a room where the Executive Committee can hold its meetings, and let us hold our annual meetings here, there and everywhere as the Constitution

permits us. Everything has to descend through the Secretary. He takes charge of our papers and arranges for our copyrights. As we have elected a Secretary from Lancaster city we have virtually made that city the headquarters of our association. Why not make the headquarters there, since we have gone so far as electing a Secretary from Lancaster. If it was Harrisburg I would like it to be the same of Harrisburg. I think the Society will grow stronger if we make ourselves a permanent home.

DR. HECKMAN: I don't like to prolong the discussion, but if, as the gentleman who has spoken has said, in selecting the Secretary from Lancaster as permanent Secretary, we have selected a home, I say we have gone too far. I don't see how the Society has committed itself in any way by the election of a Secretary residing in Lancaster. I think it is very important that we should not be hasty in the selection of our location. I think we should be very cautious in the making of our selection. It so happens that nearly one-half of the organized membership is made up of citizens of Lancaster. If it had met at Reading, or any other place, it would have been the same way. It seems to me that by postponing action we might increase the growth of our Society. I do not think that we are prejudiced; and, as to the matter of the art gallery, museum, library and historical bric-a-brac, that is to come into our possession, the Secretary can take charge of it. I do hope that our association will be a matter of great importance to the community at large, and I do hope that its outcome will be a museum of great

interest, but that museum ought not to be located at a place at one side. It should be in a place where it would be open to visitors from different parts of the country, but who would not like to make a side journey to see our collection. I think that a matter of so great importance should not be decided hastily.

MR. SENER: I move that the whole matter be tabled.

This motion was seconded.

DR. HECKMAN: Is it to be laid on the table for the present or permanently?

THE PRESIDENT: I presume it is to be laid on the table for this session, unless it is moved to take it up again.

The motion was not agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is now on the resolution of Mr. Muhlenberg.

The motion of Mr. Muhlenberg to postpone action for a year was agreed to.

THE SECRETARY: I want to state that I am perfectly willing to take charge of all things that come to me, although, up to the present, they amount to very little.

MR. GRUMBINE: I desire to ask leave of the Society to present a short resolution.

The permission of the Society was granted, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Grumbine:

"Resolved, That the Pennsylvania-German Society, in first annual session assembled, sends greeting to the Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, as a token of their love and veneration of him, and in recognition of his just appreciation of the character of their ancestors, the early German pilgrims of Pennsylvania."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be telegraphed to Mr. Whittier.

During the day the following reply to the foregoing resolution was received from the venerable poet:

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 16, 1891.

Dr. William H. Egle, President Pennsylvania-German Society:—I thank your Society for the kind words of the resolution, and am glad that my pen-portrait of one of the earliest German pilgrims meets the approval of the descendants of the brave, true men of the Fatherland, who made their forest homes on the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

MR. MUMMA offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we cordially recommend the organization of local societies, having the objects of this Society in view, and invite them to co-operate with this Society in furthering its objects."

It seems to me that you ought to have something of this kind, as the Society is to meet only once a year. Besides, if the Society is to increase in its scope, and if we have anything like the number of people we expect, these local societies can send delegates to the present Society. It can scarcely be expected that any number of people will send in their names and sign the Constitution, but, if you have local Societies, such as the Dauphin County Historical Society, there will be something to keep up the interest. I think it is the only salvation to build up the large Society which we expect.

DR. HARK: I see that the Executive Committee has authority to call three meetings annually. Would not local Societies be provided for by the article in the constitution providing for that? It seems to me that we had better not go out of our way and ask for the establishment of other organizations, because we provide for this under our own directions.

THE PRESIDENT: As I understand it, the Executive Committee shall arrange to have meetings in different places for the purpose of working up the sentiment for the association.

MR. MUMMA: That being the case, I withdraw the resolution.

DR. HARK: May I urge upon the gentlemen the necessity, if we are to grow, if the Society is to be doubled, the necessity of every member doing his best to get that increase? There have been no efforts made except on the part of a few. I think every member should make it a point to get such desirable members as would benefit the Society.

MR. FISHER: If you could get a meeting at York, I think we can guarantee from fifty to one hundred members who don't go away from home very much.

DR. HECKMAN: If each member will take four or five blanks with him and present them to friends at home, we may secure a number of applications.

MR. PARTHEMORE: I move that the next annual meeting be held at York.

THE PRESIDENT: The matter has been referred to the Executive Committee.

MR. DE SCHWEINITZ: Are the Executive Committee in a position to furnish us with extra copies of the Constitution? I don't know whether they can afford to do it or not.

THE SECRETARY: There are extra copies here for any of the members desiring them.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

The local committee on arrangements had selected the Commonwealth Hotel as the place for holding the annual banquet. About 9 o'clock the members of the Society, together with a number of invited guests, gathered about the bountiful spread to which genuine Pennsylvania-German justice was done.

PRESIDENT EGLE presided, and in calling the meeting to order after the banquet proper had been gone through with, said:

Gentlemen: As I presume you have all partaken of the good things of life this evening, it is now time to pass on to another part of the programme. I therefore, in accordance with the request of the Committee, and as President of the Pennsylvania-German Society, state the first toast: "The State of Pennsylvania, the early home of the German and Swiss settlers in America." Responsive to this sentiment I have great pleasure in introducing to you the Governor of Pennsylvania, his excellency Robert Emory Pattison:

Governor Pattison addressed the Society as follows:

Gentlemen, Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society: I was very much gratified to-day when I was waited upon by a committee representing the Pennsylvania-German Society. Dr. Egle, who was chairman of that Committee, in his most social way, presented the purposes of the Committee, and extended to me an invitation to be present. I did not know what part I was to take. I thought, of course, that I would find here this evening a bill of fare after the Pennsylvania-German fashion; that the toast or toasts would be written in Pennsylvania-German; that the conversation about the table would be largely in Pennsylvania-German; that the manner of dressing the table would be after the Pennsylvania-German manner. However, instead of that, I find that everything is after the most modern English style; that the table is dressed like any other table; that the bill of fare is without any indication of a Pennsylvania dish, so that I am taken somewhat by surprise. The toast, however, whether it be proposed in Pennsylvania-German or Pennsylvania English is such that there can be no mistake, because it points out its purposes in naming the State of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is very proud of her Pennsylvania-Germans. Do not think one moment that I mean, by such a suggestion, to flatter the members of this Society. I make that assertion more out of respect for the history of Pennsylvania-Germans than for the presence of the representatives of the Pennsylvania-Germans here to-night. Pennsylvania occupies, as has been told repeatedly, over and over again in song and

speech, the Keystone of the arch of the States comprising the Union. She is given that for many reasons, principally, however, and I can only touch on one or two, because of her important relative position as to the other States. Upon either side of her, East and West, North and South, are situated the other States of the Union. She possesses in herself all the products of every other State in the Union. All other States might disappear, and yet Pennsylvania in herself, by her products and the industry of her people, be such an empire that she could exist within herself. This is the territory that the Pennsylvania-German, what is now called the Pennsylvania-German, that the German emigrant selected as his future home in America. He came to these shores very early, induced no doubt by the liberal propositions of the great founder of this Commonwealth. There is no founder of any Commonwealth, in this country or in any other country, who equalled the wisdom displayed by the founder of the State of Pennsylvania, William Penn. He came here after securing possession of this land, as the Proprietor and Proprietary Governor of the territory granted by the English crown, and then he opened it to all the inhabitants of the earth, without regard to religion, without regard to nationality, and without regard to any human relation whatever, and he extended all a home, and he at once placed them upon the equal rights of the citizens that were subsequently declared by Mr. Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence. I have no doubt that the invitation given by the Governor of Pennsylvania to the German emigrants was for the fact that, in

the freedom he was to obtain here, such persons would be a benefit and an advantage to his property. There is no people on the European continent so identified with individual freedom as the German race. The Roman empire attempted to cross the Rhine and place these people in subjection, but they were able at no time to do it. The freedom that the ancient Germans held they ought to have individually, extended back to the period of the control of the Roman government. At no time has the German citizen ever given up that individual desire for freedom which he believes belongs to him as a matter of right. He has not been at all demonstrative, but there is no nationality more obdurate in asserting his individual rights than the German citizen. He came into Pennsylvania with this feeling. He did not stop upon the borders of this State. He did not linger along the Delaware or Schuylkill, but pushed into the interior. He came up into the Cumberland Valley. He pushed forward to what was then the border territory. He had to master not only the dangers of the forest, but the dangers that oppressed the first emigrants at that time. But, notwithstanding the obstacles, there is no race that so settled down and staid there, more than the Germans of Pennsylvania. I need but refer you to the German settlements in the Lebanon Valley, or the settlements down the Cumberland Valley, or the settlements in Lancaster County. They grow up with the country, and in that way attach themselves to their community. So that I come here to-night to address you not so much upon the purposes of your Society, because that

is for others, but upon the past history of the Pennsylvania-Germans and the State of Pennsylvania. Other nations have come in from England, from Ireland, from Wales, from Scotland and from the North of Europe, whose nationality is to-day represented in the territory of the United States. The few millions of people representing the original settlements at the Declaration of Independence have grown into a population of more than sixty millions. I know, and I believe, that it is well for a people to preserve in every way possible the associations connected with their ancestry. It is an inspiration to them to go forward in the world and do better individually than those who preceded them. It is an inspiration to build for the future better than has been built in the past for them. When we have lost a regard for our ancestors, when we have no patriotic sentiment, there is very little hope, not only for the present, but for the future. The development of our people, the growth of our people, the hope of our people, is to be found in the high patriotic regard for the history of the past, and for the ancestor that has given to the American what he to-day enjoys. While, therefore, I come to rejoice with you this night in this anniversary of your Society, and while I am perfectly willing to participate and enjoy the hospitality of other nationalities, I say to you that I feel to-night prouder of the fact that we are American citizens than any other in regard to our nationalities and our past history. The hope of our country, the hope of the future, is in the building up of such a citizenship that will give a patriotic ring to every purpose of our government, actuating every motive

in business and social life, and so develop society that it will realize in the country what was intended by the founders. You perpetuate here to-night your organization as Pennsylvania-Germans and give to the Society that history which it is wise to preserve, but there is no title that you can have that is of more credit to you than the title of American citizens. I congratulate you therefore upon the work already done by the Society, and congratulate you upon the growth of your organization. I hope that the opportunity will be given to gather into your Society the whole history of the people who are generally, as I have said, modest and retiring, and who have not pushed themselves forward, but who have as great and patriotic a history as any other people who have ever come into this land. Give to the history of Pennsylvania all the history connected with the Pennsylvania-Germans, that they may go out into the world and become a part of the great history of Pennsylvania. Then, when the history is made up, when all nationalities shall point back to the history of the past, to the particular part their race took in the settlement of America, the Pennsylvania-Germans, through the Pennsylvania-German Society, will have carried out the purposes of the organization of the Society, in bringing to the knowledge of the public of Pennsylvania the magnificent record of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

[The address of Governor Pattison was loudly cheered at its close.]

THE CHAIRMAN: The next toast is "The Judiciary of Pennsylvania," and I call on the Hon. Edwin Albright, of Allentown, to respond to it.

JUDGE ALBRIGHT: Your Chairman, Mr. Parthemore, came to me when I came into this house this evening and said that I should be called upon to respond to a toast. I did not ask what the toast was, because my conviction at the time was that I should not respond to it, for the reason that I was sure that I had not anything to present that would be worthy of the Society, and of the gentlemen who should be at the festal board this evening. This is my impression now, but, in order that it may not be said that the car of progress, as represented by this Pennsylvania-German Society, stuck in the mud when it came to my place, I have concluded to get upon my feet and utter a few words. The judiciary of this Commonwealth, of course, is a good field to work in. Exactly how it connects itself with the Pennsylvania-German Society I don't see, and I suppose that I am about as well off as any of you; you don't see it either. Now, you would not expect me to say much as to the personnel of the judges now in commission in this State, as it happens that I am now in commission as a judge, and have been so for a number of years. Although we hear of the diffidence and bashfulness of the Pennsylvania-German, and that he always begins at the other end of the case, when you come to look at the calendars he gets there in the long run. Well, we get the credit of being bashful and diffident. Anyhow, how would you expect me to stand here and praise the judges of the State. Your conviction would be that if

that performance was to be accomplished by any one, it had better be done by some one else. Then, I have too much pride of race and pride of my cloth to disparage the judges. Therefore, I have little to say of the personnel of the judges of the State. The judiciary of the State, so far as it relates to the body of the law emanating from the judge, has little connection with the German race, as it is in this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania was an English province. Many of the British statutes were brought in and formed part of the body of the law of this province, and, as many of us know, many British statutes are in fact to-day the body of the common law, as it was formed by the work of a century, of England, and were bodily part of the law of the province of Pennsylvania, and are to-day the groundwork of our laws. The statutes themselves took their inspiration to a great extent from the common law of England. The ideas of jurisprudence, as they prevailed several hundred years ago on the continent of Europe, for instance in Germany, have had very little influence upon the judicial system of the State of Pennsylvania, and that is where our Pennsylvania ancestors showed their great sense. I don't know whether they had the power to impress ideas, which may be said to have been practical to them, upon the laws of this State, at least they never attempted it, and while it is all well enough to tickle the ears of people, Germans, for instance, and urge them to keep up the institutions and religion of the Fatherland, when we have before us our Irish cousins, and see the whole catalogue of nations that make up the great American people, it

is true that he who dwells in this land or who expects his children shall live in it after him, whether he comes here to-day for that purpose, or whether he came two hundred years ago, when the earliest Germans came to this State, mistakes his duty to this country, if he does not recognize that the practical institutions of the country he came from, so far as they come in conflict with the institutions of this country, might just as well be forgotten, for every person landing upon this country, expecting to be an American citizen, should be an American citizen. If there is any connection between German jurisprudence as it prevails in the Fatherland and the Pennsylvania system, well, I don't know of it. I only know of one instance where perhaps the Pennsylvania-German idea was better in a judicial way. We had at our bar, for many years, a half a century, a very prominent lawyer, who hailed from Connecticut, but inasmuch as substantially all the people besides him were Pennsylvania-Germans, he was given to the habit of flattering the Pennsylvania-Dutch. At one time he was trying a case before a board of arbitrators composed of our good, square, level-headed Pennsylvania-Germans, and unfortunately for his side of the case, his opponent found a case which ruled him out of Court, in the reports of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. But, said the Yankee lawyer, "The idea of reading before a board of arbitrators the law of Massachusetts. Let him bring law from the good Dutch Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and read it."

The judiciary of this State, considering it in its effect

upon the government of this State, in the past and at present, is a wide field to work in. The judges of this State have been the men at the rudder, who have directed the course of the Ship of State, and who have steadied it, and I suppose it may be said, generally speaking, that at least the past is secure, so far as the judicial history of this State is concerned. There is a great body of laws, that was never made by the legislature. They are judge-made laws. The Pennsylvania-German, if he has that integrity and truth which is usually ascribed to him, of course would naturally have, at least, a few of the prominent qualifications for the judiciary. And right here, where is the use of saying much in praise of the Germans? For the last thousand years, the German, the Teuton and the Goth have ruled the civilized world; whether he is a Goth in Spain, or along the shores of the Mediterranean, in the Middle Ages or before; whether he is a Frank in Gaul or in Western France; whether he was a Saxon or a Dane in England, or whether he is an Anglo-Saxon transported to these shores, the fact remains that, to a great extent, government, for the last thousand years, has been in the hands of the Northmen, or the Teutons or Goths. So far as civil government is concerned, he has held his own. Of course the German is fitted for civil government, he is fitted for the administration of the law. Who is so serious and grave and owl-like as the German, and surely a judge ought to be grave and owl-like, or ought to be grave, at least. I am getting far from the judiciary. But nobody expected me to say anything that would interest or amuse him. The act has

been committed and the expectation has been met. The Pennsylvania-German is modest, but when you look over the list of the judiciary now in commission, you will find that he has a good share of the judgeships; fully his share, especially in the eastern part of the State. In the counties of Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Philadelphia and Monroe, and some other districts, the judges are of Pennsylvania-German stock, but it is not for us to say how successfully we administer the law; at least, we fill the place. I think that the Pennsylvania-German Society has made a pretty fair beginning; you have developed pretty good, healthy appetites here. I hope, gentlemen, as an individual and a Pennsylvania-Dutcher, to meet you and many more of our race at another anniversary occasion, and we ought not to forget to invite our brethren of our State, for where is the use to hide our light under a bushel basket. What is the use of being called the good fellows that we are, if the outside fellow don't know it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I now come to "The Pennsylvania-German in Education, perchance slow at first, but always sure and yet in the forefront." I call on Prof. Robert K. Buehrle, of Lancaster, to respond to this toast.

PROF. BUEHRLE: I have been admonished to be brief. I was going to give the speech in Pennsylvania-German, acting upon a suggestion that was given here this evening, and I proposed at the convention that Pennsylvania-German should be spoken, but the hint was not received, so I concluded that I had better not attempt it. Now the

Pennsylvania-Germans have been in the rear, in the opinion of most people that did not know them. If you read history carefully, you will find that a Pennsylvania-German was appointed as teacher in one of the Friends' Schools in Philadelphia. This was one of the first schools in the State. I have no doubt that the idea of State education in Pennsylvania was according to the provisions made by the founder of the State for general education. I have no doubt at all that the idea emanated from Germany. The Yankees would not tell us so, but we find nothing of that kind established in England. There is every probability that they got the idea from Martin Luther's letter, urging the governments to establish schools. We know that the Pilgrims arrived in Holland, and there is no reasonable doubt but that they got their idea of schools there. Again, the Pennsylvania-Germans never denied the female equal rights with the male in schools. Now, it was very late until they came to that idea in New England. The German argued that the woman was equal to the man in regard to intellect. But in New England, the girl could go to school only when the room was not needed for the boys. We have been told to-day how the idea of Sunday Schools was long previous in this country to Robert Raikes's establishment in England, thus showing that not only in school education, but in religious education the Pennsylvania-German was not behind hand, although he be unmentioned in the history of his country. The German was not indifferent to education. There is nothing to substantiate the charge. He was ever anxious to have his children educated. The Penn-

sylvania-German Governors of this State were all ardent advocates of the public school system; from Governor Wolfe, every one of the Pennsylvania-German Governors stood by the general school system, and Pennsylvania was ahead of the other States. I think Connecticut had not free education until 1872, while we had free education from the beginning of the Commonwealth. We find that the first Normal School was established in what may be called the Pennsylvania-German district. I have reference to the Normal School at Millersville, which antedates every other State Normal School in the State, and was founded by Pennsylvania-Germans. If you will look over the list of principals, you will find that some of them are Pennsylvania-Germans, and to-day the two most flourishing Normal Schools, ever since they have been established, the only two that were never in danger, are the one at Kutztown and the one at Millersville. They always "could look the whole world in the face," for they "owed not any man." It was not so with the other Normal Schools in other parts of the State. If you will look over the reports you will find that what has been said of the judiciary will be found true of the educational interests of the State. For the first time that I know of, last winter, a Pennsylvania-German was named for the State Superintendency. We hope that other Pennsylvania-Germans will be struck by the lightning. We think the time has come when that ought to be. We have had the Irish, the Scotch-Irish, the English Quaker, and almost every other nationality, but we have never had the Pennsylvania-German as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the schools, the German is very largely in possession. The same thing is true of the Normal Schools of the State. Millersville started with a Quaker. He was followed by a Yankee; the last two following were Pennsylvania-Germans. The same thing is true in Berks County, where they have the Pennsylvania-Germans up to the present day. This is true of the principals of the Normal Schools, and let me call your attention to this point: the eight Pennsylvania-German counties of this Commonwealth have school property valued at over \$3,000,000, one-fifth of all the school property in the State, outside of Philadelphia; the eight German counties have twenty per cent. of the school property of the Commonwealth, and yet they are only twelve per cent. of the counties; one-eighth of the counties owning one-fifth of the school property. It seems to me then that we can see, from these facts, that education is encouraged among the Pennsylvania-Germans.

THE CHAIRMAN: We come next to "The Pennsylvania-German in Agriculture—nowhere in the world have we his superior." Let Mr. Hiram Young, of York, Pa., speak for him.

MR. YOUNG said: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*, I have not heard of that subject before, agriculture and the Pennsylvania-Germans; there is certainly something in that. Pennsylvania is a great agricultural Commonwealth, and the Germans, I think, have been leading in that industry in this great Commonwealth. We have a large, productive agricultural Commonwealth, as has been

stated to-day. I see in the newspapers that we have this year produced 22,500,000 bushels of wheat; we produce 11,500,000 bushels of oats; we produce 13,250,000 bushels of potatoes; we produce 2,400,000 tons of hay; we produce 44,000,000 bushels of corn. Now, there is nothing said about our cattle, our sheep, our horses, our swine. In Lancaster County, and in other counties adjoining, we have a valuable product in tobacco. It is beginning to become one of the most valuable products of the Commonwealth. The consumption, of course, is largely taken up by the German people, and it is one of those practical things that becomes a source of benefit and to some a source of pleasure. There was a time when the people of Pennsylvania would resist any interference with the most of their practical products. This difficulty seems to have been dispelled. The Pennsylvania-Germans are discussing economic questions. They are devising new measures for the disposition of their commodities. They find markets elsewhere. They depend upon an export market, and a diversified product will enlarge home markets. Pennsylvania is an empire within itself and independent. If you were to place around this Commonwealth a wall, we might be independent of all other Commonwealths and nations, because we are a productive people. We produce all that we can consume. We have a market in consequence. We find purchasers for the products of our farms in the cities and towns. The farmers are beginning to discuss those things in which they are interested. I have been among the farmers of several counties lately, and I have been talking and hearing the

farmers talk about these questions, and I want to say here, gentlemen, that that growing interest is not comprehended by the people of this Commonwealth at the present time. They are not aware of the interest and intelligence and the growth of intellect and educational spirit that has been infused into the minds of the German farmers. The people of Pennsylvania generally are beginning to understand their wants. They are improving in this direction as well as in every other direction.

"The Pennsylvania-German, wheresoever dispersed," was responded to by Hon. William Beidleman, Mayor of Easton, in a humorous speech of some length.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will call upon the Rev. Dr. Hark to say a word for "The County of Lancaster." Dr. Hark responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: As I looked over this board this evening, it occurred to me that it was typically Pennsylvania-German, and for such Pennsylvania-Germans are sometimes almost reviled, and for such Lancaster customs, as practically Pennsylvania-German, are sometimes looked down upon. The fact is that they attend so much to the physical and material that they are material-minded materialists, and yet recognize that in that they are simply following out a point of the Pennsylvania-German character; and recognizing that the material and natural always come first, they attend to that first. When the American army was on the point of starving at Valley Forge, Baker Ludwig forwarded supplies of bread to the American soldiers until the danger of starvation

had passed. But I think the time has come when these material views, which are typified in Lancaster County, where there has been more attention paid to developing the material system of the county, I look for the time to come soon when, they are almost beginning, to rear the superstructing lines material into lines of literary and historical development. Our country is one of the most wealthy, one of the most populous in the State. I think this Society will give a decided impetus to work upon this field of history. It depends upon the work of the present. We need to rightly understand the past, and to research the history of the State. I look to Lancaster County to reap for the organization of this Society great good in this work. I look to Lancaster County to contribute its full share to the work in the historical field. I know that we are a slow moving people, but it is known that when we get into line, we generally stay there in every case. We generally make thorough work, because we are typical Pennsylvania-Germans. These are characteristics of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

THE CHAIRMAN: Berks County has not yet been heard from. I will ask Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman to respond to this toast, "The County of Berks."

Instead of making a set speech, Col. Zimmerman recited the following translation, made by himself, of Clement C. Moore's "'Twas the Night Before Christmas."

“DIE NACHT FOR DE CHRISCHDAAG.”

'S waar die Nacht for de Chrischdaag und dorch es gans
Haus

Verreegt sich ke' Thierli, net emol en Maus;
Die Schtrümp waare schnock im Schornschte gehunke,
In der Hoffning der “Nick” dheet graad runner
dschumpe;

Die Kinner so schnock waare all schön im Bett,
Von Zuckerschleck draame un was mer, doch, wött;
Die Mamme in Schnupduch un ich in der Kapp,
Hen uns juscht hi geleeget for'n lang Winter's Nap—
Dan draus in 'm Hoof waar so'n dunnerse Jacht,
Dass ich ufg'schprunge bin zu sehne wär's macht.
An's Fenschter graad schpring ich so schnell wie'n Flasch,
Die Läden ufg'risse, ufg'schmisse die Sasch!
Der Moond uf der Bruscht dem neug'fallne Schnee
Macht Helling wie Mitdaag, üwwer alles, so schön.
Im e' Aageblick kummt, jetz, un rund wie e' Kersch,
E' Fuhrmann im Schlidde un acht kleene Hersch—
E' Männli in Pelze, so freundlich un frei—
'Hab graadeweck g'wüsst's muss der Pelznickel sei!
Wie Aadler, so schnell, sin die Herschlin zusamme,
Un er peift un'r ruuft, un'r nennt sie mit Naame:
“Jetz Dascher! jetz Danzer! jetz Pranner! jetz Vixen!
Un Komet! un Kupid! un Dunder! un Blitzen!”
An der *Porch* isch er nuff, um die Mauer gefalle—
“Jetz schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck! schpringt
eweck, alle!”

Wie laab for'm e Windschtorm—der wildscht das mer
seht,

Wann ebbes im Weeg isch un's himmelwerts geht,
Zum Hausgiwwel nuf sin die Herschlin wie g'floge,
Mit'm Schlidli foll Sach un der "Nick" mit gezoge;
Im e' Aageblick hörscht uf'm Dach—owwodrowe—
En Gescheer un Gedanz wie mit höl'zene Glowwe.
Mei Kop zieg ich nei, guk um mich im Haus—
Un im Schornschte do kummt'r wahrhaftig schun raus!
Mit Peltze ferwickelt fon Kop biz zum Fuus,
Un alles ferschnuttelt mit Aesche un Ruus!
Uf'm Buckel en Bundel foll allerhand G'schpiel—
'S hat geguckt wie 'm Kremer sei Kramm—artlig fiel.
Sei Maul, wie 'n Kersch, un sei Dimple die lache—
Sei Aage, die blinzle, und wie Rosa sei Backe.
Gans rund war sei Mäuli un roth wie der Klee,
Un's Schnurbärdli weiss wie woll, oder Schnee:
En schtumpiges Peifli, fescht zwische de Zeh,
Un der schmook schteight in Ringlin so schö in die Höh.
Sei G'sichtli so breed, un sei Bäuchli e' bissel
Üverm Lache hot g'shittelt wie Dschelly in der Schüssel.
So dick un so rund war des luschtige Elfge,
Muss lache, graad aus, un kan's gaar net helfe.
Sei Köpli waar eifrig un schwätzig mit Nücken—
Sei Aage, gaar freundlich mit Blinzele un Blicken;
Die Schtrümp hot'r g'fill't, un mit frölichem Braus,
Da schpringt inschtandig, den Schornschte hinaus;
Er schpringt uf sei Schlidde, zu der Fuhr peift en Piffel,
Dann fliege sie fort wie Dunn fon der Dischtel:
Doch eb' er gans fort waar, sei Gruss hat er g'macht—
"En herrliche Chrischdaag! un zu alle, Guut Nacht!"

THE CHAIRMAN: We now come to "The County of York," and I call upon Henry L. Fisher, Esq., of that place, to speak for her.

In reply Mr. Fisher said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society:

I think I shall have to ask you to excuse me from making a speech; it is late and I feel very drowsy. I have been indulging here in this material and literary banquet, until I feel as though I was unfit to respond to a toast. If you gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society will come to York, I will show you the Pennsylvania-Germans there, and I would like very much to meet you and greet you there. You will have to extend to me the same privilege that you extended to Colonel Zimmerman. It will not occupy much more time than making a speech.

Mr. Fisher then read the following Pennsylvania-German version, made by himself, of "Poe's Raven":

DER KRABB.

Es war mitternacht un schaurig,
Ich war schläp'rig, müd, un traurig
Uewer fiel so alte Bücher
Foll so gans fergess'ne Lehr;
Un ich hab so halwer g'schlummert—
Hot's uf e'mol so gebummert—
So wie's macht wan's bissel dunnert—
Das es rappelt an der Dheer;

“S isch en B’sucher,” sag ich zu mer
 Selwert,—“ Klopt an meiner Dheer—
 Des, allee, isch’s was ich hör.”

Un, so wie ich mir erinnern,
 War’s so a’fangs in em Winter,
 Un en jede glühend Zinder
 Macht sei Geischtli uf’em *Floor*.

Un ich hab gewünscht’s wär Morge,
 Awwer do war nix zu borge
 Aus de Bücher—nix as Sorge—
 Sorge for die lieb *Lenore*;
 Ach, das sie noch bei mer wär!
 Engel hen sie g’nennt *Lenore*,
 Do genennt, doch, nimmermehr.

Un ich war so halb im Zweifel—
 Hinner’m Umhang huckt der Deufel,
 Un es war mer ängschterlich,
 Schauderig un schrecklich weh,
 Juscht as wan mit jedem Droppe
 Bluut, mei Herz dhet schtärker kloppe—
 Denk ich, “ do will ener schtoppe
 Uewer nacht—feleicht a’h zwee—
 Denk ich, alter, du magscht kloppe,
 Oder magscht dei’s Weges geh—
 Juscht so isch’s, un gaarnix meh.”

Gleimol, awwer, fass ich Herze—
 Denk ich will des Ding ferkerze—
 Sag ich, “ alter,” oder “ alti,
 Kann des kloppe net ferschteh;

Awwer ich war schweer im Kop, un
 Wie du so bischt kumme kloppe—
 Hät mer könne Hoor ausroppe,
 Wan ich's so hät könne schtoppe—
 Juscht des kloppe, un net meh ";
 Dan mach ich die Dheer uf, weit—
 Do war nix as Dunkelheit.

 Dief in Dunkelheit geguckt,
 Un ich hab geglaabt es schpookt;
 'Zweifelt hawich, halb getraamt,
 Wie ich nie net hab zufoor.
 Nie so schtill as wie es jetz war,
 Nie so dunkel as es jetz war,
 Un des eenzig Wort das g'schwätst war,
 War's gepischpert Wort, "*Lenore!*"
 Hab's gepischpert un net meh;
 Un der *Echo*, leis, "*Lenore!*"
 Hawich g'hört, un des allee.

 Dan war's wider schtill un schtumm,
 Doch, so g'schwindt ich dreh mich um,
 Hawich's wider höre kloppe,
 Bissel lauter as zufoor:
 Sag ich zu mer selwert, "O,
 Ebbes kloppt am Fenschter, do,
 Awwer, halt e'mol, bei Jo,
 Ich geh d'ra un fessedir;
 Braaf, mei Herz, ich hab die Kunscht,
 Deufelsdreck un Hexeschmier"—
 'S war der Wind un garnix sunscht!

Nägschtens, mach ich uf der Laada,
 Bat's nix, dhut's doch a'h ke' Schade;
 Un zum Fenschter nei gedapt
 Kummt so 'n alter schwarzer Krabb!
 Sagt ke' Wort—net'mol "wie geht's?"
 Net "wie macht's un net we schteht's?"—
 Gar net zaud'rig un net blöd,
 Huckt sich owig mei Kammer-dheer—
 Uf en Bild, dort in der Höh—
 Juscht dort owig der Schtuwwe-dheer,
 Huckt der Fogel, un net meh.

Doch, so schterns carjosé Sache
 Hen mich halwer lache mache;
 Huckt er dort as wie en Parre,
 Owig meiner Schtuwwe-dheer:
 Sag ich, "alter schwarzer, g'schorner,
 In der alte-Zeit-geborner—
 Was wees ich, feleicht, ferlorner—
 'S wunnert mich so artlig sehr,
 Weer du bischt, wu kummscht du heer?
 Sag mer, sag mer, wie do heescht;
 Sagt der Fogel, "Nimmermehr."

Gans erschaunt war ich zu höre
 So en Fogel mir so lehre;
 Doch, die Antwort, in dem, meen ich,
 War, juscht, ken so grosse Lehr.
 Un en jede muss es eeg'ne
 Das noch kenner so en Sege
 G'hat hot in seim ganse Lewe—
 So en Fogel—so en Ehr—

Fogel oder Dhier uf Bilder,
Owig seiner Schtuwwe Dheer,
Mit dem Naame, "Nimmermehr."

Huckt er, awwer, dort alleenig,
Sagt mer awwer, doch, so wenig—
Juscht 'e Wort, as wan sei Seel
In dem Wort ferborge weer!
Un er sagt ke, anner Wort—
Schtumm, un schtimmlöös huck't er dort;
Sag ich, "manche Freund sin fort,
Un sie kumme net meh heer;
Un bis Morge gescht du a'h,
Wie die Hoffning un die Ehr."
Sagt der Fogel, "Nimmermehr."

Un ich hab mich frisch ferwunnert
Uewer so en dunk'le Antwort;
"Ohne Zweifel was er predigt,"
Sag ich, "isch sei ganse Lehr,
Die er fon seim Meeschter g'lernt hot,
Den, en Unglück, f'leicht, ferzörnt hot—
F'lorne Frucht die er ge-erndt hot,
Bis sei Kummerlascht so schweer war,
Un sei Trauerlied un Lehr war
'S melancholisch, sehr un schweer,
"Nimmermehr! ach, nimmermehr!"

Denk ich, du wit mich betrüge
Mit so schwarze Fogelslüge:
'S hot mich g'lächelt, un ich huck mich
Foor den Fogel an die Dheer:

Huck mich uf en Sammet kisse
 Uf en Schtuhl—so hawich müsse—
 Denk ich, doch, jetz will ich wüsse
 Meh fon dere Fogel'slehr—
 Was der grimmig, schrecklich Fogel.
 Der mer prophezeit doheer,
 Meent mit seinem "Nimmermehr."

Wunner als, un roth, beizeite,
 Was des Ding möcht forbedeute,
 Weil sei helle, schwarze Aage
 Hen mei Herz gerührt so sehr;
 Des, un meh, möcht ich, doch, wüsse—
 Schweigend huck ich uf meim Kisse—
 Allunruhig war mei G'wisse,
 Weil die Helling schtrahlt, 'ung'fähr
 Nimmer üwer die Begleeding
 Wu, so wie ich öfters hör,
 Sie geruhgt hot, nimmermehr.

Dan hot's g'scheint as wan die Luft
 Schwerer wär un süsz mit Duft;
 Un ich hör gans leise Trappe
 Kumme uf'm *Carpet*, heer:
 "Unglücks Mensch!" hawich gekrische,
 "Faule Fisch sin do derzwische,
 Ruh, ach Ruh," hawich gekrische,
 "Un fergess sie immermehr!
 Drink, ach drink en—Hahneschwänzli,
 Unfergess sie immermehr!"
 Kreischt der Fogel, "NIMMERMEHR!!"

Falsch Propheet, du, ohne Zweifel,
 Unglücks Fogel, oder Deufel,
 Mich zu ketzere un zu quäle—
 Wu der Deufel kummscht du heer?
 Warum dhuscht du mich besuche?
 Was hoscht du bei mir zu suche?
 Wit mich in die Hell ferfluche?
 Mit deinem ewig "nimmermehr!"
 Sag mer's, oder geh fon mir—
 Hot's dan, do ken Hexeschmier?
 Sagt der Fogel, "Nimmermehr!"
 Falsch Propheet, un alles böses?
 Was du bischt, der Deufel wees es;
 Bei des Himmelsblo, do owwe—
 Allem guut, un schlechts,—ich schweer—
 "Weck mit all so Unglück's mensche,"
 Kreisch ich—"weck mit Forcht un Aengschte—
 Ruh! ach Ruh! in dem *Nepenthe*,
 Un fergess die Trauer schweer—
 Drink, ach drink en Hahneschwänzli,
 Un fergess sie immermehr!"
 Kreischt der Fogel, "NIMMERMEHR!!"
 Jetzt, will ich der ebbes saage—
 "Naus mit dir, du Unglücksklaage —
 Mach dich wider z'rück in's Wetter
 Un des Hellehunde Heer.
 Loss zurück den schwarze Feder—
 Lügscht as wie des Dunnerwetter—
 Flieg zu deine falsche Götter,
 Fon dort owig meiner Dheer;

Nem dei Schnawwel aus meim Herz—
 Schies dich mit meim alte G'wehr!"
 Sagt der Fogel, "Nimmermehr."

Un der Ketzler isch net g'floge—
 Huckt alsnoch, so schwarz, dort owe,
 Uf dem Pallas-bildi, dort—
 Juscht dort owig meiner Dheer;
 Un sei schwarze Aage sehnich,
 Foll fon Deufels g'schäfte, meenich,
 Un die Lampehelling, schtrömig,
 Schmeist sei Schatte um mich heer;
 Un mei Seel fon aus dem Schatte,
 Der so schweebt do um mich heer,
 Heebt sich nimmer, NIMMERMEHR!

THE CHAIRMAN: The Pennsylvania-German County of Northampton has not yet been heard from. Will the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz make answer for her?

MR. DE SCHWEINITZ said in reply: I am very glad to respond for this county, for we can look back to a past history of one hundred and twenty years in that county. It represents mostly the settlers from the Northern part of Germany, and I think you will find more of that class of Germans there than elsewhere. It has been related several times to-day that the early German history of the State is the history of the different sects that have been mentioned that settled here. The Moravians were the early settlers of our county. They were like the Quakers, and in the War of the Revolution called down upon them-

selves some feeling. There was established the first Young Ladies' Seminary, which is there to this day. I think we have heard a good deal of self-glorification to-day, but perhaps it is our turn to glorify a little over our New England brethren. I suppose you have heard the story of the youngster who was anxious to have a donkey. He was told to take a pumpkin and sit upon it for some time, and then he would have a donkey. After some time he went to the man who had told him to do that and said, "The donkey has not come yet." The man said, "That is all right, just roll the pumpkin from the top of the hill." So the youngster took the pumpkin to the top of the hill, and rolled it down, and as it was rolling down, out came a rabbit. The boy hurried up to it and got it, and he believed he had hatched out a rabbit. So it is that the New England people claim the parentage of the American people. A good many of our Germans now are anxious to praise the part that the Germans took in the War of the Revolution, and all glory to our fathers who took part in that struggle, but they deserve renown for the spirit of peace they have shown. I think the Germans who settled in Bethlehem were the first settlers of the whole United States to introduce a modern system of water works. Almost the first fire engine was employed by the Moravians, and now that great institution in Bethlehem, which has become, to a certain extent, a part of the national government, is engaged in making the armor for the new navy. I think if our good old Moravian fathers were aware of this, they would turn in their graves. This county was founded by men who spoke the

Pennsylvania-German. They are perhaps slow to get hold of an idea, but when they get hold of one, they have it and hold on to it. I have found that out in trying to make some innovations in our church. Perhaps you have heard of the Pennsylvania priest, who was walking down a street one day between two lawyers. "Well, Father G.," said one, "what do you do when you make a mistake in preaching?" "If it is a serious mistake," he said, "I stop and correct it, but if not, I just let it go. For instance, I once meant to say, 'All liars shall have a place in the fiery pool'; but, instead of that, I said, 'All lawyers shall have a place in the fiery pool,' but that was such a little mistake, that I just left that slip." Then the other lawyer looked at him and said, "Father G., are you a fool or a knave?" He replied, "I am neither one or the other; I am just between the two." I hope that our Society will keep right on, and it will be brought largely before the public, and I hope that Northampton will bring a large number of members to the Society. I wish that we could have more interested that are from the northern part of Germany.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Dutch end of Dauphin, the County of Lebanon, remains to be heard from; will Mr. Jacob H. Redsecker, of Lebanon, look after her interests?

In answer, Mr. Redsecker spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I understood that Mr. Weidman was to talk this evening, so that everything I say that will not be of interest please attribute to Mr.

Weidman. If I say anything of interest please credit it to myself. Lebanon was not a county during the Revolution, but it contributed very largely to the success of that war. Lebanon County, though small in area, is not in arrear of the other counties of the State. Lebanon County is a place where people go to stay. It has contributed very largely to the success of the country, not only from a military point of view, but from an agricultural point of view. It has given to the State one Governor, John Andrew Shultz, and it has in the county a number of others who would like to be Governors, so that Lebanon County is not just so backward as some of the other counties are, or as some others of the counties might be. Although Lebanon County is attached to Dauphin in a judicial way, she finds sometimes that the attachment is rather galling, but Dauphin County finds that Lebanon has helped her out often. But it is growing late and I did not come here to make a speech.

The Chairman, before closing the exercises of the evening, called upon Andrew John Kauffman for a German song. Mr. Kauffman, after a few introductory remarks, sang one stave of a German ditty, and then sang an Irish song for the benefit of any Dutch-Irish that might be present!

With this, the exercises closed and the first annual banquet of the Pennsylvania-German Society was a thing of the past. With many fraternal greetings the members separated, resolved, however, to be on hand when Society day should again summon them to a brotherly reunion.

PAPERS READ AT THE MEETING

— OF THE —

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

— HELD AT —

MOUNT GREटना,

ON MONDAY, JULY 18, 1892.

An invitation having been extended to the Pennsylvania-German Society by the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to hold a meeting on the Chautauqua grounds at Mt. Gretna, on Monday, July 18, the day to be known as "Pennsylvania-German Day," the Executive Committee accepted the invitation, and arrangements were at once made to secure the preparation of several papers to be read on the occasion.

An announcement was made of the fact and the membership was invited to be present. On the above mentioned day the Society accordingly held a regular meeting, which was attended by members from various parts of the State. The papers read on the occasion are now printed along with the proceedings of the Harrisburg meeting on October 14, 1891.

JULIUS F. SACHSE, on being introduced to the audience, said:

Gentlemen and fellow members of the Pennsylvania-German Society: The subject of my paper to-day will be the

“TRUE HEROES OF PROVINCIAL PENNSYLVANIA,”

a theme which you will agree with me is a pertinent one for this occasion.

The general tendency of the addresses before this honorable and similar organizations has mainly been to exalt the prowess of our forefathers in the Revolution; it has been wont to dwell upon their deeds, recount their sufferings, exalt their services and glory in the victories they helped to gain, just as if all the heroism of the German element in Pennsylvania was exemplified within that circumscribed period.

Without wishing for a moment to detract a single iota from the laurels due the actors during the Revolutionary drama, I wish to call your attention to even greater heroism, such as was displayed in innumerable instances among the lowly and humble German population in the early days of the Province. Heroes in every day life, who lived, labored, prayed and died, and now rest in unknown and long-forgotten graves, yet whose influence, brought about by lives of self-denial, survives unto the present day.

It is to these unknown humble heroes in civil life that I wish to pay a slight tribute of respect by calling the attention of the Pennsylvania-German Society to the subject.

As a matter of fact, by far the great majority of German emigrants who came to these shores were of a peaceful disposition; as a matter of record most all were what are classed as "non-combatants," who came to these western wilds as much to exercise their desire for religious liberty as to escape from feudal oppression and a state of religious intoleration then existing in some parts of Germany.

Then again where the English Quaker came to this country from speculative and pecuniary motives, the Scotch-Irishmen for political reasons or preferment, the German came with the avowed intention of founding a permanent home, where he could exercise the dictates of his own conscience.

In carrying out his object the sole dependence of the German settler was prayer and supplication to the Deity, and an unbounded faith and trust in Providence, often in direct contrast to his neighbors who depended mainly upon their own prowess.

It is a curious fact that in all of my travels through this State and in my historical researches I have yet to find the first specimen of firearms or murderous weapons brought over by the original German emigrant, yet there is hardly a Pennsylvania-German family which cannot point with pardonable pride to the German Bible, KATECHISMUS, or GESANGBUCH, still in possession of the family, which formed the chief treasure of the original emigrant, as it proved his comfort in time of sorrow and trial.

Where relics of worldly handicraft still exist—precious heirlooms as they are—they are found to be implements

of peaceful arts, used in the farm economy or the domestic household.

From the earliest days, the Germans in Pennsylvania, partly on account of their retiring disposition, but mainly from the fact of speaking a strange and foreign tongue, were imposed upon by their English-speaking neighbors, and often forced to suffer oppression and indignities, which would have been resented by force by almost any other nationality or race.

This submission to ruthless oppression was not, however, caused by cowardice or lack of manhood, but was the result of the religious teachings learned in the Fatherland.

Their principle was to bear and to forbear, to labor and hope, and with God's help to rear a permanent home for themselves and their children. Among these early settlers are to be found many of the unknown heroes of the early Province.

When the German emigrant arrived in the Province of Penn after the long and tiresome voyage of the period, and if fortunate enough to escape the clutches of the merciless souldrivers with which the province abounded, reaching in safety the tract which he had purchased often far away from all civilization, yet even before the smoke on the improvised hearth-stone arose above the surrounding tree tops, the fervent prayer of the settler wafted heavenward, asking God's blessing upon the new home in the western wilderness. Their whole trust was placed in the Deity, and there the hardy settler rested fearless and secure, far from home and friends, surrounded by the primeval forest in which lurking savages abounded.

Yet he feared not; secure in his trust, he labored, hoped and prayed.

Trials innumerable beset his path, but all were met and overcome.

If one would ask what did this self-denial, suffering, religious enthusiasm, and labor of the early German Emigrants result in, the query may be answered in a single sentence, viz.: "*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*"

It was the religious spirit, the love of industry, the peaceful disposition, together with the sterling honesty for which the Pennsylvania-German is noted, which more than any other influence has placed our great State in the foremost rank of our national constellation.

Nor does the influence wrought by these earlier pioneers rest within the borders of our Commonwealth, but it has spread over the whole country, so that there is not a single State within the American Union wherein Pennsylvania-German influence is not felt.

At the present day we can form but little conception of the trials which beset the German emigrant in the early days of the Province.

By far the darkest blot upon our provincial history is the period during which existed, under the protection of the law, a system of slavery the victims of which were mainly Germans, who, as the term "slaves" grated harshly on the ears of the meek Quaker or pious churchman, became known as Redemptionists or Redemption servants, a distinction which, however, failed to make the lot of the unfortunates any lighter.

Often lured from their peaceful homes in the Father-

land by the persuasive eloquence of designing agents they gathered up their possessions, and placed their all in the agents' hands and started for the new world, only to find themselves stranded at the seaport, without the means of proceeding on their journey, and in their dire extremity were forced to sign themselves into a period of servitude.

Yet, bad as their situation was, there were even worse cases, where emigrants with their families, who had paid their full fare, upon their arrival under some trivial pretext were sold into bondage, husband and wife separated and taken into different parts of the country miles apart, the children ruthlessly torn from the parents and sold into slavery often worse than death, and all this by the Christian shipowner or churchly consignee in the province of Penn.

When not sold on shipboard the poor creatures, weakened by their long voyage, were herded together and driven through the country like a herd of cattle. Stops were made at every cross-roads tavern to expose the human drove for sale, until all were disposed of. If any lagged or sank down under the fatigue of the journey or the inhuman treatment, the lash of the soul-driver's whip spurred them on until perhaps they fell dead by the wayside.

As a matter of fact the German white slaves of that period were often treated with less consideration than the unfortunate Negro who was bought outright. It is but necessary to scan the advertisements in the papers of the day to get an insight into the situation which once flour-

ished in the Province and before which even negro slavery pales. It is stated as a matter of honorable record, that there is not a single case known where the husband and wife (unless parted by death), failed to reunite at the end of their servitude. Many descendants of these unfortunates are to-day in our midst, men who occupy honored positions in State and society, a living evidence of the true heroism displayed by their ancestors under the most adverse circumstances. In strange contrast the names and families of those who profited by this infamous traffic are in almost every instance lost in oblivion.

The world naturally asks why did these people, with their strong love of liberty, submit? Why did they not rise up against their oppressors and strike for liberty? It is here again where the true heroism of the German settler appears. Resistance meant death or imprisonment, and perhaps a separation forever from all that was dear to the German heart.

Another class of true heroes, not to be forgotten, are the men and women, call them religious enthusiasts if you will, who, a century and a half ago, labored here in Pennsylvania, and devoted their lives to provide places of religious refuge for their scattered and spiritually neglected countrymen. I now refer to the communities at Ephrata, in Lancaster county, and Bethlehem, in Northampton. The former, a community of Seventh Day Baptists, after exerting a widespread influence, has long since declined through the peculiar construction of the article in our State Constitution which was supposed to ensure religious liberty, but in this case almost crushed out the

organizations that felt it incumbent to keep the seventh day holy.

Relics of this community may still be seen on the Co-calico in the old brethren and sister house with its adjoining Saal. Although these remnants of a once prosperous community may crumble and soon be no more, the names of the pilgrim preachers, Beissel and Wohlfarth, will not be forgotten in history—two men who, time and again, dared to harangue the Philadelphia Quakers, in meeting and public market place, upon their iniquities, and their treatment of the German settler in Pennsylvania.

Of the other heroic band who settled on the forks of the Delaware and founded Bethlehem I need not speak, as their history is too well known. Men and women who worked, labored, prayed and suffered in common, that the gospel might be free to every resident of the Province, irrespective of race, color or nationality.

Many were the trials of this hero band. Most all rest in the scattered God's acres of the church, a simple numbered breast-stone upon their grave; the books of the church alone recording how many had suffered torture and martyrdom at the hands of the murderous savage.

That their lives were not spent in vain, is evident at the present day, not only in our State and country, but in the missionary stations extending from far off Alaska in the frozen North to torrid Surinam at the Equator, which all bear evidence of the true heroism of the early pioneers on the banks of the Lehigh.

We come now to another class of heroes, viz.: the Lutheran and Reformed clergy, who labored and itiner-

ated throughout the Province, ministering to the sick, baptizing children, comforting the dying, catechizing the youth, correcting errors, and establishing congregations and building churches wherever encouragement was given.

The clergymen were not subsidized by a wealthy corporation, as were the ministers of the church of England. No tithes, government aid or perquisites fell to their lot. Often having to work during the week to support their families, yet we find them preaching on Sundays to congregations at far distant points.

The history of a few of these humble heroes has been written; the greater number, however, like their flock rest in unmarked tombs, while their labors and teachings still live in the influence engendered by their ministrations.

In enumerating the various classes of self-sacrificing heroes of the provincial period, none deserve more credit than the German schoolmaster, the pastor's helper; upon these men devolved not alone the education of the youth, but in the absence of a regular clergyman or in outlying districts, the spiritual cares of the settlers as well. His labors were clearly a labor of love; no salary was attached to his mission, his only stipend being his board, and that often not the best, as was obtained from the parents of the scholars he taught. How onerous were his duties may be gathered from the fact that there are cases on record where a school master taught in two different places at the same time, serving three days a week in each township.

Even these men did not escape the persecutions to which the Germans were subjected. Thus we find from

an advertisement in the Philadelphia *Mercury*, February, 1737, where a prominent Chester county churchman advertises for sale—"A young Dutchman who understands writing and accounts and lately kept school."

Think of it, fellow members of the Pennsylvania-German Society, this unfortunate teaching school, perhaps instilling the love of liberty in the hearts of his scholars while he himself was held in a state of bondage, subject to the lash at the pleasure of his owner.

What greater heroism can be shown than here exemplified by this humble, unknown schoolmaster. Humble and unfortunate though he was, he was infinitely greater and nobler than the aristocratic church warden who held him in bondage and offered his human body for sale to the highest bidder.

As another example of the representative schoolmaster it is but necessary to mention the name of the Mennonite "Schulmeister" of the Skippack, Christopher Dock.

This quiet, unassuming man taught school in the vicinity of the Skippack and Germantown for over half a century, during which time he not alone taught his scholars the elementary branches, but moulded their morals and character as well, never forgetting to look after the spiritual welfare of any scholar who had once been under his charge. His labors among the German Mennonites, his writings which have come down to us, among which are a number of hymns still used by the Mennonites in their church service, all speak of the simplicity and true piety of the writer. Well may Christopher Sauer in his "Geistliches Magazin" call him "den Gottselichen Christopher Dock."

His death in the fall of 1771 was a fitting end to his pious life of heroic self-denial.

After he dismissed his school he was wont to remain for a short time to pray and ask a blessing upon his departing scholars. While thus engaged upon his knees with hands uplifted the dread mandate came, calling him to join the church triumphant.

I doubt whether his resting place is known. No emblazoned monument marks the spot, but the seed he sowed took root and flourishes up to the present day. The victories this hero won are far more important than many gained at the cannon's mouth.

When we come to the Revolutionary period, the charge is often made that during that memorable struggle the majority of Germans were non-combatants, or favorable to the crown. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Granted that many of the German settlers in Pennsylvania were non-combatants, and from religious convictions refused to bear arms. This fact did not make them traitors or antagonistic to the patriot cause.

The main sects or denominations in question were the Seventh Day Baptists, Moravians and Mennonites.

Now who was it that kept the fighting army in the field? It was just this contingent of peaceful Germans in Pennsylvania. Heroes none the less. As a matter of fact history the commissary stores during the most critical periods of the struggle were most all supplied by these same Pennsylvania-German non-combatants.

The men and farms supplied the subsistence for man and beast, while the women furnished the clothing, quilts

and stockings for the soldiers. It is even said that such of the women who were too old to sew or knit, picked the lint and made bandages for the wounded.

I have seen it stated in an old document of the time (I forget the writer), "that if it were not for the Pennsylvania Dutch women the army could not keep the field a month."

Further, when after disastrous battles the buildings and institutions of these people were seized by the military authorities and turned into hospitals, and the peaceful occupants forced to seek shelter where best they could, as was the case at Ephrata, Bethlehem, Lititz and elsewhere. Did they object? No, they accepted the situation without a murmur, and both men and women as ministers of mercy attended the sick and dying no matter how loathsome or pestilential the disease, in many cases sacrificing their own health and lives for humanity's sake. This was another example of true heroism of the German settler in Pennsylvania. No one ever heard of these people asking for any fee or reward or claiming damages for losses sustained, similar to the Chester County Quakers or Philadelphia Tory, although the buildings, on account of the deadly typhus or camp fever, were unfitted for their original uses and had to be destroyed or abandoned to other purposes.

History thus far has failed to immortalize these humble heroes.

In Ephrata, on the hill above the old Settlement, was to be seen for many years a rough deal board upon which was painted in German *fraktur* script the legend: "*Heir*

Ruhen die Gebeine Vieler Soldaten,” but not a word or line to indicate where rest those of the Theosophic community who sacrificed their lives for the alleviation of the sufferings of the country’s defenders.

At the late Sesqui-Centennial festival at Bethlehem, a memorial stone was unveiled “To the unknown dead who were willing to die that their country might live,” marking the burial place of soldiers who died in the general hospital at Bethlehem.

The noble men and women, brethren and sisters of the *Unitas Fratrum*, who volunteered as nurses and served as hospital attendants during that critical period, and who nursed hundreds of soldiers into recovery, in many cases sacrificing health and life to their self imposed duty, rest in the God’s acre on the hill. The breast-stone bears only their number. True heroes, who faced death with greater fortitude and more frequently than many a soldier on the battlefield.

In conclusion I have now but to mention the grandest heroic character in Pennsylvania history. I allude to the “German Mother,” and what person is there here who would refuse to place a garland of tribute at her feet. She needs no brazen tablet nor granite monument to recount her virtue, nor epic poem to sing her praise. Her memory is enshrined in all our hearts. Ever patient, self denying, devout, industrious, thrifty, her sole aim to raise her family in the fear of the Lord.

Among no other nationality who settled in the province of Penn can you produce her equal. It is due to her influence that the Pennsylvania-German of to-day occupies

his high position in society and state. Her teachings moulded our character and made possible the Commonwealth as it is.

Thus when we speak of the early settlers of our country and admire their courage displayed during their trials and privations, none loom up grander and nobler than the German settlers and their descendants in Pennsylvania. Men and women, humble though they were, ever law abiding citizens under all circumstances. No matter how oppressive the laws, or harsh their enforcement, loyal, sober, thrifty, peaceful and devout, they laid the foundation of that great distinctive race known as "The Pennsylvania-German," whose influence has made itself felt wherever its representatives are to be found.

In calling your attention to this chapter in our history I have by no means exhausted the subject, and trust that renewed interest may be aroused and abler minds and pens enlisted to do justice to the "True Heroes of Provincial Pennsylvania."

Dr. William H. Egle being kept away by unforeseen and unavoidable professional duties, the paper he had prepared was read by another, and was as follows:

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN: HIS PLACE IN THE HISTORY
OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is the subject of a brief paper to which I pray your patient hearing. Who is the Pennsylvania-German? I am asked. To be explicit in reply—he is the descendant of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania, and hence to be distinguished from the

scions of that later race of emigrants from the Fatherland. By those who know not the distinction he is ignorantly named "Pennsylvania-Dutch"; by many who do, "Pennsylvania-Deutsch." We, however, held to the compound or hyphenated word "Pennsylvania-German," as being at once expressive and distinctive.

Born perchance in luxury, yet with the same religious fervor which actuated the crusaders of old, the German Palatinate and the Swiss endured the horrors of a six months' voyage across the treacherous Atlantic that they might plant the standard of religious toleration and liberty in the wilderness of Pennsylvania.

To-day you may cross the ocean with comparative safety, surrounded by all the luxuries and comforts of home life. One hundred and fifty years ago to take the same voyage was like entering a pest house, and as I have recently gone over the records of these early immigrants, I can certify to the doleful and heart-rending stories of those voyagers. No tale of misery in later times can compare with the sufferings of these early pilgrims. Heaven grant that we, the descendants of a brave and valiant ancestry, may appreciate the self-denials, the simple piety, the worth and the high moral character of those who not only made our Commonwealth the garden of the world, but assisted in founding in industry, in thrift, religious education, surrounded by all the higher attributes of a Christian civilization, God's own State—Pennsylvania.

I yield to no one in the veneration and the high esteem of those of other people, who have aided in forming the

State and the Nation, but my loyalty first is to ancestry and home. A nation like ours comprises too many elements in the make-up of its early history, to disparage either—but so charmingly have these coalesced that the Free America of to-day is the grandest country which ever existed.

But I come to speak of the place the Pennsylvania-German holds in the Commonwealth—not only in the past, but in the present—a place which a mere glance will show, that when grouped together, how important and honorable in its history. There have been glorious constellations in that firmament, which perchance have not been appreciated, from the fact that no blazing or erratic star hurled from its gyre has crossed the path of observation, to dazzle and awe for a moment, then to sink into the trackless sea of oblivion—but the light which once shone glimmers down through the years undimmed.

Shall I call your attention at the first to those who planted the banners of the Cross in the new world—those heroes of the Gospel of Christ—equal in holy zeal and self-denial to the disciples of Loyola—yet superior in the beauty of their lives:

To MUHLENBERG, the saintly, the beloved, the grandest patriarch of the Church in the pre-Revolutionary epoch.

To SPANGENBERG, the devout enthusiast—willing to sacrifice his life in the cause of his Divine Master.

To CAMMERHOFF, the zealous and devoted missionary—a beacon light to many a wayfarer.

To SCHLATTER, the disciple of the Swiss Reformation, God-fearing and faithful to the end.

With them or following came a host, as St. John, the Divine, has said, "which no man could number."

Who in Indian lore and language equalled Zeisberger and Heckewelder? Or who in diplomacy with the wily red men of the forest, Conrad Weiser and Frederick Post? These men all came with the vanguard of civilization, and they stood there beckoning on the army which, seeing their beacon-light, followed on.

When the dawn of the Revolution was ushered in, and the hills reverberated with the sound of war, who took an earlier or a bolder stand than the Pennsylvania-German? Of his substance he first gave to the starving and distressed inhabitants of Boston, and then swelled the ranks of that gallant band of heroes who marched to the relief of the beleaguered city, and yet a century after in that same city, her sons of to-day, forgetting the noble service to their ancestors, seek to belittle the Pennsylvania-German.

From Boston to Quebec, in the Canada campaign of 1776, and in all the battles of that seven years' struggle for independence, the Pennsylvania-German took a loyal part, and, although, owing to his foreign tongue, few were in command, yet their blood stained the soil of every battlefield during that conflict. In proportion to their numbers they equalled the Scotch-Irish in their devotion to liberty and the principles of '76. With them patriotism was an inborn and inseparable characteristic. For this they left all and came to America, and none were truer to the cause than the Pennsylvania-German. Had I the time, it would afford me delight to speak of the gal-

lant and patriotic services of the Hubleys, Hiesters, Muhlenbergs, Weitzels, of Hausegger, Klotz, Nagel, Weidman, Ziegler, Kichlein and others, bravest among the brave, upon many a well-fought battlefield—at Trenton, Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown.

Coming down to the war of 1812, and that with Mexico in 1846, how many among the leaders were of Pennsylvania-German ancestry; and so when we look over the long array of officers and men, in the Civil Conflict of 1861–1865, the number who claimed that same descent, whether from this or other States of the Union, were legion. I cannot discriminate, and yet the names of some who won their stars are called to mind—leaders and generals in very truth:

HARTMANFT, the model soldier of the war—one the State delighted to honor and whose memory is revered and esteemed by his comrades wherever scattered.

HEINTZLEMAN, the chivalric and bold—the scion of a hardy and patriotic race.

PENNYPACKER, the youthful brigadier, yet gallant and dashing—one of the most successful officers of the War.

BRAVER, the gifted, the trusted statesman, the brave and valorous soldier and Christian gentleman.

GUSS, the popular, admired and beloved by every veteran in his command.

GOBIN, the indomitable; the honored statesman and silver-tongued orator.

KNIFE, the industrious, brave, ardent patriot—ever loyal to his State and country.

SCHWENK, a hero, whose valor will endure to remote ages.
LEASURE, the pet of the round heads; ardent, loyal and
patriotic.

NEGLEY, renowned in love or in war, an errant knight of
gore.

And so I might lengthen out this list of men who shed light on our Commonwealth—in that great fratricidal strife which shook the world by its convulsion—as upon its issue depended the permanency of free government. In the States west of the Ohio, there were many heroic soldiers who spread a lustre upon their Pennsylvania-German ancestry. A New England Puritan of the Puritans has made the statement that few stars shone from the shoulders of Pennsylvania-German soldiers in that war. I do not disparage the distribution of literary ability, but some other basis must be taken than an Encyclopedia of Biography written from a one-sided Hollandish New York or a New England cross-road school house standpoint. Of the 300,000 veterans from Pennsylvania who marched in defense of the Union two-thirds were of Pennsylvania-German descent. Make a note of that, ye carpers!

In the century of Governors of the Commonwealth one-half were of honored Pennsylvania-German ancestry, almost wholly or in part, men equal in ability and statesmanship to any who filled the executive chair. Some of them were grand old men, whose names and fame will go down the ages, gathering in honor and renown. They made their mark in the history of our Commonwealth.

If in the Senatorial-Congressional arena the Pennsylvania-German has not made a distinctive mark, be it known that that element has entered largely into the characteristics of those who have—some have had more Pennsylvania-German blood than the race from which their surname is inherited. Who would believe that the senior Senator from this State has a large preponderance of that descent—although we only think of the clan Cameron of Scotland. To this blood he is indebted for that energy, thrift and great executive ability he has inherited. Ex-Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, is another personal example of this prominent Pennsylvania-German characteristic—only Scotch-Irish by name. In looking over the records of a recent Scotch-Irish Congress, I was particularly struck by the fact that many in that body belonged to the same class as Senator Cameron and Governor Ramsey. Oh! cries one, a little Scotch-Irish leavens the whole lump of the Pennsylvania-German! That may be, but to call a rose a thistle would not make it so. I hold, therefore, that all the sterling characteristics which have entered into the make-up of these persons making them pre-eminently men of mark, come from their Pennsylvania-German ancestry.

The Pennsylvania-German has been the leader in "the art preservative of all arts." Sauer, the Germantown printer, manufactured the first type made in America, and printed the first Bible in a European language in this country. The Ephrata press was a remarkable one, and more books were issued by that community and by the Sauers prior to the Revolution, than from all the New

England and New York printing presses together. The first genealogical work printed in America was issued by the Ephrata Society. Prominent in this work were Billymyer, Henry Miller, Ritter, the Bears and others, excelling in their printing, while to another, old Gustavus Peters, are we indebted first for stereotyping, and secondly as the inventor of printing in oil colors. To-day there are none more prominent in editorial work on the principal newspapers of the State than representatives of this same industrious and vigorous people.

The first newspaper established west of the Susquehanna was by a Pennsylvania-German, and they led the van when the command was given, "Westward Ho?"

The Reading Kalendar and Baer's Almanacs for a century have been more successful enterprises in that line of publication, and considered the standard, than any ever issued from the American press. And while upon this point—what astronomers have equalled in calculation the accurate and admirable works of those self-made men, Ibach and Engleman, the noted "almanac makers." And here let me say, that a Pennsylvania-German, born in this county of Lebanon, gave to the world the greatest astronomical gift, the Lick Observatory in California.

In scientific literature who has excelled Haldeman in archæology, Stauffer in botany, or Rathvon in entomology? Whose reputation has been more cosmopolitan than that of Leidy the Scientist—a descendant of a gallant soldier of the Revolution. These names place our State high upon the roll of those famed in scientific research.

We must not forget Rittenhouse, the patriot astronomer, whose name is the common heritage of America. An attempt is being made to claim him for Holland descent; but he was neither low Dutch nor Netherland Dutch, but Pennsylvania-Deutsch, pure and simple.

A Morse may reap the honors which should be another's, but to Alter belongs the first putting into actual practice the electric telegraph; and so by suborning witnesses, Drawbaugh may be deprived of the credit of the so-called Bell telephone; yet to these persons of Pennsylvania-German descent are we indebted for these high-water marks of the progress of to-day.

In the world's history there are plenty such examples where the true hero is not crowned with the laurel. Americus Vespucius reaped the glory Columbus was entitled to, and this country named America, for a navigator who did little more than Cabot and other early sailors to maritime countries. If courts can be influenced by the pressure of corporations, in the minds and hearts of the people are preserved the story of historic truths, and the appreciation of the world's great benefactors.

We often hear of a "Scheme to educate the Germans," which was projected by some ill-advised persons in the early days of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the natural inference is that the settlers were ignorant. Such, however, is far from the truth. The German immigrant, from 1720 to 1760, was well educated; he brought his books, his pastor and school teacher with him. The "scheme" alluded to was for the purpose of English education, as it seemed then to be necessary for the purpose

of good and wise government that everybody understood the theory of English citizenship. The scheme was not a success, for the good old German pioneers preferred the language of the Fatherland; and so with the establishment of German newspapers, and the issues of the Sauer, Ephrata and other presses, information was more generally promulgated among the Germans and Swiss immigrants, than among those from the British Isles. Our ancestors were diligent in educating their children. They had not established colleges prior to the Revolution, but they had splendid academies and schools, and the proportion of Germans who could not read or write was less at any period than in the other American States, North or South. Of course, it was a so-called foreign language, but that made them no more ignorant or unlearned, in comparison, than the graduate of Heidelberg with him of Oxford.

And when free education was proposed, because the Pennsylvania-German was slow to adopt new methods and declined to make radical changes in the system carried out for so many years, he has been deemed boorish and unlearned; yet when truth is spoken, the originator of the present plan of public education—the free schools—was William Audenreid, a Pennsylvania-German, while its most earnest advocates and promoters were Governors Wolf and Ritner, belonging to that same pioneer race. The efforts of the "Great Commoner" came after, when an attempt was made to repeal certain provisions. In the equipment of normal, high and preparatory schools, in the efficiency of superintendents and

teachers the status of German-Pennsylvania is equal to any others in the Union. The Pennsylvania-German leads the van. His impress on the Chautauquan movement which has brought us together to-day is largely shown. And thus it is in all the higher walks of Education, University Extension, Social and Political Economy, and in whatever tends to elevate thought, there are no students or leaders more devoted.

No doubt some of my hearers may have heard of the reason given by newspaper scribblers, for the large Democratic majority always assured in the county of Berks, as due to the preponderance of Pennsylvania-German, his ignorance and stupidity—failing to see that the same would hold good for the large Republican majority always given by the county of Lancaster. It is a poor rule, my friends, which will not work both ways. The Democracy of Berks is just as intelligent as the Republicans of Lancaster. It is a principle which makes one man a Democrat and another man a Republican. The success of any political party does not show by any means its superior intellectual endowments over another. Man is not of one mind, and it is a blessed thing. It is a God-given difference, and we ought to be thankful that it is so.

If in education the Pennsylvania-German is in the advance, what shall we say of its theological literature—of Rauch, and Schmucker, and Krauth, with a host of other good men, who have passed on leaving a trail of brilliancy in the firmament of advanced thought. And so with religious leaders. Who left behind them brighter records, and the establishment of more powerful Christian or-

ganizations than Otterbein, of the United Brethren—WINEBRENNER, of the Church of God—and ALBRIGHT, of the Evangelical Church. In their day they were possessed of a fervor and piety which made them fore-runners in religious thought. "Their works do follow them"; and so we have scattered through many States those who believe in the doctrines these men taught.

In law the Pennsylvania-German of to-day is preëminent. As jurists, few equal Pennypacker, Heydrick, Albright, Bittinger, Bucher and a score of others, brilliant in the legal profession, upright and honorable, shedding a lustre and renown on the judiciary of the State. None of the reports of the Supreme and other courts have equalled in accuracy and conciseness those edited by Ammerman, Crumrine and Pennypacker. While in certain lines of legal lore who so prominent as Endlich, Wadlinger, Jacobs and other Pennsylvania-German authors?

The field of medicine in Pennsylvania is largely occupied by that class we have under consideration. Many of these have risen to high positions in medical and surgical practice. And thus it is in science and in mechanic arts of whatsoever nature. Who has excelled Rothermel in descriptive painting—or how stands your Peales, your Sully or St. Menin beside that Pennsylvania-German portrait painter Eicholtz?

In literature, many have left an enduring monument of their patient and laborious research. The best history of the War of the Revolution (unfortunately it was never completed) was Hubley's, while Harbaugh, Reichel, Rupp and others have gleaned successfully in fields where others failed to reap.

And so, my friends, I might continue giving bright examples of the men of mark in our State whose birth and lineage is Pennsylvania-German. Yet I must not pass over the man who more than any other has assisted in making our Commonwealth the garden of the world. To the Pennsylvania-German are we indebted for that industry and thrift which have made Pennsylvania farms the pride of the Nation. In no section of the world do you find better cultivated farms—better fences, better houses, better barns,—better variety of crops—corn, grain and tobacco, than those owned or managed by the Pennsylvania-German. Within sight of these surrounding hills is a series of farms which, for the high character of their buildings, for productiveness, for granaries, unsurpassed, fully exemplifying the fact that “farming pays,” have not their equal in any land under the sun—I refer to those owned by Col. James Young, a Pennsylvania-German.

And now, why need I further recall the hosts of other good and worthy men whose names and fame I have not alluded to? High upon the historic escutcheon of the Commonwealth are placed the insignia of those who have honored and glorified it. For its place in the history of the Union, the State is more largely indebted to the Pennsylvania-German than to any other class or race of people. I cannot but be loyal to my ancestry—if I am loyal to my State and my God.

Levi Sheaffer Reist

Was born in Warwick township, Lancaster county, on April 13, 1817, and died on May 29, 1892. He was the eldest son of Jacob Reist, a prominent farmer and business man. His education was received in the schools of the day, and the free school system never had a warmer friend. He was foremost in all progressive movements. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, its first President and one of its Vice-Presidents at the time of his death. He always manifested great interest in horticulture, farming and forestry. He was one of the founders of the *Lancaster Farmer*, and on its editorial staff. He was possessed of an uncommon acquaintance with local history, especially in its genealogical features, and his memory relative to the old German families was remarkable. He was an earnest member of the Pennsylvania-German Society from the first, and would have made an active worker in its ranks. He was a man of sterling character and universally esteemed.

F. R. D.

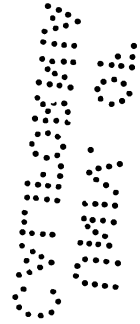
Henry Sherk Reinhold

Was born in Lancaster county on June 30, 1840. During the war of the Rebellion, he went to the front as the Lieutenant of a company raised chiefly by his own efforts and equipped largely with his own money. He bore himself gallantly in the war for the Union. At its conclusion he removed to Harrisburg, where he died on August 7, 1891. He was a generous man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of Post 58, G. A. R.

F. R. D.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN
SOCIETY

VOLUME III



PROCEEDINGS PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY, 1896.

1896



Truly Your Friend,
H. D. Fisher.

The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

LEBANON, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

VOL. III.

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REPRINTED 1908

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INDEX.

	PAGE
Introductory,	5
Note of Printing Committee,	6
Second Annual Meeting at Lebanon,	7
Prayer by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D. D.,	8
Address of Welcome by Hon. J. B. McPherson,	9
Annual Address by President W. H. Egle, M. D.,	14
Annual Report of the Secretary,	23
Election of Officers,	31
Current Business Proceedings,	33
The Pennsylvania-German in History, by Benjamin M. Nead, Esq.,	34
The Pennsylvania-Germans, by Rev. M. Sheeleigh, D. D.,	51
Pennsylvania-Germans at the Battle of Long Island, by Rev. George C. Heckman, D. D.,	61
Hombog Orgel Bissniss, by Dr. F. J. F. Schantz,	83
The Annual Banquet,	90
Address by Major Grant Weidman,	90
Address by Wm. H. Egle, M. D.,	91
Address by Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg,	96
Address by Judge Gus. A. Endlich,	101
Address by Gen. J. P. S. Gobin,	112
Address by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D. D.,	119
Address by Col. Thos. C. Zimmerman,	130
Sauer Kraut, Poem by Charles Calvin Ziegler,	136
Prayer by Rev. Paul de Schweinitz,	139
Pennsylvania-German Day at Mt. Gretna,	141

Obituaries of Deceased Members,	143
Officers of the Society,	147
Members of the Society,	149
Introductory Note,	149
Biographical Sketches of Members,	150
Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa.,	190
Birth and Baptismal Register of Trinity Lutheran Church,	192

INTRODUCTORY.

In the absence of permanent headquarters, it has been deemed expedient by the Executive Committee, that the annual meetings of the Pennsylvania-German Society shall be held at suitable points throughout the counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, where the Pennsylvania-German element in the population is most prominent.

In accordance with this view, and also in compliance with a most cordial invitation from the resident members of Lebanon city and county, where the membership is unusually strong, the annual meeting of the Society was called in the Court House of that city on the 12th of October, 1892.

There was a liberal attendance on the part of members, and large accessions were received at that time. The proceedings were of a most interesting character. The papers read were able and valuable contributions along the line of work the Society has marked out for itself. The banquet in the evening was an event full of cordiality and good fellowship, in which Pennsylvania-German hospitality did itself honor. The meeting in detail and as a whole was a most gratifying and successful one, and the thanks of the Society are due to the local committees whose untiring efforts made it so.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY:

It is with no little pleasure and satisfaction that your Printing Committee herewith presents to you the third annual volume of the Society's proceedings, together with the able papers that have been read before it during the year. These articles are an earnest of the spirit and enthusiasm with which the Society is moving forward along the line of its special work. With such beginnings, there can be no question as to what the harvest will be. Several new and it is believed valuable features have been introduced, which it is hoped will prove acceptable.

**E. W. S. PARTHEMORE,
FRANK R. DIFFENDERFFER,
JOHN S. STAHR,
J. MAX HARK,
HIRAM YOUNG.**

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
—OF THE—
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY,
—AT ITS—
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD AT LEBANON, PA.,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

MORNING SESSION, 10:30 o'clock.

The Society was called to order in the Court House, at Lebanon, by the President, Wm. H. Egle, M.D., at 10:30 A. M.

The following prayer was offered by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D.:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, the Father of our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Father of Thy children in heaven and on earth, we appear before Thee this morning and ask Thee for the sake of Jesus Christ our blessed Redeemer, to hear us and to bless us. We thank Thee for the mercies wherewith Thou hast favored us from the

beginning of our existence until this time. We ask of Thee to forgive all our sins for the sake of our blessed Redeemer; grant us Thy grace, the aid of the Holy Ghost that we may be able to live according to Thy holy word. We pray Thee that Thou wouldst be with us throughout this day and all the days to come. Make us truly grateful to Thee for Thy favors to our ancestors who settled in this country, the fruits of whose labors and victories we are now permitted to enjoy.

Bless this Society; guide and direct it in all its deliberations; be with us on this occasion and on all future occasions. We pray Thee to bless our country, to bless those who are in authority, to bless all citizens and all who dwell with us, and grant O God to make this people Thine own people and truly a blessing to all the nations of the earth. Be Thou with us on earth until Thou bring us into Thy mansions of Glory and to the inheritance of the saints on high, and hear us when we pray as our blessed Saviour has taught us to pray: Our Father who art in heaven; Hallowed be thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY HON. JOHN B. MCPHERSON.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society:

I do not know what led the Executive Committee to call this an *address* of welcome. The word is much too elaborate for the desultory remarks which will form the only greeting I am able to make. Indeed, I have considerable doubt about my right to be here at all. Not very long ago I received a letter from a prominent member of the Society, one whose own right to membership certainly cannot be questioned (if the name of Klotz is to be given any weight at all), asking several questions and closing the catalogue by saying that the most remarkable circumstance connected with this meeting, the circumstance which most excited the writer's curiosity, was how the chairman of a committee of the Pennsylvania-German Society could be an Irishman! I did not reply to this insinuation upon my genuineness, but if the writer was here I would suggest to him that the seeming mystery was only another illustration of the pervasive quality of the Pennsylvania-German. Upon that pervasiveness within his own limits we may rely with considerable confidence for the rapid growth of our Society. I doubt if any other Society in the country has so compact a constituency to draw from, and I think in a very short time, after its existence comes to be well known, it will grow very rapidly.

Perhaps, to some of us, moments of discouragement may sometimes come when we regard the youth of the Society and compare the little it has yet been able to

do with what it might have accomplished if it had been organized many years ago. But there is another side to this matter, and we may as well look at that for a few moments and find in it some reason for renewed cheerfulness. After all, a Historical Society may find some advantage in being young. I venture to assert that the true history of this country is only beginning to be written, and for that reason the youth of this Society need not necessarily be felt as a disadvantage. When we begin to provide our share of it, we will have—indeed, we have now—a much greater wealth of material than was at anybody's disposal fifty or a hundred years ago. For example, one would naturally suppose that the people who took part in the events which preceded 1800 (let us say) would know much more about them than do we who live a hundred years afterward; and yet it is, I think, a truth which is accepted nowadays by everybody who has studied history at all—it is an unquestioned fact, that we know more about the very events in which they themselves took part, and the very things they did, than they knew themselves. I mean that we know the real truth about the things which they did and the events in which they participated; so much that is irrelevant and misleading has fallen away in the course of time, that we begin to see now the historical substance, the core and kernel of what took place; the trappings have disappeared. For one thing and simply as an illustration, the personal equation has largely lost its power to distort the story of these events. I do not know a better illustration of the bias which may thus be given

to history than is perhaps to be found—no doubt you will anticipate the reference—in Baron Marbot's delightful "Memoirs." The book is saturated with the author's partiality for Napoleon. Every event is looked at from the standpoint of a devoted friend of the Emperor. Of course, it is simply impossible that a man in this frame of mind can fairly judge the events which he may be endeavoring to truthfully narrate; it is impossible also that he can even narrate them with that degree of accuracy which history requires.

Then, too, there is what we all know as the historical perspective; and how vastly important that is, I need not assert. Things cannot be seen in their true proportion by the people to whom they are familiar or too near. It takes time and distance to set things in their true relation. In that connection I may say one word about the personal influence which is still believed to be so large a factor in history. It is a factor in history, this personal influence of men upon men and thus upon affairs, and it always will be a factor, as long as history is concerned with the actions and movement of human creatures. But what I especially refer to is the personal influence which prominent and conspicuous people are supposed to have in bringing events to pass by acting directly upon each other. To some extent that must always be so, I repeat, and it is so to-day; but I believe that the power of this kind of influence in the modern world is greatly overrated. Conspicuous and responsible actors on the historical stage will always be found, and their share in bringing great events to pass is not likely to be over-

looked; but after all they are now impelled to action and controlled by forces which they recognize as apart from, and greater than, themselves. Accurately to trace and truly to estimate the movement of these great forces constitutes history.

One other matter it may be well briefly to recall to your attention. We too often forget that history is not confined to the remote days of our country. When people begin to talk about American history—and this is true about ourselves, since we are all so far influenced by the common thought—we soon find that they are thinking about the events that took place (let us say) before the war of 1812. That is American history as people commonly use the phrase; but in point of fact, much more important events have taken place in this country since 1812 than before it, and I do not except even the great Declaration of Independence. It is well, therefore, for us to remember that we are in the midst of a historical period, and ourselves are helping to make history. As a Historical Society we ought certainly to do our share in helping to prepare the way for that future historian who will truthfully and adequately tell the story of the time in which we are now taking a part. There are many things we can do, and upon some of them this Society has already begun. There are papers and books and periodicals and pamphlets to be collected, biographical sketches to be prepared, historical monographs to be written upon various subjects, all the material of history to be got together from which after a while some one will generalize the true story of the times.

With one final thought I will turn the Society over to more agreeable duties. I think we are all to be congratulated upon the evident fact that the New England theory of American history is beginning to give way. There are two recent and conspicuous signs of that to which I would like to recall your attention. One is the significant attack made a few years ago by a son of her own soil bearing one of her most honored names—*The Emancipation of New England*, by Mr. Brooks Adams. When you consider that this book was written by a New Englander, it is more than ever a literary fact that well deserves attention. The other is the elaborate work which has quite recently appeared, a book with which you are all probably familiar, Mr. Douglass Campbell's *History of the Puritan in Holland, England and America*. This is a real and valuable contribution to political history. The author's view is no doubt extreme; many assertions are hardly warranted as yet by the evidence, but there is a great deal of truth in the book; many of its facts set one to thinking, and whether one agrees or not with the author, the very existence of these volumes shows that students of our history are outgrowing their bondage to the New England theory. Much more accurate knowledge of American history is attainable to-day than could possibly be had forty years ago; and therefore I repeat what I said a few moments ago, that American history has not yet been truthfully and adequately written. Perhaps this has been heretofore impossible from a variety of causes, but in this generation or the next much may be hoped for. In the effort thus to be made I am sure this Society will bear a worthy part.

Meetings like these are productive of much good. Many of you are members of other societies; you have attended many similar meetings, and I need not dwell upon the advantages which come from them. One only I may be permitted to name and emphasize, the strength and inspiration which come from a common purpose consciously recognized and put into articulate speech. What little we may lack in numbers this morning—and you will find our membership greatly enlarged before the day is over—we will make up in interest and personal enthusiasm. In behalf of the region about Lebanon, one of the earliest homes of the race to which we all in some degree belong, I have the honor to extend to you a cordial and hearty welcome.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Before I proceed to read the brief address which I hold in my hand, I would take occasion in the name of the Society to thank Judge McPherson for his well-directed address of welcome. I would also state that owing to circumstances beyond my control, I have not been able to prepare such a paper as I had outlined several months ago for this meeting. However, there is one advantage in the paper, one thing that you will all agree with me in, and that is its brevity.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT W. H. EGLE, M.D.

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society:

The most important duty devolving upon the President of the Society is an address at the annual meeting. It is perchance proper at the close of the first year of our ex-

istence as an organization to congratulate its membership upon the work accomplished during the beginnings of its career, the increase in our numbers, and the words of appreciation by kindred societies and by men of letters, who find that we have a noble history, and that we propose not only to show what the Pennsylvania-German has accomplished in the development of our State and Nation, but that this Pennsylvania-German Society has come to stay. Without any boastful utterances, we have given in our published proceedings a literary repast equal to any other; and in the years to come the ability of its membership assures its continuance.

Four centuries ago, almost to the very day and hour, the Genoese navigator set his foot upon the shores of America, and from one end of our country to the other the Columbian era is exciting the attention of all who esteem the brilliancy of the discovery, the grandeur of that individual heroism which has always commanded the respect and admiration of the civilized world, and the wonderful results to mankind. It is not our province to dwell upon this magnificent theme, but content ourselves with the startling fact, that had not Columbus revealed the glories of the New World, the redoubtable Captain John Smith's Palatinate companion would not have been the first European who trod the soil of Pennsylvania. Give credit and honor to the world's heroes of whatever race they are, but to us of the manor-born, we must admire that Pennsylvania-German who discovered Pennsylvania, find him where we will.

To-day the Pennsylvania-Deutsch have taken possess-

sion of Lebanon, and there has been more Pennsylvania-German spoken in this city than our mutual friend "Pit Schweffelbrenner" ever heard before. I only regret that the shibboleth defect in my speech will not allow me to address you in my good old grandmother's vernacular.

But to return to our subject. The landmarks of early German-Swiss settlement require to be studied and made known. There is much for all of us to do, individually as well as an organization. Our history is an interesting one—nay fascinating—and there be some now in the field a-reaping who are gathering into sheaves what will charm futurity. Some excellent work has been done, and we be the promoters of it.

The habits and customs of our forefathers, their primitive lives—on the confines of civilization—the transformation of the barren wilderness to the fertile farm (the garden spots of America), the simple piety, the industry and thrift of the people, the general diffusion of religious principles and of education—what they did during the almost two centuries since the first German pioneers (they were never adventurers) built their cabins and made clearings—these are all subjects which ought to inspire the voice and pen of their descendants.

There is much in this line to which many of us should devote our energies in displaying, in honoring, in recording for those who come after us. If a century or more ago our ancestors had among them a Pennypacker, a Weiser, a Sachse, a Rauch, a Baer, a Fisher, a Diffenderfer, a Hark, a Parthemore, or any other of that galaxy of Pennsylvania historiographers, what grand old fellows

they would have been, and how delighted we who come after, how greatly their labors would have been appreciated. When I was a boy—I don't want to say how many years ago that was, lest those who hear me may think I am getting into "the sere and yellow leaf of life"—I made a scrap-book, the groundwork being some old copy books, and every clipping, odd, strange, and yet true, was carefully pasted therein. Twenty-five years after it made the reputation of a gentleman to whom I loaned it, and so I am reminded of the fact that had our ancestors kept memoranda of their industrious lives, of the recollections of the old home in the Fatherland, of the trials of pioneer life, its joys and its sorrows, the accurate records of their births, marriages and burials, of removals to distant portions of the country—history, genealogy and biography would have been an easy task, and we might all have the reputation of being historians and genealogists. Unfortunately for us, their days were devoted to the necessities of life, to home, country and heaven, and it is no easy task to trace out their history. The New Englander, in the preservation of town records beginning from the very commencement thereof; the New York Dutch, from their admirably kept church memoranda of baptisms, marriages and burials; the Jersey and Pennsylvania Quakers, from the full minutes of their meetings; the Virginian, from the well-guarded parish records, can with but little labor prepare a narrative of their people. With us it is different. Where are the sources from which we derive the material for Pennsylvania-German history? Our early church records are sadly imperfect, while that of

the family, although written down in the blank leaves of the old Nuremberg or Sauer bibles, through fire, and removal and neglect, became lost or destroyed, while the old-time gravestones, owing to the peculiar character of the material, are illegible, and so we must turn, with the meager data obtained from these poor helps, to the wills, the deeds, the orphans' court proceedings and to the assessment lists. And what a fund of information can be obtained from them! If the early assessment lists were complete, their value to history would be incalculable.

Fifteen years ago, in preparing biographical sketches of ninety-six prominent Pennsylvanians (of whom only four had previously been written), from the sources I have mentioned were gathered the material for the others. It was patient research, however, but it brought its own reward, and I accomplished the work and the duty. So it was in several other instances. I have never despised small things. "Here a little and there a little," is a good motto considered historically, biographically or genealogically.

To us as Pennsylvania-Germans, the history of the family is of primary importance. For too many years we have been content with tradition, and in the midst of our business, and the demands of the present, either forgotten the past, or allowed the information we may have secured to be overlooked, until too late, when precious memories have been effaced, and interesting facts passed into oblivion. To know nothing of our ancestry or from whence we came—to have no regard for those who are to come after us, and assume our places upon the battle-

field of life—is to ignore the natural instincts and affections of the human heart. Years ago a friend wrote me upon this subject: “And what more precious testimonial of your love of kindred and home can you leave than that which provides for the transmission of the history of your ancestors, yourself and family, to future generations? And how consoling the thought, that when you shall have been gathered to your fathers, this history shall live through all coming time as a precious inheritance to your descendants. This is a trust Providence has confided to your care; and who so dead to sympathy and affection, to kindred and country, that would not preserve the record of his ancestors, the place of his birth, the home of his childhood, and sacred spot where repose the loved and lost ones of earth.” These be words which I would have you all take to heart, and act—not some other time—but at once. There are those who sneer at pedigree building, but there is a wide difference between the laudable work of gathering up and preserving the record of your family as a pious and reverential duty, and the snobbish efforts to establish themselves as “Americans of Royal [?] Descent.” God help the mark! No doubt some of you remember the story of Alexandre Dumas the elder, who had a considerable dash of the tar-brush in his veins, and who was pestered about his pedigree by some antiquarian smellfungus of the “Royal Descent” tribe. “Your father was,” said the bore, “I take it, a mulatto?” “Yes, sir.” “Then your grandfather must have been a negro?” “Precisely so.” “And your great-grandfather, cher M. Dumas?” “A monkey, sir,” thundered the exasperated

Alexandre; "my pedigree ends where yours begins." Like as in the Dumas case, there are two classes of pedigree hunters (they are not genealogists) which disgust me—one hunting for a fortune ("heirs-at-law, next of kin"), the other in search of a title of nobility or blood royal. It is wonderful to what lengths these people go—the "three brothers" to them is their dream by night and their theme by day—while the descendant of a royal house, through a morganatic alliance, is something exquisite in the extreme! True blood is better than the blue blood of bastard royalty, and an aristocracy of intellect greater than titled nobility. "Tafelfahig" is the pride of the German; our purity of lineage and ancestry outranks the titles which the favor of a debauchee of a sovereign may confer.

Genealogical work should be solely a labor of love, and among Pennsylvania-Germans it is, for we are descended from a good and honorable ancestry. With all our meagerness of data, much has been done, and more is being accomplished day by day. We all know who our parents are, and our grandparents, and perchance our great-grandparents, but who can give the names of his sixteen great-great-grandparents, or go beyond that? The man who will trace back all his ancestors for six or more generations deserves honor and merit for so doing, and there be some of the members of this Society who have accomplished it. My friends, let me give you one word of advice, never accept tradition unless supported by authentic records. Why, judging from the claimants, the number of persons who came over in the Mayflower

were sufficient to have sunk that famous vessel, and the same will hold good as to those who came over in the good ship *Welcome* with William Penn. An intimate friend began telling me of the "three brothers" of his surname who came to America, and I could scarcely keep down my risibilities, as the old nursery couplet came to mind:

"One flew East and one flew West;
One flew over the cuckoo's nest."

No; leave tradition to fortune-hunters and "Americans of Royal Descent," who need it. As for us we will stick to facts, pure and simple.

The subject of biography is a matter of importance to all of us. We want to know something more about those who once figured upon the stage of life than the mere name. There are a multitude of Pennsylvania-German men and women who deserve to be specially remembered for the work they did; the part they took as pioneers; the duties they performed in the Church, the community, the State and the Nation—in peace as well as in war. The record of their lives should be preserved, and it is incumbent upon us as members of this Society to carry on this grand work. In this field there is much to be done, and we can do it; aye, by the grace of God, we will.

The records of the bygone we should by all means preserve. And I am reminded of the fact that at Reading, York and Lancaster, especially, there are church records covering a period of a century and a-half, which are of priceless value to the descendants of Pennsylvanians wherever scattered. There are others, it is true, which

should receive fostering care; but the marriages, baptisms and burials of the churches mentioned, should at once be copied and published by this Society in connection with its annual proceedings, and I would suggest that a special local committee for each of the cities named be appointed for the purpose of having this work done. To prove how much I have this matter at heart, how earnest I am, I will cheerfully give a substantial contribution to liquidate any proper expense which the Society may be obliged to incur in carrying out this praiseworthy object. Do not postpone the matter. *Now* is the time to do any manner of work, and especially this kind of labor. Fire and flood within the past ten years have destroyed many valuable records. When once in print, these documents are not only preserved for all time, but accessible to every one. In these records the history of many individuals and families is hidden, and it is a work this Society should not hesitate to do. In case this suggestion is carried out, the printing of these records as a separate publication alone could be made remunerative.

I need not recall the fact that at the close of our first annual meeting, on motion of Mr. Grumbine, a congratulatory resolution in the name of the Pennsylvania-German Society was sent the poet Whittier. His reply, received shortly after by mail, was as follows:

“AMESBURY, MASS., October 15, 1891.

“MR. W. H. EGLE, *Pres. Pennsylvania-German Society*:

“I thank your Society for the kind words of the resolution, and am glad that my pen-portrait of one of the earliest German Pilgrims meets the approval of the de-

scendants of the brave true men of the Fatherland who made their forest homes on the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Since then the grand old Quaker poet has passed from earthly scenes to the Blessed Land beyond; yet his songs of love and faith will go down the ages, charming and making better all who read them. He was the poet of the people, and we of Pennsylvania should ever hold his memory in the highest esteem for his "Pennsylvania-Pilgrim," if he had never written another line, in honor of a people he sought to enshrine in immortal verse. Peace to his ashes!

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society: In conclusion, permit me to thank you one and all in calling me to preside over your deliberations during the first year of your existence as an organization. I appreciate the honor, and will ever bear in mind the courtesy extended to me by each one of you. You may feel assured that in future I will be just as earnest in my endeavors to promote the interest, the welfare and the success of this Society. My prayers and good wishes go with you all, individually and collectively.

At this stage of the proceedings letters were read from members who were unable to be present.

The annual report of the Secretary was then called for.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The beginning of the second year of the Pennsylvania-German Society's existence opens under very favorable auspices. The past year has been one of progress and

prosperity. We have not pushed ahead as fast as some enthusiastic members predicted one year ago, but our course has at all events been steady and satisfactory.

At our last meeting in Harrisburg, one year ago, we numbered 83 members. To-day our roll bears 113 names, with 27 new names offered to the Executive Committee to-day, which when formally elected will increase our membership to 140, an increase of 57. When the very slight efforts which have been made by many old members are considered, our progress in the way of numbers may be considered very fair. And right here I would like to impress the members now present with the importance of individual effort in this direction. There is not a single member, present or absent, who cannot secure one or more names during the course of the year. Several members have done this, but they are exceptions rather than the rule.

The right way to go to work is by personal appeals, and not by sending application cards by mail. I congratulate the Society, however, on the excellent character of the members who have been gathered in since the formation of the Society. Wherever they dwell they are men of the highest personal character and standing, and I question whether any other organization, in the State or out of it, can show such a satisfactory record. Men of diverse aims and intentions are commonly found in all such bodies, but our membership appreciates that there is but one common purpose inspiring them all, and their efforts are all turned in that direction.

During the year there has been one death in our ranks,

that of Levi S. Reist, a brief sketch of whom will be found in our annual volume.

The Executive Committee has held the constitutional number of meetings during the year. I regret to say that the attendance at these has not been as full on the part of the members as was desirable or as they should have been. At one meeting, the one appointed for this place last January, the Secretary and resident member were the only ones present. Of course, it is hardly to be expected that all the members of the Committee can be present at all the meetings, but as two new members are to be elected to-day, I hope that such shall be selected, if possible, as will be able to give the necessary attention to the duties required of them. The Executive Committee is really the working force of the Society. Whenever, and wherever held, the meetings of the Executive Committee have been entirely pleasant and harmonious.

I have also to congratulate the Society on the success of its first annual meeting at Harrisburg, and that of the banquet which followed. It was well attended so far as numbers go, while the proceedings were very interesting and eminently satisfactory.

A second meeting of the Society was held at Mt. Gretna on July 18 of the present year, on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, and at the special invitation of that organization. The attendance was not so large as was hoped for, but the able papers read before the Society made the meeting a very satisfactory one.

The Printing Committee has also been diligent in the discharge of the duties pertaining to it, and it takes

pleasure to-day in offering to the Society for its acceptance the second volume of proceedings and addresses, making a handsome book of some 132 pages. As it is not desirable nor intended, perhaps, that the resources of the Society shall be drawn upon for the payment of the cost of issuing this volume, I hope every member present will purchase a copy, and in this way the book can be made to pay for itself.

I again avail myself of the opportunity this occasion affords me of drawing the attention of our membership to the importance of forming a library and to the collection of valuable manuscripts and papers. Several donations of books bearing on the questions we all have at heart have been received from outsiders, who take an interest in our organization, but the members themselves have done little or nothing in this way. If any members know of any procurable papers having a value for our Society's purposes, no effort should be left untried to secure them. A library, or in fact any kind of property in which all have a common ownership, would, I think, tend to draw us more closely together.

With to-day the new fiscal year of the Society also begins. I mention this more for the purpose of directing the attention of members to the importance of promptly paying their annual dues than for any other purpose.

In conclusion, I desire to congratulate the Society on its prosperous condition and the bright outlook of the future. So far as I am aware, no disagreeable features have presented themselves during the year. The relations of your Secretary with the membership have been cordial

and pleasant, and he hereby extends his thanks to all for their coöperation and kind forbearance.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, *Secretary*.

On motion of S. M. Sener, Esq., the report was adopted and spread upon the minutes.

On motion of Major Grant Weidman, the Secretary was extended a vote of thanks by the Society for the admirable manner in which he compiled the record of proceedings.

H. L. FISHER, Esq.—*Mr. President*: If I am in order, I rise to the performance of a task both pleasing and painful; it is, with your permission to offer for adoption by this Society the following resolution:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the full measure of his years, success, and honors allotted and enjoyed, we have heard with profound sorrow, the sad announcement of the death of the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier; the more so, in view of his lofty patriotism, his love of peace, his unselfish and intense devotion to the cause of liberty, his active and honorable association with that cause under trying circumstances in our own State; and last, but not least, his noble and laudable veneration for *his* Quaker, and *our* German Pilgrim, Fathers; all of which and whom, he has honored and immortalized in song—songs of freedom for this and future generations. What David, the Psalmist, was to the cause of Israel and Israel's God in days of old, what Paul and other apostles were to Christ and Christianity, Whittier, in his day and generation, was to the cause of freedom and humanity.

It would seem almost superfluous, though I trust not out of order, if in addition to what our honorable President has so well said in his address in reference to the poet Whittier, I may be permitted to read a few poems of John G. Whittier, so far, especially, as they are related to Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvania.

From his "Pennsylvania Pilgrim," that simple, unique and beautiful picture of "a noteworthy man and his locality"—Francis Daniel Pastorius at Germantown—in which he sings "the blue-eyed German Spener taught," and his saint-like rural life; from his "Corn Song," once sung,

"Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth
Sent up its smoky curls,
Who did not thank the kindly earth
And bless our farmer girls!"

From his "Huskers"—When,

"From many a brown old farm-house and hamlet without name,
Their milking and their home-tasks done, the merry huskers came."

And where,

"Swung o'er the heaped-up harvest, from pitchforks in the mow,
Shone dimly down the lanterns on the pleasant scene below;
The growing piles of husks behind, the golden ears before,
And laughing eyes and busy hands and brown cheeks glimmered o'er."

From his "Autumn Festival"—

"God gives us with our rugged soil
The power to make it Eden fair,
And richer fruits to crown our toil
Than summer-wedded islands bear."

We see, not only his familiarity with, but his high respect, his love and honor for rural life and employments; such as he witnessed while temporarily resident in Pennsylvania, among our German people, to whom, in his "Lines on the Message of Governor Ritner, 1836," he pays a high and well-deserved tribute, as

"That bold-hearted yeomanry, honest and true,
Who, haters of fraud, give to labor its due;
Whose fathers, of old, sang in concert with thine,*
On the banks of Swatara, the songs of the Rhine,
The German-born pilgrims, who first dared to brave
The scorn of the proud in the cause of the slave;—

"Will the sons of such men yield to the lords of the South
One brow for the brand,—for the padlock one mouth?
They cater to tyrants? *They* rivet the chain,
Which their father smote off, on the negro again?

"No, never!—one voice like the sound in the cloud,
When the roar of the storm waxes loud and more loud,
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath pressed
From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West,
On the South-going breezes shall deepen and grow,
Till the land it sweeps over shall tremble below!

* *Pastorius.*

The voice of a People,—uprisen,—awake,—
 Pennsylvania's watchword with freedom at stake,
 Thrilling up from each valley, flung down from each
 height,

“OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY, GOD FOR THE RIGHT!”

In his own sweet words let us sing of him as he sang of
 Garrison:

“With somewhat of thy lofty faith
 We lay thy outward garment by,—
 Give death but what belongs to death,
 And life the life that cannot die.”

* * * * *

“Go up and on! the day well done,
 Its morning promise well fulfilled,
 Arise to triumphs, yet unwon,
 To holier tasks than God has willed.”

* * * * *

“Now, past and present are as one;
 The life below is life above;
 Thy mortal years have but begun
 The immortality of love.”

And now that England mourns the loss of her Tenny-
 son, and we that of our Whittier at the same time, may I
 not venture this simple condoling stanza?

The end of a life so peaceful, grand,
 So loving, lyrical, and long,
 Is but a transport to the land
 Of everlasting song.

On motion, the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

On motion of F. R. Diffenderffer, it was agreed to go into an election for officers of the Society for the coming year.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Nominations for President are in order.

E. W. S. PARTHEMORE: I nominate Henry L. Fisher, Esq., of York.

On motion, the nominations closed.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society.

PRESIDENT EGLE: I declare Mr. Fisher elected President of this Society for the ensuing year. Will Mr. Fisher serve?

MR. FISHER: I was just thinking about that. I will not only serve, but before entering upon that service I want to say to the President of the Society and every member present that nothing could have happened here to have taken me more by surprise. The fact is, I am almost compelled to serve. I did not even remember that the Presidency was not for a life term; I had forgotten. I am very sorry indeed that there is no such thing in the Constitution: if I had known it at the time, I do not think I would have voted for it; as it is, and without consuming any further time, I want merely upon this occasion to express my thanks to the President and all the members of this Society, and more particularly to the Secretary, who has taken the whole matter into his own

hands and, in defiance of the Baker Ballot Law, elected me President of the Society.

PRESIDENT EGLE: I did not observe whether he had one of those large sheets or not.

MR. FISHER: If they are all satisfied it is legal and right. I am satisfied and will do the very best I can.

PRESIDENT EGLE: That is the judgment of the Society.

MR. FISHER: It seems so, and I do not know how to get away from it, so I will have to accept, and I do it with all my heart.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Nominations are in order for two Vice Presidents.

Judge Edwin Albright, of Allentown, and Dr. Jacob H. Redsecker, of Lebanon, were nominated.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot.

The President declared Messrs. Albright and Redsecker elected.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Next in order are nominations for Treasurer.

Julius F. Sachse, Esq., of Philadelphia was nominated. The nominations closed.

On motion the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Mr. Sachse having received all the votes cast, I declare him elected Treasurer of this Society.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Nominations will now be received for two members of the Executive Committee, in place of two retiring members, whose term has expired.

E. W. S. PARTHEMORE: I nominate Rev. Theodore E.

Schmauk, of Lebanon, and Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman, of Reading.

The nominations closed.

On motion the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for the two members of the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Rev. Mr. Schmauk and Col. Zimmerman having received all the votes cast, are declared elected members of the Executive Committee.

REV. SCHMAUK: I decline to serve on that vote.

On motion of Col. Seltzer it was agreed to reconsider the vote and call the attention of the Society to the business in hand.

PRESIDENT EGLE: It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot for two additional members of the Executive Committee. When the vote was taken but one voice said "Aye"; no opposition, of course. It has been suggested that it was not a fair vote of the Society, and therefore it has been moved and seconded that we reconsider the motion, so as to bring it up before the Society, that the members may all vote intelligently.

Motion carried.

PRESIDENT EGLE: All members of the Society who favor that the Secretary shall cast the ballot for the persons who have been named for members of the Executive Committee, will signify their assent by saying "Aye."

Carried, all the members voting "Aye."

The Treasurer was asked whether he had a report.

TREASURER SACHSE: I have no report to make.

MAJOR WEIDMAN: Will the Treasurer please state the amount of money that the Society has on hand.

MR. SACHSE: Total amount in bank \$98.05, and cash in hand \$6.75.

On motion of Mr. Parthemore, it was agreed to postpone definitely fixing the headquarters of the Society until next year.

On motion, the matter of appointing local committees, as suggested by the President in his annual address, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to appoint such committees, if deemed desirable.

JUDGE MCPHERSON: I would like to say one word, to be followed by a motion. I observe that the proceedings do not contain a list of the members of the Society. I understand it is intended that future proceedings shall contain that list, and, in order that the matter be not overlooked, I desire to make a motion that future annual proceedings contain the list of names of the members of the Society, with their residence.

Motion carried.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00 O'CLOCK.

The Society was called to order by President Egle.

The first name on the programme was that of Benjamin M. Nead, Esq., who read the following paper on

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN IN HISTORY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

The title chosen for the address which you have kindly

invited me to deliver before your Society to-day is a comprehensive one. It can be understood readily that such a subject in all its bearings is not within the scope of an effort such as this. I have been constrained, however, in the choice of my subject by a most important consideration. It is a fact, well conceded, that the very essential part which the German element of society in Pennsylvania has taken in the formation and perpetuation of the government and in the influences which the State has exerted, as one of the most important factors in the civilization of the American continent, has been almost wholly overlooked, or at best but briefly recognized, by the country's chief historians, none of them to the Pennsylvania "manner born." To strangers the carelessness, the indifference, the lack of family pride and of local patriotism among Pennsylvanians have submissively relegated the rich privilege of presenting from their own standpoint to present and future generations the story of our country's past.

There are chroniclers of events, commentators upon affairs of the past, who glean, it may be, elsewhere, but none who reap any fields except such as are shadowed by the mountains of New England; none who note any factors in the great problem of civilization of this country except such as self-assertion has made prominent; forgetful that the record of the silent working of the modest, the all-powerful elements, lies like truth at the bottom of the well. Forgetful, too, that as plentiful and prolific seeds of civilization were sown for our nation from the decks of the "Walrus," the "Key of Calmer," the fleets

of the Palatinate and the good ship "Welcome," as were ever scattered by hands which guided the courses of the "Mayflower."

The great Bancroft, who has done for Pennsylvania history what he could (though the task which was set him was "making bricks without straw"), has well said of the Germans in America, "Neither they nor their descendants have laid claim to all that is their due." There can be no controverting this conclusion, humiliating as it is to every American, and particularly every Pennsylvanian descendant from German ancestry. Underlying the conclusion is apparent the conviction of the great historian that, grand and imposing as is the superstructure of our country's greatness; prominent, even as the cornerstone of the foundation, the New England Puritan, the Virginia Cavalier and kindred elements, there are abiding and much sustaining foundation stones, completely hidden from view and forgotten in the lapse of time. Forgotten, because they whose works they are "builded more wisely than they knew," and laboring under disadvantages of language; influenced by that native modesty and "diffidence of disposition" which prompted quiet and unobtrusive attention to their own affairs and non-interference with the affairs of their neighbors; religiously abstaining from everything which partook of the nature of self-seeking, they never learned to act upon the principle (as did their English brethren), that the deeds of to-day are the history of to-morrow, and that it is due to posterity that they be preserved in parchment, in bronze and in marble, and not covered over with the mantle of modesty to be forgotten.

In analyzing the events which go to make up the history of the Old World, the most superficial observer must be convinced that the pomp and circumstance of war, great battles and mighty military movements have played the chief part in marking historical eras. Yet where the student of history stands remote enough from the period of their happening to contemplate properly the great underlying causes or silent forces, of which these wars have been the result, how profoundly falls the conviction that the military hero and the warrior have often time been accorded a conspicuous place in history which more deservedly belonged to some silent worker in the cause of right; to some obscure hero in that grandest of all battles, the battle for the emancipation of thought, for liberty of conscience, for the universal brotherhood of man, a battle waged not upon the plains where arms clashed and standards shook, but in the shadowed cave of the mountain and the quiet cloister and cell.

As this is true of the Old World it is also true of the New. There is here no dearth of military heroes whose history has been either made prominent or ignored in exact proportion to the patriotism, the literary cultivation and pride of the locality to which they belonged. When, therefore, we are to-day on every hand confronted with the fact that Pennsylvania has not even taken care of her military history, there can be little grounds for surprise that the story of the powerful elements of civilization so long busy within her borders, of the mighty work done by her people in the upbuilding of this glorious country of ours, remains unhonored and unsung.

I present here without fear of successful contradiction the proposition which does not apply to the Pennsylvania-German alone, but to every other element of society in Pennsylvania as well, that no other State in the Union has been as unmindful of the glorious part which it has had in the history of the past or as slothful and neglectful in preserving the material for and presenting the record of that history as the State of Pennsylvania. Do I err in claiming that Pennsylvania's military history has been neglected? Let the graves, unmarked by any token of State or National gratitude, of the eight Pennsylvania general officers of the Revolutionary army who sleep their last sleep within a radius of one hundred miles of where I speak to-day, answer. Let the voices of Thompson and Irving and Potter and Armstrong and Watts and Chambers and Butler and Magaw bear witness to the neglect of a State whose worthy representatives they were, and to the ingratitude of a nation who accepted but never requited their services and their sacrifices in the hour of its greatest peril. The Pennsylvania schoolboy to-day treads over their graves, neither lightly nor reverently, for he is in ignorance of their existence, to the school-house hard by to read his composition or to speak his declamation, reciting the daring deeds and glorious achievements of an Ethan Allen, a Paul Revere or some other New England hero, for these are all his history tells him of.

The Pennsylvania German, as the Pennsylvania Quaker, can lay no claim to military greatness, yet neither have anything to be ashamed of in the positions maintained in

the great military struggles which our country has known.

The principal epochs in our country's history, young as it is, are each marked by war. From some of these it is true we are more than a generation removed, and therefore, under the rule that the present generation cannot write the history of its own time, historians might be expected, with some degree of propriety, to have made at least a beginning in the presentation of an unbiased record of the past. Therefore, when the claim is made abroad that hidden in the heart of Pennsylvania, as her coal and iron, and other minerals are hidden, in her bosom are the great forces which have peopled this country and given an enduring impetus to its civilization, the question is naturally asked, how can you prove these things from her history? The answer is simple, if humiliating. Her history has not been written; her records have not been preserved, and the great fear that is now disturbing the minds of thinking Pennsylvanians is that it may be forever too late to preserve them. Surely too late to make the aggressive warfare that will win for Pennsylvania the just position in history which belongs to her, and it is much to be feared also too late to refute the false impressions, the misrepresentations and the slanders which have made a byword of our financial credit, and turned the name "Pennsylvania Dutchman" into a term of ridicule to be applied to the entire body of our citizenship by the descendants of the Puritan Englishmen on the North and the Cavalier Englishmen in the South, who, uninformed (by reason of unpreserved and unrepresented records of the past), have grown to believe and to glory in

the belief that the narrow creeds of the North and the Cavalier ideas of the South are the only foundation stones upon which this great country has been builded. We must sadly admit the truth of that which the good Quaker poet, the music of whose silver tongue has just died away in eternal silence, has spoken of us, speaking to the German-Quaker element of our society, "contrasted from the outset with the stern, aggressive Puritans of New England, they have come to be regarded as a feeble folk, with a personality as doubtful as their unrecorded graves. They were not soldiers like Miles Standish; they had no figure so picturesque as Vane, no leader so rashly brave and haughty as Endicott. No Cotton Mather wrote their *Magnalia*; they had no awful drama of supernaturalism in which Satan and his angels were actors; and the only witch mentioned in their simple annals was a poor old Swedish woman, who, on complaint of her countrywomen, was tried and acquitted of everything but imbecility and folly."

Yet with a proper view of the situation, with the search-light of investigation fully turned upon the relation of the German-born citizenship of Pennsylvania to its civil growth and the advanced position which it has achieved as a factor in the sturdy civilization of the New World, we can well afford to permit the palm for military greatness to be awarded elsewhere.

To him who reads the story of Pennsylvania's birth aright this should be a gratifying as it is a striking thought. When the waves upon the great ocean of events, marking the closing days of the Sixteenth and the

opening days of the Seventeenth Century, in the Old World, were tossed mountain high by the agitation caused by the struggles of freedom of conscience and liberty of thought for their very existence, that they rolled away from the shores of the Old World to those of the New, and whilst they ran in dangerous rapids, murmuring and complaining for full half a century longer, among the shoals and quicksands of intolerance which beset the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England, they died away at once, at peace upon the coast of that delightful land which is washed by the river Delaware, where not a single monument of intolerant opinion had ever been raised so high as to cause even a ripple in the waters as they went to sleep in the perfect haven of liberty.

Here, then, on the shores of the Delaware shone the great light that pointed the way to a safe harbor for the souls tossed upon the waves of persecution; for the hunted sects of the Old World. Here was the refuge for the affrighted beings who fled from the fires of Antwerp, from the wheel and the rack and the other indescribably cruel instruments of persecution which were operated in countless torture chambers, in the quiet valleys as well as the crowded cities across the ocean, where intolerance held undisputed sway. Oh, who can paint the picture of those two centuries of unrest in the Old World? Who tell the mighty power of that religious intolerance and persecution which were universal? The graves of hundreds of martyrs and exiles from home scattered all over Europe and marked with green mounds on American soil as well, bear witness to the fact that "the men who asked

questions" under the authority of the Society of Jesus and the Romish Church were not the only persecutors and proscriptionists, but that religious intolerance reared its hated head and found protection under the very banners of Protestantism.

When the tide of immigration set in, the Puritan led the way; but narrow creeds made narrow and closely-guarded territorial boundaries, and when the hunted and exiled sects turned hither for refuge they sought that refuge not in New England, but within the liberty-enwidened confines of Pennsylvania territory. Not one people and one sect, but many. Disciples of Huss and followers of Fox from the white cliffs of Albion; Covenanters from the land of the Scots and Erin's Green Isle; followers of Luther and Calvin and Zwingli and Wesley; believers in the doctrines of Menno Simon and Schwenkfeld and Spener, from the shores of the Baltic, from the banks of the Rhine, from the land of the dykes and windmills; and Huguenots from the vine-clad hills of sunny France, crystallizing here into a grand homogeneous people, early taught the lesson of tolerance, sending out the stream of civilization from the central fount into the mighty domain of the South and West, until every State and Territory beyond the Alleghenies and to the southward of Mason and Dixon's Line has felt the vitalizing and fructifying power of the current.

How fascinating, how enchanting the story of this implanting in the broad fields of Pennsylvania "in the seed time" of the civilization of the New World, and how sad the story of the apathy and of the unpatriotic neglect

which has failed to reap to the glory of the State the bounteous harvest long since ripe!

Where else than under the benign government of Penn, the first representative form of government established in the New World, could such diverse elements of society have been blended into such a homogeneous mass? It was the realization of the idea of the universal brotherhood of man. It found no safe foothold on Puritan soil, for the blight of intolerance was there. The Puritan idea was followed by the English feudal system, introduced by the consolidation of the Northern Colonies under James, Duke of York, and we are told that no glimpse of the idea of the freedom of conscience had ever reached James, while to embrace the idea in New England Roger Williams was compelled to risk the stake. South of Pennsylvania the feudal idea, in its strictest form, governed in Maryland and Virginia. So here in Pennsylvania the great idea took safe footing, and with the life-blood of German religious thought coursing through its main arteries, it has vivified a body that has grown into a colossus, but which instead of rearing its head in the pride and glory of its strength, has sunk into comparative insignificance; while the self-asserting habit, the aggressive spirit of Pennsylvania's sister States, north and south, have secured for them a conspicuous place in history.

While the German idea in the settlement and growth has been largely overlooked, it is not meant here to assert that it has been the only force at work, but a patient and conscientious investigation of the subject will prove that

the German element has been the great cohesive element—the mighty bond that has held in place the other elements. And by that longing that is natural to a German for a home and home comforts; by his thrift and industry have been started the lines of emigration which have radiated from Pennsylvania as a centre to the South and West.

And how has the German element been represented in the government of the State? Naturally, before the Revolutionary war put a period to the provincial government, the German element had little part in public affairs, but after the adoption of the Constitution of 1790 the inherent elements of strength in the civil body of Pennsylvania began slowly but surely to manifest themselves, and when that great formative period of the State, beginning before the close of the first decade and rounding out into the full half of the present century, was reached, what element was it that rose to the emergency more prominently than any other and tided the Commonwealth through the most trying period of its existence? Let the answer be found in the names of Simon Snyder, Joseph Hiester, John Andrew Shulze, George Wolfe, Joseph Ritner, Francis Rawn Shunk, William Bigler, and in later days John Frederick Hartranft—the German born Governors of Pennsylvania, with their full forty years of rule in times most trying.

A Pennsylvanian of prominence once made the remark: "It is to be regretted that certain Pennsylvanians, for the sake of posterity, had not been born New Englanders." Here it might be remarked that it is to be re-

gretted, for the sake of posterity, that Snyder and Hiester and Wolfe and Ritner could not be included in that category. With respect to the moral and educational questions, through the agitation of which, in the middle days of our country's history, Liberty has been more firmly seated upon her throne, these men have been such powerful exponents of the right that, had they been New Englanders, their deeds would be perpetuated on the brightest pages of history and themselves live in bronze and marble. Following in the footsteps of the gentle Pastorius, the German born pilgrim, who nigh a century and a quarter before, from his quiet home "beside the Schuylkill's wave," had raised the first protest against human slavery in America, Simon Snyder, the first German born Governor of Pennsylvania, in an official utterance, pays this brave tribute to humanity: "Elevated as is her character of humanity, there is yet permitted to remain one other stain on the otherwise fair and benign features of her polity. The galling yoke of slavery is still felt by some of our fellow-creatures in different parts of this Commonwealth, and its pressure is made the more severe by witnessing the happiness and freedom of surrounding multitudes. A recent act of cruelty which came under my notice, and which awakened feelings of a painful and distressing nature, will, I trust, excuse the introduction to your notice of a subject so interesting to the whole human family, and embracing facts and practices palpably inconsistent with the terms and spirit of that fundamental and immutable law of reason, 'That men are born free and equal.'"

What Snyder protested against, the brave Ritner, "breasting calmly but firmly the full tide of wrong," battled unceasingly to overcome, ever foremost, as the Poet places him, among

"That bold hearted yeomanry honest and true,
Who haters of fraud gave to labor its due,
Whose fathers of old sang in concert with thine
On the banks of Swatara the songs of the Rhine.
The German born pilgrims who first dared to brave,
The scorn of the proud in the cause of the slave."

A little over a century ago there was waged a battle within the confines of Pennsylvania, not one of those mighty military struggles which are marked in history, but a bloodless battle which achieved greater things for the glory of Pennsylvania and of that wide domain to the westward which she has since so largely peopled, than any other single event in her history. I refer to the triumph of the common or free school system. The brave Hiester scattered the first seeds; the cultured Shulze gently broke the ground and scattered more seed, leaving it, however, for the sturdy Wolfe to lay his hand to the plow and to plant the harvest which it required all the force of character and indomitable bravery of Ritner to preserve for the reaping. What a struggle was that, and how to this day do the Germans of Pennsylvania suffer from the misrepresentations and calumnies arising from the misinterpreted history of that great struggle! It is a theme too prolific to more than touch upon to-day, yet I would be false to the right and false to the German blood that flows in my veins if this occasion were to be passed without at least a denunciatory reference to these misrepresentations, for it is principally due to them that the igno-

rant everywhere have dared to impute unprogressiveness and ignorance to the Germans of Pennsylvania.

The history of education in Pennsylvania is intensely interesting, particularly through the Provincial period when the early foundation of the present stupendous system of instruction was laid. When the severe critic lays stress upon the opposition which Christopher Sauer and other leading Germans manifested toward the plan of educating their countrymen and find in it material for the argument that the Germans were opposed to education, let the record of the herculean efforts of Michael Schlatter in the great cause be cited in rejoinder. When the fact that the Mennonites, the Dunkers, the Amish and others objected to the early as well as the later plans of instruction as proposed by those who took a wider view of the scope and purposes of education; when the Lutherans and German Reformed and other leading religious denominations of the German people are called to account for their opposition to the free school system inaugurated under the auspices of the State, let the true reason of that opposition be fairly, honestly and fully stated. Let the sincere attachment, of the Germans to language and the ways of their Fatherland be taken into consideration. The opposition of the Friends, the Lutherans, the Reformed and the Mennonites in the fight for free schools in Pennsylvania, was emphatic and effective, but they had reasons, and those reasons were not predicated upon an opposition to education, *per se*, but in the proposed methods. Dr. James Pyle Wickersham, than whom there has been no greater authority upon education

in Pennsylvania thus fairly and clearly states those reasons. Says he: "They were not opposed to education. They had proven their interest in it by establishing hundreds of schools in connection with their churches. In these, in accordance with the rules of their churches and the customs of their fathers, their children had long been instructed by teachers of their own appointment in the several branches of secular knowledge and in the sacred doctrines of religion. They had built school houses and provided school accommodations with their own money. In many places they had connected with the school property houses and gardens for the teachers, and in some cases the schools were endowed. The Friends, in particular, were careful to provide free instruction for their own poor children and to some extent for all poor children residing within reach of their schools. Less conspicuously the other churches named in this connection adopted the same liberal policy. To break up this system of schools which they had established and were willing to support, to continue it and be compelled to pay taxes for the support of common schools, in which they had little interest, seemed to them alternatives equally objectionable." Besides this was the hardship which the new system involved of the secularization of the schools and the being compelled to educate their children where they could receive no positive religious instruction. When all these things are taken into consideration, who can fail to agree with the declaration of Dr. Wickersham, that "Every friend of common schools must respect the motives that led members of the religious bodies so circumstanced to oppose

the free school law, and against them no valid argument can be made except that of the demands of a broad public policy before which individual rights must give way, that of 'the greatest good to the greatest number.' "

We come now to ask the question in which Pennsylvanians and particularly we Pennsylvania-Germans are vitally interested. Why has the history of all this greatness been neglected, and why have misrepresentations and calumnies secured so firm a footing? Why is our worth unappreciated and our past misunderstood? Reading between the lines of written history two reasons appear, first, because there has been a lack of instances of personal heroism and achievement in war and statesmanship, and second, a dearth of romance and exciting incident in the composition and history of our people. These are reasons which it would be a waste of time to inquire into. They are as specious and superficial as the arguments which present the "Pennsylvania Dutchman" as an ignoramus, and send the term "Pennsylvania bond" broadcast upon the world as a synonym for repudiated obligations. Let us rather try to find the true reasons, and I believe that you will agree with me that they can be stated in a few words.

In common with other students of the general history and collators of the local history of Pennsylvania, my native State, I have been for a long time painfully impressed with the serious results flowing from the prideless and unconcerned neglect of the people of Pennsylvania to properly preserve the records of her glorious founding and her grand achievements, and to present for her dignity

and honor among the sisterhood of States; for the instruction and inspiration of the present and coming generations of her children, the full and true story (unbiased by New England authorship), of the priceless sacrifices endured, and the mighty deeds performed by her for the common good, in every era of our country's history.

Painfully apparent is the neglect of Pennsylvania in the emasculated, scattered and unprotected condition of her archives! New England has preserved with jealous care every accessible minute of governmental act or note of individual performance in the past. The printed volumes of her archives and documentary history are a great monument to the achievements of State and of individual citizen, and a rich mine from which the New England writers of general history gather information, and the New England compilers of school histories obtain the leaven of New England greatness, which they plant with impunity in every Pennsylvania school.

And now for the remedy. If a proper State pride is to be fostered in Pennsylvania and her people are to have a correct appreciation of the greatness of their State, with some insight at least into the history of the blending of the heterogeneous elements which to-day compose the great body of her citizenship, and of her mighty influence as a centre of civilization, two things are imperatively necessary.

First. The preservation of such of her archives as still remain, to which may be added the proper recognition and exhibition by monument and statue of the preëminent representatives of her soldiership and statesmanship.

Second. The awakening of such an interest in her past achievements as will induce the preparation and introduction into her schools of a "Home History."

In conclusion, let me ask what element of citizenship is better entitled by the prestige of the past, by the promise of benefit in the future, to undertake the task, than the Pennsylvania-German? Let us awake, and at least do our part toward rescuing from oblivion to her best deeds this mighty Commonwealth, in which "Liberty was both cradled and crowned," and lend a helping hand toward elevating her to the prominent and commanding position in history which is her due.

On motion of Mr. Sachse, a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his able address.

The next number on the programme was the reading of a poem by the Rev. M. Sheeleigh, D.D.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS.

Scarce Pennsylvania knew her name
When hither, first of lengthened line,
A staid and steadfast people came
From borders of the storied Rhine.

Noteworthy they; and yet the while
For those of other name and tongue
Poets with strains would oft beguile,
Few they for these a song have sung.

For these, too, in the distance here,
'Tis true "the breaking waves dashed high;"

For these, as for the "Cavalier"
And "Pilgrim," frowned the stormy sky.

'Twas true of these as of the best,
They broke from persecution's rod;
With hope beyond the ocean's breast,
For freedom here to worship God.

Such persecution, fell and dire,
As these endured 'midst home of birth,
In wasted lands with blood and fire,
The sun hath rarely seen on earth.

Exiled by deeds no pen may trace,
From scenes ancestral, once so fair,
With bitter tears they set the face
For regions hardly dreaming where.

They turned from desolated home,
Laid bare and black by foreign wrath,
And sought amidst deep wilds to roam
Where thrift had ne'er yet hewn a path.

They came, oft wronged beneath the mast,
Or, when escaped the dreaded wave,
How many wept their loved ones cast,
For burial, in an ocean grave!

And if all else from them was reft,
Still to God's Holy Book they clung;
The charter this that grace was left,
And hope of heav'n their ills among.

Perchance their book of pray'rs was spared,
The volume of their hymns beside,
To fan devotion, as they fared
So largely of earth's good denied.

These free through God's Reformers made—
Men bold for truth, like olden seers—
When vain traditions bare were laid,
Gross errors of a thousand years.

Not even here were wrongs at end;
The stronger hand and wily eye
In seeming covenant contend
This people's griefs to multiply.

Their homes ofttimes were filched away,
The commonest of rights denied;
Aught they of fraud can scarcely stay,
While foes their native tongue deride.

But God gives compensations wise,
Rich stores He holds in His right hand;
In His sure keeping goodness lies
Concealed till comes His blest command.

From Delaware's and Schuylkill's gleam,
Away where Susquehanna twines,
And out o'er Allegheny's stream,
In places distant fell their lines.

Such were to take these lands by toil,
To till these generous breadths and fair,
Turning this Pennsylvania soil
To fruitful gardens everywhere.

Go north or south, go east or west,
And trace the steps this folk erst wore:
Proverbial still their chosen rest
For matchless barns and homes of store.

Children, that grace the table round,
Were gifts, like olive plants, to see,
Signs that a curse, else largely found,
This people scarce had known to be.

For marks of *sacred* note are they,
Remembered o'er this region yet—
For customs of the dawning day
That saw them here their homes to set.

Still are we pointed here and there
To some endeared historic spot,
Which children's children keep with care,
And with lost things would bury not.

Nor would we e'er forget that here
They early marked the fitting site,
God's house for them and theirs to rear,
In outspread vale, on far-seen height.

The heaven-aiming spire beneath
Were set the parsonage and school;
Which lessons to this day bequeath
In an abiding Christian rule.

How oft, as through the forest round
Went up their worship's heart-born note,
Rang out the grand old choral sound—
“Ein' Feste Burg ist Unser Gott!”

And from these early signs of grace
Hath gone abroad truth's holy light,
Proving, o'er ever-widening space,
This people's purpose in the right.
Nor fail we of those years to speak
When cries for Christian help were giv'n,
The scattering flocks again to seek
For sake of Christ and hope and heav'n.
Reply then by evangel came;
And here o'er broader field was heard—
Through Muhlenberg's and Schlatter's name,
With others—God's own saving Word.
'Twas then, as under clearing skies,
With fuller guard of pastoral hand,
Zion was seen to newness rise
And into healthier growth expand.
And where these cumb'ers of the ground
When Freedom's voice rolled o'er the land?
Nay—but through all the breadths around
Nowhere more true the patriot hand.
Aye, was it not the German's voice
That made the "Declaration" sure?—
That turned for Liberty the choice,
And bravely set the seal secure?
And when did e'er the foeman rise
With sword to work this Nation ill,
And Germans failed in sacrifice
Of life and all, with freeman's will?

And come we to this later date,
Their story let the candid view;
And where do clearer records wait
To mark a people tried and true?

Their *speech*, so widely still retained,
To which they've with affection clung,
Is heard in forceful tones unfeigned,
Trembling in pathos from the tongue.

Its grammar, true, at times may trip,
But you who can its fulness trace
Are ne'er disposed to curl the lip,
Or dream it taints you with disgrace.

E'en in this tongue of olden years,
Though now with many a fracture shown,
Strong proof of no mean might appears
In race who've held so long their own.

Ach! wie es deaf ins Hertz nei geht,
Die gut alt Schproch su heere yetzt,
Wan ehr a bissel doch verschteht
Wie mer sie hen deheem geschwetzt!

Vell, enyhow, saak was du vit,
Es kummt mer als so wichtig vor,
Du kennscht hie laafe manncher Schritt
Eb suez're Worte fall'n uf's Ohr.

These outstretched plains and mountains grand,
These peaceful homes on either side,
To all now traversing this land
Give out their charms diversified.

Now here, this day, our numbers met,
In this fair valley of our State,
View Lebanon a *centre* set,
A place to mark a double gate.

See streams of Germans early pour
Upon this soil from East and West—
Through Philadelphia's crowded door,
And from Schoharie hither pressed.

And, taking in a wider glance,
The Pennsylvania-German's claim
May well be reckoned in advance,
In setting on our State their name.

Oh, beauteous are these vales and hills,
These waters glistening on the sight!
Anew each phase our spirit fills,
Stirring the senses with delight.

And *dearer* yet, to you and me,
These cherished landscapes, fair and wide,
Since here an honored ancestry
Have lived and served, endured and died:

An ancestry of no mean fame—
To noted reputation grown;
Worthy to be with olden name,
Of Alemanni, ever known.

No tinge of shame shall flush the cheek,
To own our origin again;
Nay, *eager* be these tongues to speak
Of kinship double-fold germane.

Each breast amongst us heaves with pride,
That this our State, our loved, our own,
Is for good reason, far and wide
As Key-Stone e'en by children known;

But *doubly* are we o'er the name—
The Pennsylvania-Germans—led
To utter with increased acclaim
This title by the millions read.

If for the times adverse we learn,
Theirs here were long the humble spheres,
Their seats of learning, as we turn,
Bid carpers own the children peers.

As glancing o'er this region vast,
Thanks be for blessings more than seen—
For good in generations past,
For worth that's now, and worth that's been.

More noted none were in the land
Than some of these in former days,
Who wrought with vigorous heart and hand
To lead into the holy ways.

Others along their line we see,
Who pressed by *other* paths to fame,
Where ne'er shall pale their memory,
Nor e'er be blotted out a name.

For these on this broad Continent,
Four hundred years ago laid bare,
A hopeful field of grand intent
Did hand of Providence prepare.

Descendants these of ancient race—

Strong bearded men of northern shore,
Whom classic pens failed not to trace
In terms that favored witness bore.

And while *beyond* the ocean's breast,
We scan this people's land of birth,
How doth its mightiness attest
To genius unsurpassed on earth!

Men there have striv'n with deepest thought,
Waiting for thousand-fold address,
While hand of deftness onward wrought
And gave the world the printing-press.

They've peered into the heights of blue,
Reached out for length and breadth of mind,
For holy truth neared the All-True,
Till theirs a school for all our kind.

No other land 'neath high concave
Hath richer fame in poets won:—
Yet breathe this softly o'er the grave
Just newly made for Tennyson.

The day is truly waning fast
For silly tauntings long inbred;
Sneers, then, may count with dainties past,
And terms of deference rule instead.

Yet wait awhile; we can afford
A little longer time to wait,
Till all shall these a place accord
With truest of our Country's great.

The influence which hath spread afar
From these our own, to South and West,
Where other States now potent are,
Must ever to the truth attest.

Thanks be to God for our descent,
From fathers and from mothers true,—
God-fearing, and in spirit bent
Examples fair to set in view!

The hist'ry which their line now bears
We take and cherish for their sake,
And then, like worthy sons of theirs,
Go on, new hist'ry still to make.

Well may we *now* memorialize
The ancestors whose name we share,
Upon them fix the filial eyes,
And pledge enlivening thought and care.

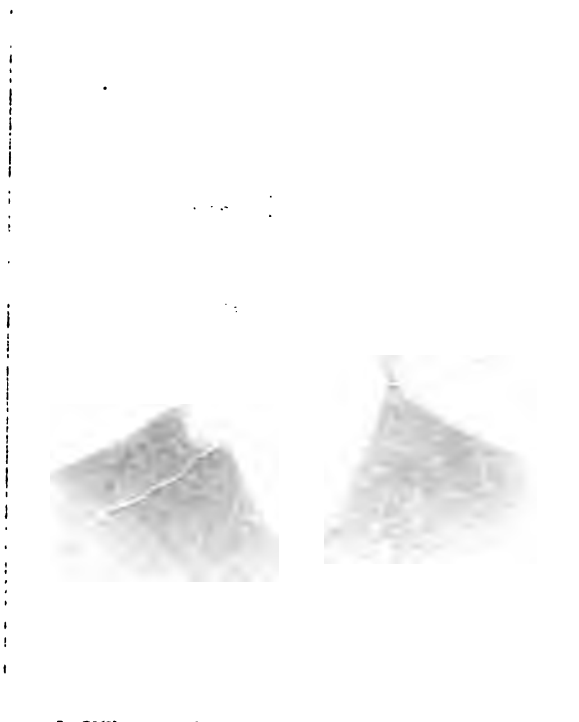
All, then, in gladsome notes engage,
While wreaths we for the fathers twine,
Rejoicing in a heritage
Descended through their honored line.

While *others* frame *their* fathers' praise,
And with united voice express,
For *ours* we pen and ring the lays
To wake the heart-chords numberless.

Some day, when sealed these trembling lips,
And time has worn in waves along,
Let *higher* honor *this* eclipse
And *worthier* strain roll out in song!

NO. 1000

1910



C. H. HICKMAN, D.D., LL.D.

Which hath spread abroad
 From East to West,
 Another Series now potent and
 Must ever to the South attest.

Books be refuted to our descent,
 From fathers and from mothers to
 God read to each heart bent
 Language to be set in view!

The heart which is in line new,
 We take out the book for their use,
 And then, one to the east of the
 Our own history we make

That is the *how* in our hand,
 That is the *how* in our hand we sit
 That is the *how* in our hand eyes,
 That is the *how* in our hand thought

That is the *how* in our hand engage
 While we are in the *how* in our hand
 Rejoicing in our hand
 Descended in our hand

Who is the *how* in our hand
 Who is the *how* in our hand
 Who is the *how* in our hand
 Who is the *how* in our hand

Who is the *how* in our hand
 Who is the *how* in our hand
 Who is the *how* in our hand
 Who is the *how* in our hand

PROCEEDINGS PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY, 1896.



GEO. C. HECKMAN, D.D., LL.D.

TO THE
LIBRARY OF

On motion of Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. Sheeleigh for his very excellent poem.

REV. DR. HECKMAN: When Dr. Sheeleigh said "Thanks be to God for our descent," I said "Amen" quietly, only heard by myself. I may add, though perhaps immodestly as a comparative stranger in my native State, most of my life having been spent West, that I am a Pennsylvania-German of five generations, of unbroken Pennsylvania descent and unmixed German blood.

Dr. Heckman, as one of the orators of the day, then proceeded to read the following historical paper:

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS AT THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

To a very large extent American history has been written by authors of New England origin. Other writers, for want of better information, have simply accepted their statements and reiterated their thought. It was natural that these authors should give provincial coloring to our national annals. In this respect they only repeat the inevitable frailty of historians, ancient and modern, oriental and occidental. Thus the Tory historian, Sir Archibald Alison, despatches our late war with Great Britain with the mention of the capture of two American war vessels by British frigates, and the taking of Washington, without allusion to Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg, New Orleans and the capture of the English fleets on Lakes Erie and Champlain.

For such reasons there has been given an undue promi-

nence to New England and especially to the Plymouth settlement in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the United States. What history is taught in our schools and spouted on stump and platform is rather a history of New England than of the Republic. In German Pennsylvania, as well as in other States, the high school and college commencements annually extol the story of Plymouth Rock, Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, as if the Pilgrims were the first and best immigrants to America, and patriotism had found no other battlefields than New England, and the country received no other baptism than the blood of the Puritans.

Far be it from us to show any racial jealousy or provincial ignorance that would detract aught from the romantic and consecrated story of the Mayflower, or from the just and grateful estimate of New England patriotism and devotion to liberty, and their proportionate value in the successful struggles of the colonies for independence. We claim the glories of New England annals as the common property of the Nation. Our simple desire is to do justice to other colonies and nationalities, which Puritan writers in local pride and provincial ignorance have almost or quite ignored.

Not speaking now of such smaller but potent and noble factors in American colonization and civilization, as the Welsh, Swiss, Swedes and French, there are four other classes of colonists conspicuous for their numbers and force, and for their intellectual, social and religious qualities. These are the Dutch, German, Scotch-Irish and other English than the Puritans. The Dutch were

confined almost wholly to New York and New Jersey. The other English and Scotch-Irish were found through all the colonies. The Germans were scattered from the Mohawk to the Savannah, though chiefly concentrated in Western New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Our school histories teach that Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine were settled by English; but it would be more historic to say by Scotch-Irish, as also were New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and neighboring islands. If the Scotch-Irish element was eliminated from New England history, the country would be surprised at the curtailment of Puritan annals. So homogeneous in blood and language and in social, political and religious thought were the Scotch-Irish and English Puritans, that the former coming later into the country were quietly and quickly absorbed and historically lost among the original settlers of New England.

The popular notion, fostered by our school histories and Fourth of July and Thanksgiving orators, is that the first settlement of the territory of the Thirteen Colonies was made by the Puritan Pilgrims. Even our hymnology is pressed into the unhistoric service.

"My Country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet Land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land, where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrims' Pride!"

We can and do sing this with patriotic pride and pious fervor; for our German pioneer ancestors were pilgrims too, fleeing from sterner oppressions and more awful mar-

tyrdoms than did the English Puritans. But the sainted company of the Mayflower were not the original settlers of these American States. Four or five other settlements preceded theirs. Under that great man of God, Admiral Coligny, the French settled in South Carolina in 1562, and in Florida in 1565; the English on the Nansemond River, Va., in 1607; and the Dutch in New York and New Jersey in 1613; the last more than seven years before the landing at Plymouth Rock, on December 20th, 1620. Now of these first French, English and Dutch settlers it is to be observed that they were all Protestants, Calvinists in theology and Presbyterian in polity. I may also notice Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate settlements in 1584 and 1587.

Again. The Pilgrims of the Mayflower first found refuge among the Dutch in the Netherlands. Here in a more tolerant atmosphere they underwent some modification of their theological system, and acquired some valuable ideas as to civil government. The difficulty which Englishmen find in comprehending the peculiarities of our American institutions, is itself suggestive that they were not wholly derived from monarchical England. But one acquainted with the Dutch Republic will recognize as preëxisting there, our written Constitution; our Senate with equal representation of all the States, great or small; our Supreme Judiciary; the unique *status* of the District of Columbia. These and other American institutions had their prototypes in the Dutch Republic, and not in monarchical Great Britain; while our American war cry, "No taxation without representation," was

the echo of the Dutch political creed, "No taxation without consent," proclaimed centuries before. Even the "red, white and blue" of our national flag are the original colors of the Dutch. This was the school of the Pilgrims, as well as of other American colonists.

The Puritans brought to America no fundamental ideas of social organization, political or religious, which were not as fully the property and life of the other colonizers, Dutch, Scotch-Irish, German, French, Welsh and Swedes. Briefly but notably, there may be mentioned: domestic life, social customs, family worship and home religious culture, the establishment of Christian schools and churches, freedom from sacerdotalism and hierarchism, and popular representation in Church and State affairs. In some respects, as Christian charity, religious toleration, and the freedom of press and speech, the German colonists exhibit a social science far in advance of New England; and Franklin, as well as others, found a liberty in German Pennsylvania that he could not enjoy in Puritan Massachusetts.

But this country owes its origin to no one country or race, but is the logical fruit of that mighty social movement in the bosom of Christendom known as the Reformation, which emancipated the pulpit and the school, and gave the Bible in the vernacular to every home. But for the practically universal community of religious faith, social life and political ideas among the pioneers of America, there never would have been a united resistance, a successful revolution, and a democratic Republic. Had it not been that the thought of the Puritan was equally

and as originally the thought of the Colonies as a whole, New England influence would never have passed the Hudson.

The Germans have especially suffered in not having just recognition in the origin and growth, the social, civil and religious history of American civilization. Yet their place in the councils and armies of the country is so important that we may assert with absolute truth that there would have been no united colonial rebellion nor any United States of America, but for the patriotism of the Germans in the Colonies.

The German settlements extended from the Mohawk to the Savannah. To what extent they were found in New England I do not know, but the following incident, recorded by a Puritan historian, may be worth preserving in our Pennsylvania-German archives. It took place at Boston, February 22, 1770. "To repel the assailants (patriots) a random shot was fired among them; and a lad of eleven or twelve years of age, the son of a poor German, was mortally wounded. The excitement became intense, and the murderer was seized and cast into prison. On February 26th the funeral of the lad was attended by 'all the friends of liberty,' and the coffin was covered with appropriate inscriptions. On the foot of the coffin were the words, '*Latet anguis in herba,*' on the sides, '*Haeret lateri lethalis arundo,*' and on the head '*Innocentia nusquam tuta.*' Five hundred children walked in couples in front of the bier; six of his playmates held the pall; his relatives followed; after them came thirteen hundred inhabitants on foot; and chaises and chariots closed the

procession. A more imposing spectacle had seldom been witnessed; and, as the long cortege moved on from Liberty Tree to the 'burying place,' the impression which it made on the minds of all was deep and lasting. The first blood had been shed; the first victim had fallen. And the thoughtful asked, 'Where will this end?' "Barry's Hist. of Mass., vol. 2d, pp. 407, 408. The name of this German boy of Boston was Schneider, and a New England historian honorably records him as the first victim to fall and his German blood the first to baptize the soil of the free American nation.

The German pioneers were mingled with the Dutch in New York and Western New Jersey, and with the English, Scotch-Irish and others in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, in which States they constituted a large part of the population. In Pennsylvania they were relatively so numerous that the English, alarmed lest they might dominate the government, passed severe repressive and oppressive laws against them. These Germans without exception were an intelligent and pious people, the first to publish and republish the Bible in America. In social culture in the Fatherland and in the colonies, they were fully the peers of the best settlers and in the front in educational, industrial and religious enterprise. No class of colonists had passed through fiercer ordeals of political and ecclesiastical persecution, nor were any of the English colonies so free from Toryism. They were firm in their resistance of British oppression and in religious devotion to the independence of the colonies. For such reasons and because of their geograph-

ical position on the western frontier from New York to the Carolinas, these German colonists were the backbone of the Revolution, as their German Commonwealth was the keystone of the colonial arch. Washington himself freely testifies to their patriotism and invaluable services. Their money flowed freely into the Continental treasury, the rich and varied products of their frontier farms fed the famishing armies of the patriots, and their blood was abundantly shed on the battlefields of the Revolution.

I must not prolong what were intended as preliminary remarks to a brief monograph on the Pennsylvania-Germans in the first field fight of the Revolution after the Declaration of Independence. Only let me quote here a writer of another race who will not be open to the charge of hereditary prejudice, who says of these Germans: "Many of these people came to the wilds of Pennsylvania, exiles from their native land, driven hence by persecution. They had been under the iron rule of kings and dukes, and the idea of personal freedom found a ready home in their minds. If they could not talk English, they could shoot English, and readily flew to arms when danger demanded courageous devotion to the cause of liberty. The German clergy had much to do with the development of patriotism in the early history of our State. The patriotic ardor of Rev. Michael Schlatter did much to rouse the spirit of daring and devotion among the Germans. But none did more to fire the German heart than Peter Kichlein," the commander of the Pennsylvania-Germans at the battle of Brooklyn, or Long Island: *vid. Easton Centenary*, p. 59.

Preparations for armed resistance to the growing oppression of the Home Government began in Pennsylvania as early as 1774. In these initiatory movements the Germans participated, if, indeed, they did not originate them. Certainly without them they would not have been undertaken when they were. This is illustrated by the action of Northampton county, then including Lehigh county, and both, as still, German counties. Observe the German names I recite in connection with this action. The old Court House in the centre of the public square in Easton, crossed by Northampton and Pomfret (now Third) streets, was erected by the Penns in 1754, and was an exact reproduction of the provincial English Court House. In this place a public meeting was held December 21, 1774, to concert measures for the defense of the Colonies. This patriotic movement began among the Pennsylvania-Germans six months before corresponding action was taken by the citizens of Philadelphia and the people of New Jersey at Newark. At this meeting the following were chosen Judges of Elections: Geo. Taylor, afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Col. Peter Kichlein and Henry Kochen, Esq. Committees of Safety were appointed all through the arousing Colonies. The Committee of Safety appointed at this meeting was composed as follows: Lewis Gordon, Peter Kichlein, Jacob Arndt, Michael Messinger, Melchior Hay, George Taylor, John Okeby, Anthony Lerch, Jacob Morry, John Wetzel, Andrew Engleman, John Gressermer, Yost Driesbach, Daniel Knows, Thomas Everet, Michel Ohl, John Hartman, Nicholas Kern, George Gil-

bert, Abraham Smith, Abraham Miller, Nicholas Depue, Manuel Gonsales and Abraham West. This General Committee appointed from its number a Standing Committee, the members of which were George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kichlein, Jacob Arndt, John Okeby and Henry Kochen. The first five were elected as representatives to the Provincial Convention called to assemble in Philadelphia in January, 1775. The preponderance of German names in these committees is all the more significant when we remember that the Government of the Province was English, and Englishmen as such pushed to prominence.

The battles of Concord and Lexington roused the Colonies to armed resistance to the blind tyranny of the Tory government of Great Britain. The solemn appeal to the dread arbitrament of war did not chill the ardor of German patriotism. Every county and township was impassioned by the call to arms, unappalled by the gigantic and unequal struggle impending. The organization of the militia in Pennsylvania began in May, 1775. Each township enrolled according to population its men capable of bearing arms. There were twenty-six townships, in Northampton county, and the total enrollment amounted to 2,334 men, who were divided into four battalions or regiments. The great body of these were Germans. Thus the Easton company numbered, rank and file, 101 men, of whom at least 88 were German. All the commissioned officers were German, as were all the non-commissioned officers but two. In the companies from other parts of the county, except the Scotch-Irish settlement at Bath, the

proportion of German soldiers would be even larger. The first division or regiment was composed of the enrollment for Easton, Williamstown, Lower Saucon, Forks, Bethlehem, Plainfield and Mt. Bethel. Capt. Peter Kichlein, of the Easton company, was elected colonel. He had previously occupied this rank in 1762, and proved himself a brave and successful leader in the Indian war of 1763. In his new command were many veteran comrades of that war.

Peter Kichlein was born in Heidelberg, Germany, October 8, 1722, and received an education in that university town, which qualified him for important positions he was to occupy in a distant province of a foreign power. In 1742, when twenty years old, he emigrated with his father, John Peter Kichlein, to America, reaching this country September 21st. The family settled at Bedminster, Bucks county. In 1749 Peter Kichlein was settled within the forks of the Delaware, afterwards the site of Easton, and then within the limits of Bucks county, Northampton county being organized by Act of Assembly in 1752. Of Col. Kichlein one writer speaks as "the worthy citizen and excellent soldier, your first Chief Magistrate." Another says: "He stepped into line when the first indications of the Revolutionary struggle were seen. When the cloud no bigger than a man's hand arose, foretelling the coming storm, our first Chief Burgess was in the prime of life, in full vigor of manhood. He followed no man. He was a leader whom others readily followed." Cent. of Easton, pp. 39, 60. I will be pardoned for this sketch of a historic German who was the

most notable figure in the Revolutionary epoch of Easton, and so conspicuous for bravery in the first battle for independence.

The object of the battle of Long Island was to preserve the city and harbor of New York, which the Continental Congress regarded as a strategic position of great military and commercial importance. It was correctly divined that the British forces would seek to seize this port in hope of cutting the Colonies in two by possession of the Hudson River and Lakes George and Champlain. The advice of Washington and Jay was that Long Island be laid waste, New York city be burnt, and the Hudson be held at the Highlands and West Point, and that the bonds binding the Colonies be by a less exposed route. But the view of Congress prevailed, and Washington and his army were ordered from Boston to New York.

The battle of Long Island has historic prominence as the first battlefield after the Declaration of Independence, for the brave fighting of raw American troops, and the masterly retreat of Washington. The whole is a fine military study, into the details of which we cannot enter. The glory of the Pennsylvania-Germans is that they were the chief instrumentality in preventing the total rout and capture of the American forces engaged. The only other body to divide this honor was the gallant Maryland cavalry. The effect of the surrender of Washington and his army would probably have been the speedy termination of the Colonial alliance and the struggle for independence. The heroic resistance of portions of the American forces made the movement of the overwhelming British army

slow and cautious. The battle of Long Island was the Thermopylæ of the Revolution and the Pennsylvania-Germans were the Spartans. Had they been Puritans we would have had enough of them in legend and story, in poetry and oratory. As it is, the fullest designation we have of them outside of local records is "Col. Kichlein's Pennsylvania Riflemen," but as Germans they are unknown in current history.

From Boston the British had retreated to Halifax. Reinforced and rested, they sailed from Halifax on June 11, 1776, for New York, and entered the Lower Bay on the 29th. A few days after another fleet, repulsed from Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., joined the former, bringing the land forces of Sir Henry Clinton. Other ships were added from the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Florida coast. On August 11th came another fleet, bearing 7,800 Hessians under De Heister. The Lower Bay has never seen such a sight since, as under those bright August skies of 1776 there lay a fleet of 35 ships of war and 400 transports, carrying 35,000 men, 27,000 of whom were thoroughly trained and equipped soldiers.

Against these to guard a vast coast-line, on any point of which the whole British host might be concentrated, Washington had less than 20,000 soldiers of all kinds, 4,000 of whom were absolutely unfit for duty. Less than 6,000 had even a year's experience in arms. His army was composed chiefly of raw recruits from the office, shop and farm. Their commanding officers were mostly without military training or experience. General Knox had just been selling books; General Sullivan was a lawyer;

General Putnam was a farmer; General Lord Stirling had seen a little service, and General Greene, the fittest of them all, was prostrated by fever. Scarcely a regiment, if any, was fully equipped, and none experienced in field maneuvers.

This paper cannot go into details. The two lines of battle were skillfully planned by Washington; were strong in the natural configuration of the country, and had equal equipment and experience been possessed by the Americans, or even could Washington have massed his entire available force behind his lines, the issue of the battle would undoubtedly have been the repulse of the admirably handled British army, notwithstanding their great superiority of numbers. The bulk of Washington's army was at New York, awaiting an attack there, while on Long Island the British force was three or four men to one American. The field of battle lies now within the limits of the city of Brooklyn, its Greenwood Cemetery, Prospect Park and Evergreen Cemetery, and hence the later name, "Battle of Brooklyn."

There were four passes through the wooded hills. Washington and Greene had ordered these to be guarded, but for some unexplained reason one was overlooked and the other forsaken. At the other two the battle was mainly fought. It is with one of these that we have chiefly to speak. It was near the extreme American right and nearest the British landing. It now lies within the southern boundary of Greenwood Cemetery, and was the most exposed point. This was Martense Lane, leading from the old Flatbush and New Utrecht road to the

Gowanus road running by Gowanus Cove to the village of Brooklyn. It was not far from the Narrows and opposite the northeast coast of Staten Island, on which had landed a part of the British force under Col. Dalrymple. Across the lane on either side was thrown Col. Kichlein's regiment of Pennsylvania-German riflemen, on the evening of August 26th. Col. Atlee's regiment of Pennsylvania musketeers were thrown out as skirmishers, occupying an orchard near by. The General in command was Lord Stirling. They were supposed to rest on the right of Gen. Sullivan, who guarded the Flatbush Pass, now Battle Pass in Prospect Park. Sullivan's extreme left was formed by another Pennsylvania regiment under Col. Miles. Before these weak and far-extended lines, of not more than 5,000 men, lay 20,000 British and Hessians under Cornwallis, De Heister and Grant.

In front of Stirling was Gen. Grant. In a speech on American affairs in the British Parliament, Grant declared that with 5,000 British soldiers he could "march from one end of the Colonies to the other." Stirling was present and heard him. Now he had more than 5,000 men, and before him lay less than 1,000 Pennsylvania-Germans, the deadly rifle of one of whom was to stop his marching forever.

Col. Kichlein was an officer of sleepless vigilance in the presence of an enemy. During the night he discovered an advance of Grant's force along Martense Lane. He at once sent a messenger to Gen. Putnam, who at 3 A. M., August 27th, ordered Gen. Stirling to reinforce Kichlein with a Maryland, a Delaware, and a Connecticut regi-

ment. Opposed to Stirling's small brigade were two British brigades, a regiment of Highlanders, and two companies of New York Tories. The battle began in the early hours of daylight, but through Kichlein's vigilance the Americans were not surprised. Col. Atlee's skirmishers were driven out of the orchard, and retreated along the Gowanus road. Here the retreat was arrested by the advance of Stirling with his reinforcements. In the meantime the British had thrown themselves on Kichlein's riflemen. Some of these had seen service in border Indian warfare, and all of them were frontier hunters and sharpshooters. With stout, unflinching German hearts they received the British charge. To their right Stirling had advantageously planted two field-pieces, which did good service. But the brunt of the battle at this important point fell on the German Pennsylvanians, and the fight was obstinate and severe. Kichlein's riflemen, posted in the woods at the foot of the Greenwood Hills, were found equal to the heroic struggle against great odds. Not a man wavered. Left alone for a while, as they were, their good, brave leader held them in firm command. Their fire was rapid and unbroken, nor was a shot wasted in their unerring aim. At last, under their galling fire, the British were compelled to retreat and fall back on their original lines and supports. The Pennsylvania-Germans held their positions without losing an inch of ground, and Col. Atlee's skirmishers, who had bravely led the advance of the reinforcements, were then able to reoccupy the position from which they had been driven by the British in the early dawn.

Gen. Grant lay less than half a mile in front of the Americans. He was reinforced by two regiments from the British fleet. Perceiving this Gen. Stirling ordered his reserves to the front. For about six hours there was desultory fighting, some of it very hard fighting. But the British after their severe repulse by the Pennsylvania Rifles did not force the fight. The reason for this was disclosed by noon. Scouts had discovered during the night that Bedford Pass and Jamaica Pass were left unguarded by the Americans. Cornwallis drew his division to the extreme British right, entered the passes unopposed and debouched on Bedford plains. The American line was thus turned, and their rear attacked. Grant and De Heister were waiting to hear Cornwallis' signal guns announcing this before resuming the attack. Had it not been for this it might have been hard to foresee the result of the final trial of arms between Stirling and Grant. The first gun from Cornwallis announced that he had fallen on the American rear, and was the signal for De Heister to force the Flatbush Pass, which he did. The second signal gun was an order to Grant to advance on Martense Pass. At once his whole line sprang into battle. Col. Atlee's brave skirmishers were soon slaughtered or made prisoners, and again the brunt of battle fell upon Kichlein's German regiment. For at the same time De Heister's Hessians fell on Stirling's rear. Gathering around him three hundred of brave Marylanders he charged the enemy, directing the rest of his force to retreat as best they might. With his little band he fought until almost to a man they had fallen before the Hessian

rifles and the guns of Cornwallis. He then surrendered his sword to De Heister.

The Connecticut regiment met the fate of Col. Atlee's Pennsylvanians. The brunt of Grant's attack once more fell on the again unaided regiment of Pennsylvania-Germans. They were left in "the jaws of death," their retreat cut off, and in the face of an overwhelming foe. They manfully stood their ground under the Greenwood Hills, where a monument to-day marks the scene of their heroism. Grant fell dead under the fire of one of Kichlein's riflemen. This fact is mentioned in the despatches of Lord Howe, the British commander. But the fight was all in vain, a few hundred Spartans against the Persian thousands. The brave Pennsylvanian-Germans were crushed between the Hessians and English. Neither British nor Hessians gave quarter, and the noble regiment was in part actually massacred. Out of less than one hundred of the Easton company engaged in the battle, seventy-one were either killed or wounded. Among the wounded and taken prisoners was Col. Kichlein. His son, Lieut. Peter Kichlein, escaped. The battle was over by one o'clock. Four or five thousand Americans had fought four times their number. Over a thousand Americans were taken prisoners, most of them wounded. Still more lay dead on the field of battle, many slain in cold blood, and pinned by bayonets to the trees.

This narrative must pass by the awful sufferings of the prisoners in the British hulks along the New Jersey shore. They suffered the agonies of Libby Prison and Andersonville. When the prisoners of Col. Kichlein's

regiment were exchanged, they dragged their emaciated bodies to their Pennsylvania homes. The Union Reformed and Lutheran Church on Pomfret Street had just been dedicated in September. Of the Reformed Church Col. Kichlein was one of the founders and officers. He had aided to erect this building. He first saw it when finished as a hospital for his sick and wounded soldiers. When these poor fellows reached the little village of Easton, the women eagerly set to work to bake and cook for them, and so famished were these maltreated men that they would snatch up and devour the raw dough. I have often heard this story of suffering from the lips of my mother, who in turn received it from her mother, a daughter of Col. Kichlein, who a few weeks before, at the age of fifteen, had been confirmed in the newly-dedicated church. This venerable building still stands, and is known as the Third Street Reformed Church.

During life Col. Kichlein filled the following offices: A Ruling Elder in the German Reformed Church. In 1755 Deputy Trustee under the Penn government. In 1759 a Commissioner of Pennsylvania. In 1762 Colonel of Militia. From 1762 to 1772 Sheriff of Northampton county, over territory now divided into six counties. In 1774 a Member of the Colonial Assembly, Judge of Elections and Member of the Committee of Safety. In 1776 Colonel of Pennsylvania Riflemen. In 1780 he was Lieutenant of Northampton county, under the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. His last public

office was as the first Chief Burgess of Easton, appointed September 23, 1789. He died soon after, November 27, 1789, aged 67 years, 1 month and 22 days. He was in the public service, civil and military, thirty-four years and died with his harness on. He was an honest man, a wise counselor, a liberal benefactor, a kind neighbor, a brave soldier, a faithful official, a patriotic citizen and a devout Christian. He had many descendants down to the sixth generation, and widely scattered over our country. Many of these bear his name. Others prominent in the history of Easton were Peter Sneider, Gen. Peter Ihrie, M.C., Col. Charles Ihrie and others. Many of his descendants served in our late civil war. Two of these were Gen. Geo. P. Ihrie, of Grant's Staff, of Tacoma, Washington, and my brother, General Charles A. Heckman, of Germantown, Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT EGLE: The thanks of this Society are eminently due to Dr. Heckman for the very able paper which he prepared. I would suggest, however, to the Doctor, that he use for the title, not "The Battle of Brooklyn," but "The Battle of Long Island," as it is generally termed in all histories.

On motion, a most hearty vote of thanks from the Society was tendered Dr. Heckman for his able and valuable paper.

DR. HECKMAN: I would state that the change you suggested has already been made; the title of the paper is "The Battle of Long Island," and not "The Battle of Brooklyn."

MR. SACHSE: With reference to Dr. Heckman's paper, I would state that Colonel Kichlein, of Philadelphia, gathered together a large amount of material connected with the subject, and started to put it into shape for publication. After the Colonel's death I tried to get hold of the material, but so far I have been unsuccessful. It is now in possession of his son, who I do not think cares very much for it and does not take very much interest in historical matters, and I would ask the Secretary of the Pennsylvania-German Society to direct a letter to the son, to see whether he will not turn his father's papers, with the documents that he has got, over to the Pennsylvania-German Society.

PRESIDENT EGLE: Do you know whether there are any rolls of battalion among them?

MR. SACHSE: I am not able to say exactly what he had. He said he had quite a number of Revolutionary papers.

DR. HECKMAN: I would just state here that Mt. Bethel had some 225 men enrolled, but I do not know where the muster rolls can be obtained. I may be able to put you on the track of them by inquiring.

PRESIDENT EGLE: I understand that of Cunningham's Lancaster county battalion is in existence at the Department of State, at Washington. I have been promised that list during this month to have it transcribed. I do not know whether I will be able to secure it or not, but there are very few company rolls in existence.

On motion, Mr. Sachse, the Secretary, was instructed to write to the young gentleman who has his father's

papers, kindly requesting him to turn them over to the Pennsylvania-German Society for examination.

PRESIDENT EGLE: In obedience to the suggestion of the President in his address in regard to the securing copies of the marriages and other records at Lancaster, Reading, York and Lebanon, the following committees have been named by the Executive Committee, to whom the matter was referred:

Lancaster—Dr. Hark, S. M. Sener, Esq., Rev. Dr. John S. Stahr.

Reading—Dr. Heckman, Henry M. M. Richards, M. L. Montgomery.

York—Henry L. Fisher, A. E. Glatz, Hiram Young.

Lebanon—S. P. Heilman, Rev. T. E. Schmauk, Henry Heilman.

THE PRESIDENT: The proceedings of our last meeting, including the papers read not only at the annual meeting, but also at Mt. Gretna Park, have been published, and are here in possession of the Secretary; the price is one dollar. It is sincerely hoped that every member of the Society will secure a copy of these proceedings for preservation. The first volume is, I believe, seventy-five cents, and the second one, one dollar.

The book is open for members to sign the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Fisher, will you come to the desk?

Gentlemen, members of the Society; I have the honor to present to you Mr. Henry L. Fisher, of York, who has

been elected President of this Society, to serve for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT FISHER on taking the chair said:

I took occasion this morning, after the election, to formally return my thanks to the Society for conferring upon me this unexpected honor, and it would become me probably to express my feelings further in that direction now, but I shall have to beg to be excused; I am not feeling very well and will simply say that I do from the bottom of my heart appreciate this honor, and thank you for it.

The following original, humorous sketch, in Pennsylvania-German, was read by its author, the Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, eliciting much laughter from the audience during its delivery:

HOMBOG ORGEL BISSNISS.

Im Jahr 1883 is emol e Dag en Parrer uf me Paewment im e Schtaedtel in Pennsyveni am me gute Freund seiner Offiss hie geloffe. Der Freund hot ihm gerufe, er sot nei kumme. Er is dann grad nei gange. Wu er drin war, hot der Mann die Duer zugemacht un zum Parrer g'sagt: "Parrer, ich will Dir Ebbes sage; awer Du derfscht zu niemand Nicks sage. Ich krieg eblang en Orgel—un en gute Orgel, und die krieg ich nuscht about wolfel. Sie koscht mich nuscht elf Daler, awer ich musz die Express bezahle. Ich hab's Geld schun fort g'schickt un ich hab en Babier, dasz sie kummt. Du kannscht es Babier sehne. Do is es."

Uf des sagt der Parrer: "Ich bin bang, Du bischt

g'hombogt. Du kannscht kenn Orgel kaafe, die ebbes nutz is, fer elf Daler."

"Ich bin awer net g'hombogt," sagt der Mann. "Ich hab 'ne g'schriewe ich wot net g'hombogt sei. Es geht mir net wie em deutsche William. Der hot fuenf Daler g'schickt fer en Watsch, no henn sie ihm g'schriewe, wann er nau noch fuenf Daler meh schicke deht, no dehte sie ihm en so viel bessere Watsch schicke. Er hot 'ne no noch emol fuenf Daler g'schickt und sell war es End davun. Sei Geld war fort un er hot kenn Watsch kriegt. Wann Du Nicks davun sagscht, dann will ich Dir sage, wie es kummt, dasz mich die Orgel nuscht elf Daler un die Express koscht. Ich will Dir's sage awer Du derfscht Nicks davun sage. Der Weg, dasz ich die Orgel so wolfel krieg, is der. E weilche zurueck haw ich en Brief kriegt. In dem is mir geaffert warre, mir en Orgel fuer elf Daler zu gewe, wann ich die Name vun fuenf un zwanzig Leut schicke deht, die aebel waere, en Orgel zu kaafe, die awer noch kenn Orgel odder en Klavier haette. Des war net hart zu duh. Du weescht, es henn viel Klaviere un Orgle; awer es sin doch noch viel do, die henn kenne un sin doch aebel genung, ene zu kaafe. Ich hab die fuenf un zwanzig Name uf en Lischt un hab sie in en Brief geduh mit de elf Daler. 'Sis kenn Hombog. Do kannscht Du jo selwer die Diskripschen vun der Orgel lese. Sagt's net do, dasz die Orgel en voll seisz Parlor Kaebinet Orgel sei soll, vier un en drittel Oktaeves, vier Fusz hoch, zwee Fusz und siewe un en halb Zoll breet. Do kannscht Du uf denne Babiere die voll Diskripschen lese. Do sagts jo ah Ebbes vun Goldne Maus (Golden Mouth) Rieds."

Der Parrer hot die Babiere gelese. Sie ware schoe gedruckt. Es war en schoe Picktschur vun 're Orgel uf eem. Es war ah en gute Reckkommendaeschen von 'me Orgel Spieler druf. Die Orgel ist gelobt warre. Wu der Parrer fertig war mit de Babiere do hot der Mann gut gebliest geguckt un ah widder a'g'fange zu schwaetze.

Der Mann hot g'sagt: "Ich will Dir nau sage, Parrer, wie ich des Ding mach, wann die Orgel kummt. Ich hab meiner Fraa noch kenn Wort da vun g'sagt. Wann die Orgel kummt, dann schtell ich sie in der Parlor, No ruf ich mei Fraa rei un sag—Du sagscht immer ich deht Nicks kriege. Nau haw ich ah emol Ebbes kriegt. Sie soll nicks wisse bis die Orgel do is." Der Parrer hot uf Alles g'horcht awer nicks g'sagt. No hot der Mann widder a'g'fange un g'sagt: "Parrer, ich will Dir noch Ebbes sage. Wann die Orgel emol do is, no kumm rum. Ich haet gern, dasz Du druf schpiele dehtscht, un Dei Opinion vun 're gewe. Ich hab's ah em Doktor g'sagt er sot kumme un sie browiere wann sie mol do is." Der Parrer hot em Mann versproche, er wot rum kumme, wann die Orgel do waer un sie browiere. Wu der Parrer fort is hot der Mann ihm noch emol g'sagt: "Sag awer Nicks, was ich Dir g'sagt hab, wie ich die Orgel so wolfel krieg." Der Parrer is heem un hot Nicks deheem un sunscht ah nerjetz vun der Sach bber Ebbes g'sagt.

Aebaut zwee Woche derhach, vielleicht ah net ganz so lang, do is der Parrer vum me annere gute Freund noch 're Kerch g'fahre warre. Uf em Weg sagt der Mann, der awer ah en guter Freund war vum Mann, der em Parrer vun der wolffe Orgel g'sagt g'hat hot: "Pfarrer, hoscht

Du schun Ebbes vum——seiner neie Orgel, die er kriegt hot, g'hoert?" Der Parrer hot Nicks sage wolle un hot nuscht g'sagt: "Hot er ene kriegt?" Der Mann hot dann g'sagt: "Hot er Nicks zu Dir g'sagt, dasz er ene kriege deht?" Der Pfarrer hot dann g'sagt: "Frog mich Nicks." Dann sagt der Mann: "Du weescht aennihau ebbes da vun. Er hot Ene kriegt. Nau wann Du ihn a'drefscht, dann sag zu ihm, eb er net Dir sei neue Orgel weise deht. Sag awer Nicks, dasz ich Ebbes g'sagt hab." Der Mann hot dann dem Parrer ebbes g'sagt vun der neue Orgel un was es mit 're gewe haet. Er hot awer noch emol g'sagt, der Parrer sot Nicks sage dasz er Ebbes g'sagt haet.

E paar Dag sinn vergange; no hot der Parrer der Mann a'gedroffe, der die Orgel so wolfel kaaft g'hat hot. Es ware noch annere Leut bei ihm. Der Parrer hot zu ihm g'sagt: "Ich deht gleiche Dei neie ——" Der Mann hot grad g'sagt: "Parrer, ich hab arreweil kenn Zeit mit Dir zu schwätze," un is grad fort geloffe. Die annere Leut henn a'g'fange zu lache.

Der Parrer hat a paar Dag gewart, no war er emol im me Sctor. Der Mann, der die Orgel kaaft hot, is ah nei kumme. Er hot geguckt, as wenn er dann grad nicks zu duh haet. Der Parrer is zu ihm gange un hot g'sagt: "Hoscht nau Zeit, mir Dei neie Orgel zu weise?" Der Mann hot des mol net raus schlippe koenne. Er hot der Parrer artlich' a'geguckt un g'sagt: "Wid Du sie sehne?" "Ja," sagt der Parrer, "ich deht gleiche sie zu sehne." "Dann kumm mit mir, ich will Dir sie weise," sagt der Mann. Er hot awer der Parrer net in sei Haus

un in sei Parlor genumme. Er hot ihn in en anner Haus genumme. In dem war im ersehte Schtock dem Mann sei Offiss un en Schtub, wo Schtorsachse, wie Naegel un Glas drin g'halte sinn warre. Er hot der Parrer in der zweet Schtock genumme, do war ebbes vum e Schreinerschapp. Der Mann hot dann zum Parrer g'sagt: "Do leit e Deel vun der Orgel,—dert sinn Schtuecker vun der Kaes—un do sinn die Kies (Tasten)—dert leit der Blasbalg—un do sinn die Golden Maus Rieds." "Ei, Ei," sagt der Parrer, "was hoscht Du dann mit der Orgel geduh?" "Denkscht Du, ich wot g'hombogt sei?" sagt der Mann. "Ich hab die Orgel mit em Haetschet verschlage." "Warum hoscht Du dann das geduh?" sagt der Parrer. "War sie dann net gut, hot mer dann net druf schpiele kenne?" Dann sagt der Mann: "Mer hot's Windpumpe g'hoert, eb mer die Musick g'hoert hot, un no hot sie nuscht wie die junge Hinkel, *Pieps, Pieps*, gemacht. Ich hab net g'hombogt sei wolle. Ich hab sie verschlage mit dem Haetschet. Wu ich die Orgel 'serscht kriegt hab, do haw ich sie in der Parlor g'schtellt. Mei Fraa is nei kumme, un wu sie g'hoert hot, wie die Orgel gange is, do hot sie g'sagt: 'Ich denk Du bischt g'hombogt warre.' Ich hab g'sagt: 'Oh ne, ich bin net. Es is e bissel Ebbes letz an re; awer sell kann ich fickse.' Sunndags war ich im Parlor uf der Sofa gelege, Ich hab die Orgel so a'geguckt, no haw ich g'sagt: 'Dich (die Orgel) will ich Morge schun fickse.' Muhndags haw ich un en Bu sie do ruf gedrage un do haw ich sie mit em Haetschet g'fickst. Ich hab no meiner Fraa g'sagt, 'Ich haet nau die Orgel getuhnt.'

‘No hot sie g’frogt, ob ich sie mit em Haetschet verschlage haet?’ Ich hab ihr dann g’sagt, ‘Dasz wann sie Kindling hawe wot, dann kend sie im Schapp kriege, ich haet die Orgel z’samme g’schlage.’”

Der Parrer hot dann g’sagt: “Sell is awer doch en gute Box, wu die Orgel drinn kumme is.” “Ja” sagt der Mann, “Selle kann ich juse. Sie macht en gute Hawer odder Schtroo Box.” Der Parrer hot dann die Schtücker vun der Orgel gut exaemind un er war ah g’saettisfeid, dasz sei Freund wuescht g’hombogt war. Er hot zum Mann g’sagt: “Ich wot Du detscht mich paar vun denne Golden Maus Rieds hawe losse.” “Selle will ich net weg gewe,” sagt der Mann. “Well dann loss mich paar vun denne Kies (Tasten) hawe,” sagt der Parrer. “Vun selle magscht Du paar nemme,” sagt der Mann. Der Parrer hot en weiszer un en schwarzer g’numme. Am weisze war kenn Eiworie un am schwarze kenn Ebonie. Der weisz war ufg’fickst mit Gips un weiszer Farb—un der schwarz mit schwarzer Farb un Waernisch. Der Parrer hot sellé Kies in en Babier gewickelt, mit heem genumme un gut ufg’howe.

Net lang noch dem hot der Parrer sei Freund widder b’sucht. Er hot dann grad g’sagt: “Parrer, ich will Dir Ebbes sage. Ich war doch net der Enzig, der mit der wolffe Orgel Bissniss g’fuhlt war. Ich hab en Schtueck im Agriculturisch gelese, dasz es ’me Parrer grad wie mir ah gange is. Der hot nau en Schtueck in die Zeiding geduh annere Leut zu warne.” Der Parrer hot der Mann gedauert, awer doch war er froh, dasz er es viel besser aefforde hot kenne, die elf Daler un die Express zu ver-

liere, wie vielleicht an mancher armer Mann. Die Expierienz war gut fir der Mann, un fir viel annere die davun g'hoert hen.

Die Elf-Daler-Orgel war vun Massachusetts g'schickt warre. Die Yankees, die browiere ewe Geld zu Mache, wie sie koenne. Was gewer die drum, wann sie die Leut als wuescht fuhle un bedriege.

Wer en gute Orgel hawe will, der sot kenne im Glawe an Sirkulars un wolffe Offers ordere. Der bescht Weg is, en Orgel zu ordere uf Kondischen, dasz, wann der Organischt vun der Gemee sie gut heeszt, un ah der Breis recht heeszt, dasz mer dann willens is, sie zu kaafe. Es sinn blendie vun gute Orgele Kumpanies, die willens sin, uf so en Kondischen en Orgel zu schicke.

[Ebb der Parrer die G'schicht g'schriewe hot, is er zum Mann gange, un hot ihn g'frogt, ob er ebbes dagege haet, wann er die G'schicht vun der Hombog Orgel Bissniss Schreiwe deht. Er hot g'sagt, er haet nicks dagege. Der Parrer hot sie uf g'saetzt uf Babier—no is er noch emol zum Mann un hot sie ihm gelese. Der Mann hot g'sagt, sie waer all recht, un sie deht vielleicht annere Leut helfe, dasz sie net ah vun de Yankees g'hombogt werre dehte. Es waer nau schoe wenn en gute Orgel Kumpanie willens waer, em Parrer en gute Orgel fuer sei Sunndag Schul zu schenke. Wann Ene willens waer, es zu duh—dann kann sie sie nuscht em Kalenner mann schicke—der schickt sie dann em Parrer.]

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

The annual banquet took place in the evening, and was laid at the Eagle Hotel. The capacious dining-room was handsomely decorated, and the ample tables were crowned with dainties that might tempt the most epicurean palate.

After ample justice had been done to the inviting bill of fare, the chairman of the evening, Major Grant Weidman, arose and made the following introductory remarks:

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society:

We have, I suppose, about finished the serious part of our duty this evening, and, with the hope that all of you have enjoyed the good things that have been set before us, we will now proceed to the next part of our programme for the evening's entertainment.

The first toast on the list will be responded to in the hearts of every one present, for we all love our grand old Commonwealth, and when we remember its early settlement, and recall the manner in which our forefathers cut their way through its forests, opening up paths to let in the light of civilization and Christianity, and established their homes within its borders, and then contemplate its growth in wealth and influence, we can say most heartily that we are proud to be numbered among its citizens.

To this toast, "The Commonwealth of the Pennsylvania-German," I think we are especially entitled, because so great has become the influence of the German element

in Pennsylvania that abroad, in other States, Pennsylvania is, I believe, almost universally coupled with the name of German. The toast as given is "The Commonwealth of the Pennsylvania-German."

"In that delightful land which is washed by the Delaware waters,
Guarding in sylvan shades the name of Penn the apostle,
Something there was—
Something that spake to her heart and made her no longer a
stranger;
For it recalled the past,
Where all men were equal, and all were brothers and sisters."
—*Longfellow.*

To this toast I can ask a response from no one more appropriately than of our eminent citizen and historian, Dr. W. H. Egle.

Dr. Egle spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

Upon being asked this evening whether I would respond to this first toast, I replied that owing to my inability to make an impromptu address, I preferred not to do so; at the same time I could not positively refuse the committee, who so appreciatingly requested this of me. I therefore took occasion before we came here to jot down a few headings which I will make use of in the desultory remarks I may make. Had I the gift of oratory, or the power of language possessed by the gentlemen who are to follow me, I might so electrify this audience that no matter what may come after, would pale in startling effect; and it is, therefore, very unfortunate for you all that I am neither lawyer or divine, and thus give the flow of

soul so much desired in after-dinner addresses, but a plain, matter-of-fact man; for your sakes I can only regret the position in which I am placed, when I see around me at the table so many who would have handled the subject most admirably.

The comprehensiveness of the toast opens up a vast field, one which I attempted partially to outline in a paper prepared for the Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna, but, owing to the war of 1892 in Western Pennsylvania, had not the chance either to revise, much less to read it in person. It is published with the proceedings of the past year, and I beg those who have perused it to allow me to merely supplement it with the remarks which I now make.

Ever since the founding of the State, in September, 1776, when the system of a Proprietary government was swept away forever by the solemn declaration of the citizens, the Pennsylvania-German rose into greater prominence. Prior, the members of the Assembly were chiefly of Quaker origin, or of English speaking proclivities; and it was only upon the adoption of the Constitution in 1776 that the influence of the Pennsylvania-German was potent in the Legislative councils of the State. The abolition of slavery in 1780 was due more to their controlling power than to any other class of men. To them is Pennsylvania largely indebted for that and other radical measures in the polity of the Commonwealth. In the first Federal elections so decided was this influence that both parties attempted to cajole the German vote, and had it not been for the Federals placing the names of Hiester and Muhlen-

berg upon their ticket the "Antis" would have carried the day.

The supremacy in the Constitutional Convention of 1789-'90 was undoubtedly German, and their acknowledged ascendancy resulted in its passage in and out of the Convention. The Pennsylvania-Germans to a man voted and insisted upon making the Legislative branch a Senate and House, and have the Executive elected by the people at large, and not by the Assembly and Supreme Council as under the Constitution of 1776. Their proposition to limit the holding of the office to two terms was defeated, which accounts for the course taken in 1805 when McKean was a candidate on their ticket. General Mifflin, although of English ancestry, owing to his patriotic services during the war of Independence, as well as his personal magnetism, was chosen the first Governor; while McKean, a man whose positivism of character had won the personal regards of the Germans, was his successor, and to whose following he was largely indebted. After McKean's third term, and he was the last Governor chosen out of Philadelphia, came that honest patriot and statesman, Simon Snyder. Following him were Hiester, Schulze, Wolf and Ritner, Findlay being sandwiched between. These men were of sterling worth—representative men of their race and of their native State, and were eminently successful in moulding public opinion. High upon the rolls of Pennsylvania's fame they stand—men of renown. Succeeding Porter, of Scotch-Irish descent, yet an Executive of sterling worth, came Shunk, than whom none was more able, firm and potent

in statesmanship. Since that period, we have had the honored names of Bigler, Geary, Hartranft and Beaver, men who have left their mark in the future of the Commonwealth, the last three eminent in patriotic service during the war for the Union. For the past one hundred years, a large proportion of the prominent men in our Legislative halls have been of Pennsylvania-German ancestry, while in every branch of our State government the impress of the same class of men has been remarkable.

It is to be regretted that the histories in our schools have not been written from a broader standpoint. We do not ask from a Pennsylvania view, but only for justice. Our youth should be taught the truth—not error in fact or opinion. Several years ago parties were sent into this State to prepare some local history, and to exemplify the ridiculous character of this “manufactured” article, permit me to ask my friend Nead, right opposite, these questions:

For whom was Pennsylvania named?

MR. NEAD: “After William Penn and his wife Sylvania.”

For whom was Bart township, in Lancaster county, named?

MR. NEAD: “After Sir William Keith, Bart.”

Now, gentlemen, this is simply a specimen of the ignorant statements which have gotten into our history prepared by those who know nothing of it. What Mr. Nead has given, with many others just as silly and false, have been published as verity. No, let us write our own history, in truth and soberness, and I am very much mis-

taken if the Pennsylvania-German Society does not in the future take an important part in its preparation and elucidation. Great as our Commonwealth is, it has a magnificent history, and its preservation is our heritage.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, permit me to allude to what many may consider a trifling matter, but to me it is far otherwise. On the "menu" which I hold in my hand is a so-called representation of the arms of Pennsylvania. This is not correct; and I refer to it from the fact that a member of this Society was mainly instrumental in preserving the original design. During the Revolution and the administration of Governor Mifflin, the coat of arms as adopted by the State consisted of the shield as we always find it, with two black horses, harnessed and rearing—the crest an eagle with open wings resting on a wreath. During the latter portion of Governor McKean's term of office, the engraver of the blank commissions made the first innovation, while successive administrations carried on the same æsthetic improvement (?), until in 1874 nobody knew what was really the official arms of the State, and a commission was appointed to report upon the subject. This commission in their wisdom (?) rested the eagle on a keystone, while upon the centre of the shield, where the plow is seen, were plastered the three discs or plates from the Penn coat of arms; and this had actually been accepted by the authorities. At this juncture, the Pennsylvania-German referred to, stepped in, and conclusively proved in the first place that the Commission had transcended their authority, and secondly, that the original coat of arms could readily

be ascertained. This was a new revelation, but the suggestion was accepted and copies of the original secured, and this is now the official arms of the Commonwealth. In whatsoever we do, therefore, let us bear in mind that there is a duty we owe our State—to represent her correctly.

And now, my friends, I thank you for your indulgence, and if my remarks are crude and unsatisfactory, blame the committee who have called up so poor a speaker.

(Music by the Apollo Quartette.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The next toast in order is "The Pennsylvania-German as a Statesman."

"With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A Pillar of State; deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat, and public Care."

—Milton.

To respond to this toast I will call upon a Pennsylvania-German whose ancestors have been distinguished as soldiers, statesmen and patriots, one of them having been the Speaker of the first House of Representatives at Washington under the present Constitution. I will ask the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg to answer to this toast.

MR. MUHLENBERG:

Mr. President and fellow members of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

I feel highly honored in being called upon to respond to this toast. I might say in the words which already have been so ably uttered by the former President of the

Society, that there are many others present who could have responded more eloquently to this toast than I can. But I shall do my best to present to you a few facts and a few ideas with regard to the Pennsylvania-German as a Statesman. The great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has become the adopted home of the Pennsylvania-German. That great Commonwealth has been since the foundation of the government, and is to-day, the Keystone of the Union. The Pennsylvania-German forms the mainstay of that Keystone of the Union. Far be it from me gentlemen to decry the other elements which make up our State nationality; far be it from me to decry the credit and the honor which are due to the English, to the Irish, to the Scotch and the Swedish elements of our State nationality. Our laws, our institutions, our language come from England. Then all honor to that glorious nation from whence we have derived the language of the English Bible and the language of William Shakespeare. From whence we have derived that system of law which is in general the perfection of human justice and of human equity. All honor to those Pilgrims that came over in the Mayflower; all honor to those colonists of Sir Walter Raleigh who settled on the shores of Virginia. Their achievements in the field as soldiers, their achievements in the cabinet as statesmen, their achievements in the fields of legislation are all part of our common glory; their achievements form a part of the laurel crown which encircles our mother country. But gentlemen, while we grant glory to them, there is honor also due to that race which came from the shores of the Rhine, which

came from the land of Germany, which planted here a little colony; to that race which from a small colony, has made a great and a noble Commonwealth. Pennsylvania has never possessed a hierarchy like the New England States. Pennsylvania has never possessed the great families which ruled the Empire State of New York. Pennsylvania has never been ruled by an oligarchy, as Virginia and the Carolinas have been ruled. When I speak of Pennsylvania I would have you understand, gentlemen, that the principles of her government and the facts of her history, are principles which have been taught and inculcated by the Pennsylvania-German; that the facts of her history have been facts which have been produced by the action of the Pennsylvania-German. The principle of Pennsylvania has been equality of property and equality of power. Pennsylvania has been the balance wheel, it has preserved the happy medium and placed in the centre of these United States, it has also possessed the happy eminence of steering clear from the rocks of centralization on one side and from the sands of unbridled license upon the other. Pennsylvania has been the balance wheel that has kept these United States we might say together; and although at one time it was threatened with a slight insurrection, that was merely an insurrection because the Pennsylvania-Germans, Scotch and Irish were deprived of what they considered their right, the rights of all men, to have their drink at their own time. The principle of Pennsylvania has been the greatest good to the greatest number. I would say, gentlemen, that one of the great principles of the Pennsylvania-German as a statesman has

been his constancy. This has been evidenced in the history of Pennsylvania. For sixty years Pennsylvania was the banner Democratic State. For thirty years Pennsylvania has carried aloft the standard of Republicanism to victory. When she once has placed her hand to the plow, that hand has never been withdrawn until the furrow has been completed. The Constitution of this United States, perhaps the greatest Constitution which was ever devised for the good of man, was ratified by Pennsylvania as the second of the 13 colonies. The vote stood 46 to 23, and of these 46 votes most of the votes were drawn from Pennsylvania-Germans. I do not have very much family pride, gentlemen, but I do take pride in the fact that over the convention which ratified that Constitution of these United States one who bore my own family name presided.

The feeling of the Pennsylvania-German for religion is very strong; yet in this great State of Pennsylvania there are twenty different denominations, and yet throughout all her history there has been no effort to unite Church and State, nor upon the other hand has there ever been an effort to persecute for religious opinion. The mother tongue is most dear to all the members of the German race; yet when it was proposed that the language of this Commonwealth should be both German and English, the German was rejected and the English was adopted as the sole tongue of the Commonwealth. The German mind, it is said, is slow to resolve, and yet when it is once resolved it is as fixed and firm as the needle to the pole. The German is conservative. The

laws which were in force almost at the time when this country threw off the yoke of Great Britain still remain a portion of the laws of this Commonwealth, having been preserved for five or six generations. And yet the German is progressive, as is shown by the growth and the spreading of the great school system of Pennsylvania. It is proved by the vast industrial enterprises which have been carried on in this State, by the different bodies politic which have been created by the Legislators of this State, which have caused the vast development of the resources of our great Commonwealth. Gentlemen, I might name to you full many a Senator, full many a Governor, full many a Representative—I might name to you very many who have deserved well of their State, who have deserved well of their country; but when you look abroad upon this great Commonwealth, when you reflect that the laws, the development and the natural progress which you see—that all these are due to a very great extent to these Senators, Governors and Representatives, springing from a German line, far more eloquently than anything I can say to you, their works speak for them and raise for them and for their memory a monument more lasting than bronze.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next toast is "The Pennsylvania-German at the Bar," and so that the toast may not be misunderstood, the sentiment is attached.

"He is a worthy judge.
He knows the law; his exposition
Hath been most sound."

—*Shakespeare.*

I call with great pleasure upon our friend Judge Endlich, of Berks county, to respond to this toast.

Gentlemen:

Judging from the opening remarks of the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me, it seems to be the proper thing, in spite of the arrangement that was made for the inner man, to profess an ardent inclination at this time to quail on toast. However, when I look at the list of responses that are to be made, I am reminded of an observation of that very excellent old gentleman, Judge Burns, who on one occasion after he had sentenced a criminal to be hung, seeing him break down in tears and utter hopelessness, compassionately said to him: "Don't take it too hard, my friend; it is most unfortunate for you, but it is what we all must come to." Now it is more or less of a comfort to a man who is called upon to speak to a subject for whose adequate treatment he feels himself deficient, to know that it is what, some time or other, we all must come to.

To present in the short space of a few minutes a comprehensive view of what is suggested by this combination of words, "The Pennsylvania-German at the Bar," is a task which I cannot hope to accomplish. The statistics which lie at its bottom have never been compiled; the study it presupposes has never been made; the history it involves has never been written, save in those great and solemn characters in which time itself records the progress of a people in the lines of political, moral and social improvement. The influence of the legal profession

throughout this country in each of these departments is a fact which is perhaps more strikingly manifest to foreigners than to ourselves. There is probably no other country in the world where the lawyer so thoroughly pervades every stratum of society—is so completely identified with all the interests of the people—so universally has, to use a homely expression, his finger in every pie. Elsewhere he is simply a member of a learned profession, selling his knowledge, to be sure, to those who have occasion to buy it; but apart from strictly legal transactions and from the representation of his clients in the Court, living aside from the common pursuits of his fellow-men the life of a student and philosopher, he is no more a part of the people themselves as a class, than is any other learned profession—say, for instance, the medical profession; and what our neighbors across the ocean think of the blessing of these two professions among them is illustrated by an Eastern story that they are fond of telling. It is this: Once upon a time, as all truthful stories ought to begin, there lived in an Eastern town two old men. They had grown old and grown rich in their professions—one was a lawyer and one was a doctor. Being great friends they talked about matters and came to the conclusion that they had both made money enough, and that, having never been outside the walls of their city, it was about time for them to go and look around—to see the world; so they pulled in their shingles and started out, as was customary in their day and country, on foot. When they had gotten a little distance from the town they came to an open place where they saw grazing

a herd of cattle, and they stopped to enjoy the sight. The gentleman of the herd, the bull, objected to this scrutiny, and taking a deliberate aim at the two old sages, made a bee line for them. They tried to run, but they got mixed up in their plentiful trousers and could not go on. Just as the animal was bearing down closely upon them, an arrow, shot by an unseen marksman, flew by them and struck the bull in the eye—from which we derive the common phrase to “hit the bull’s eye”—and laid the beast low at their feet. When they had recovered from their surprise they looked around and saw a man coming towards them in the garb of a hunter. After the usual preliminaries, this man disclosed to them that he was the owner of the herd. He told them that he had observed the conduct of the beast; and that having read Judge Coulter’s decision in Sixth Pennsylvania State Reports, he found he was not at liberty to keep such a thing; and that therefore he determined, upon the first opportunity, to put him out of harm’s way. Well, the two old men were very thankful to him—offered him pecuniary compensation—thinking, of course, that he might be high-toned enough not to accept it. He said he was well off enough—didn’t care for their money, but that he had a young son whom he was raising up to be something respectable—a credit to himself and his family—a person who would get on in the world and rise to wealth and fame—a prize-fighter, or something of that kind “way up”—and he thought that some little article of advice that each of them could give would be worth more to the boy than all the money that he could stir up;

so, he said, if they really felt themselves under obligations he would ask each of them to write upon a slip of parchment that piece of advice which their sage experience had taught them would be the most useful thing he could leave to his son. Glad to get out of it in this cheap way—and feeling really thankful about the matter—they put their wits to work, and each wrote down upon his slip of paper what he considered the very best advice that any man could possibly have as a general guide through life. They folded up their slips, handed them to the huntsman with renewed thanks on their and polite “welcomes” on his part, and went off. When they got out of his view, the huntsman opened the slips. On the lawyer’s slip he found “Don’t ever employ a doctor,” and on the doctor’s slip “Never go near a lawyer.” [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, the legal profession over there is treated a good deal in that way. I was reading some time ago in a German publication an account of the excellence of the Berlin Police Department. It is certainly a wonderful thing. If you want to make an application for a patent, or for the pardon of a convict; if you want to start a proceeding to open or vacate a street or alley; if you want to obtain the standing of a corporation in which you are about to subscribe for shares, you apply to the chief of one of the 82 police stations. If you want to break your contract with your servant girl; if you want to complain of your wife because she entreats you despitely; if your landlord will not repair your staircase, or if your tenant will not pay his rent, or refuses to move at the expiration of his term—you go to the chief of one of the

82 police stations, and he attends to the matter for you, to your satisfaction or otherwise. The lawyer is simply not in it, and, of course, what is infinitely sadder to him, gets nothing out of it. [Laughter.]

Now I need not tell you that in all these matters and thousands of others that could be enumerated, it would never occur to anybody in this country to move without a lawyer at his elbow. The lawyer in this country, although in his official relation to the administration of the law regarded and treated as an officer of the Court, is after all preëminently a practical business man; a man of the people, with the people and for the people; their confidential adviser in all their affairs and relations; their spokesman and representative, living among them (and very properly upon them), and always in unison with them. The very definition of law in this country is a different thing from what it is in the old country. The old definition that has come to us from across the ocean that it is a rule of action laid down by a superior—I notice the Judge looking at me—that it is a command by one who has the right to order to those who are bound to obey, is utter nonsense in this day and in this land. With us nothing is law except that which the common sense and the common experience of the people has sanctioned, and legislative statutes and judicial decisions are but the formulæ in which the mind of the people and the desire of the people is expressed by courts and legislatures. Show me a case in which the Legislature has attempted to enact that as a law which the sentiment of the people does not approve, either because it is in advance of the

common thought of the day or behind it, and I will show you a law that is a dead letter, and therefore not a law. Shakespeare knew that. You remember the play "Measure for Measure," probably the most purely legal of all his plays. You remember at the foundation of the plot lies an old statute that affixed the punishment of death to an offense which has its root in the most universal weakness and passion of human kind. The offense was popularly regarded as a venial one, to whose importance the appointed penalty was altogether disproportioned. What was the result? Did the people all of a sudden become saints? Not a bit of it. Were they executed? Not one of them. The law was simply a dead letter—mere rubbish—until Angelo in his fanaticism sought to revive it. You all know how his attempt ended in a pitiable failure, and how the good-for-nothing old statutes went on slumbering in innocuous desuetude, since they, "dead to infliction, to themselves were dead."

Now it is a peculiarity of our Legislature, whatever else may be said of it, that it is neither ordinarily in advance of the public mind, nor retrogressive. But as you all know, in this country and in this State, lawyers are legislators, they are the men that make the laws; not only formulate them, as they do all over the world, but the men who are active and busy in the enacting of them. It would be simply inconceivable that the close identification of lawyers as a class with the mass of the people should not result in a powerful reciprocal influence of each upon the other. As lawyers take their cue in politics and in social matters from the community in

which they live, so they become the teachers and the leaders of the community in the social political march of the day.

Now, again, I need not say to you that a large proportion of the legal profession of this country and of this State is of German extraction. I cannot give you the figures even as to the bar of this State, but the percentage of Judges is some indication of it. I took the trouble of looking up the number of Judges in commission in this State, and to my astonishment I found it was 99, about 40 more than there ought to be. Out of that number I found 17 names that testified to German ancestry. In the Western States that proportion is of course largely exceeded. But whatever it may be, every individual brings into his profession and into his office and into his social relations the race idiosyncrasies that are the heritage of his people, and in the direction of the natural bent of the man must be the influence that he casts about him. Now when you reflect upon the vast number of active, thinking, aggressive men of German blood who throng the legal profession of this land, who is going to tell how broad and how deep has been the influence that has been exerted on the social political development and on the legislation of the American people by the German-American element in the legal profession? I cannot tell, because, as I have said, the data fail me; but I can tell and any man can tell, who thinks for one moment, the general direction in which that intellectual stream has flown. It may not have been in the direction of the greatest learning and the greatest eloquence. Indeed, I think that the

greatest judges and lawyers that we have had in this country have been of Scotch-Irish extraction; you have, gentleman, a specimen right here among you in Lebanon. The German nation has never been distinguished for its famous judges and advocates, though it can boast of a very respectable array of eminent jurists. There is adequate explanation for that phenomenon, but I am now concerned with the general direction of the influence that the German-American lawyer has exerted on the progress of the American people. And I can tell you that it must have been in the direction in which the German mind is predestined to move, in which it always moves wherever it is permitted to enjoy freedom of motion, in the direction of broad liberality tempered by cautious conservatism. It must not be forgotten that in the Teutonic race was born and nurtured the idea of personal independence, the love of individual freedom. The Greek nation, the Roman nation, the Latin nations, the Slavonic nations know it not. The civilization of Athens was the apotheosis of the commonwealth. Individual rights were as nothing compared with the common weal. When the illustrious services of Themistocles had made him the idol of the people, that same people turned him from its gates and banished him to a foreign shore, for no other cause than that it was not expedient that an individual should be so great in a republic. He bowed unquestioningly to the decree, as did many others after him of equal greatness and perhaps loftier virtue, not because they did not feel the injustice of it, not because they loved not the city of their birth, but because they were taught to feel that

the commonwealth was everything and the individual nothing. What Athens was in her splendor, Rome was in the noonday of her might; what she became in the deepening twilight of her decadence, and later in the gloomy darkness of her fall, she left as an accursed legacy to the nations that borrowed her tongue. Theirs is this idea of centralized despotic one-man power, personifying the unity and majesty of the State, utterly oblivious of individual rights and heedless of individual worth. When Louis XIV. said, "I am the State;" when Napoleon exclaimed, "What are to me the lives of a million men!" each but gave expression, according to his genius, to that same idea inherited from Rome, which kept the Latin nations in practical serfdom for eighteen centuries. I need not dwell upon the Slavonic idea, one-man power indeed, but not the power of one in whom is centered the dignity of the social organism, but the power of the father over his infant children, of the patriarch over his tribe. Trooping over the steppes of Western Asia and Eastern Europe, those Mongolian hordes brought with them no more idea of political organization than is involved in that elementary form of family government which we observe in all nomadic nations, and to this day they have gotten no farther. The Czar, in the language of his subjects, is still their "little father," and his relations to the people of his empire are still substantially the same as were those of the first patriarch to their Asiatic progenitors. There is but one line of division, on the one side the absolute right to command, on the other side the absolute duty to obey. The dignity of the in-

dividual man is as the dignity of a little child. Such a thing as civil rights is utterly unknown. Contrast with these, if you please for one moment, the original condition of the Teutonic state. Every man dwelt free upon his own soil, owing obedience to no person and to no aggregation of persons. Common interest bound neighbors together with a loose and fickle tie which each might snap at will. In emergencies they chose a common leader, to whom each one subjected himself by his own voluntary act. When at length a leader became a permanent necessity and the difficulties of repeated choosing led to the transmission of that office by descent, the allegiance of each freeman was still a matter of personal fealty, in remembrance of past services, and in no wise hampered the freedom of the vassal in his own home. His house was still his castle. Of course, such a condition of affairs could not last on a crowded continent like Europe. Superior force gradually crushed out much of the personal freedom, but through all tyranny and through all oppression, through Spanish rule and French invasion, through inquisition, stripes and fusillades, there has survived to this day in all the Teutonic nations that love of personal freedom, that veneration of individual independence, that fundamental idea that the State was made for man and man's happiness, and not man for the State nor his happiness to be sacrificed to its permanency. That is the great Teutonic principle which sanctified the English Revolution and hallowed our own War of Independence.

Now gentlemen when you remember how great a proportion of the bar is German, how great the influence of

the bar is upon the development of this country, you can form some idea of what a power for good has been the Pennsylvania-German at the bar, and I say to you, gentlemen, that his mission is not yet ended. History and philology combine to teach us that all the civilized races in the world had one common origin. Science points to the fertile heights of Central Asia, the Aryan plateau, as the cradle of our race. From thence poured down the floods of human beings, who, scattering to all the winds of heaven, peopled the earth in ever-widening circles as succeeding multitudes pressed onward, or trampled over those who went before. At the present day that process is being reversed. From every quarter of the globe there drift to America the disinherited of their native lands. In America to-day dwell again united the representative, of every race and branch of the Indo-Germanic family. The diversity of climatic and geographical conditions, the accidents of location and surrounding, the fortunes of wars, the diversity of pursuits, have so far changed the mental and physical properties of the various branches of that family that the traces of original kinship have become well-nigh extinct. In America, under a common sky, upon a common soil, with common interests and with a common polity, those differences are bound to disappear, and here will be realized the dream of the ages—the unity of all mankind. Whatever is best and greatest in each of its parts will necessarily form an element in the composite character of that reunited Indo-Germanic people, that new people, which will be the American people. Now when you remember that the common law of this country

is the ancient common law of Germany driven out from its old home by the Romans and Spaniards and Scholastics; when you further remember, as has been shown by the most recent search, that the models upon which our institutions are patterned were not the English, but those of a German people—the Dutch Republic; and when you bear in mind what an overwhelming proportion of the people of this country boasts a German origin, you can appreciate how important a factor in shaping the national character of the future people of America is and ever will be that same Pennsylvania-German at the bar and on the bench.

(Music by the Apollo Quartette.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The next toast is “The Pennsylvania-German in War.”

“The country rings with loud alarms,
And quick in fields the staunch militia swarms.”

—Dryden.

To respond to this toast I will call upon our distinguished fellow-citizen and soldier General Gobin.

General Gobin responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman:

The science of warface is one that is probably neglected more in its historical connection than any other, and yet in a country such as ours, scarcely a hundred years old, with a war in almost every generation, if not in every generation, it is well for the student of history to look not only into the record of it, but into the manner

of its conduct in order to ascertain how it was managed and by whom were its victories won and its battles fought. In the sentiment given to me upon this occasion I find much which not only has the student of history neglected, but much that has been perverted into that which might unfairly reflect upon the Pennsylvania soldier and particularly the Pennsylvania-German soldier. That history repeats itself is an axiom, and we find in the early days of the Revolution the band of Associators which was the nucleus of the Flying Camp, or of the body forming the Continental line of that period, and in it were these Pennsylvania Associators; and as we learned this afternoon, no body of soldiery of that period performed greater acts of valor or accomplished more successful results than did one battalion of it at the battle of Long Island. But not only that; all through the Revolution you find the Pennsylvania-German soldier prominent. And why? Simply because in addition to his patriotism and love of freedom, the existence of that peculiar condition of affairs which had induced the authorities previously to gather together under the band of Associators, men who had received some preliminary military training and who when called upon by the general government were in a condition to take the field and go into action.

Not only that—it seems as though that spirit pervaded the Nation from that time until the last war; because I can conceive of no more striking parallel than that which existed between the formation of the Pennsylvania Reserves by Governor Curtin, in the year 1861, and that of the Associators in the early days of the Revolution.

Now look over the record of that early period and you learn this one important fact—that in all the cabals, in all the conspiracies, in all that occurred between the general officers and those anxious to become such, no Pennsylvania-German ever was an enemy to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Revolution. During all the investigations and in all that followed the treason of Arnold, the name of no Pennsylvania-German was in any way connected with it. It was his treason and the treason of those who surrounded him, and none of it could be attached in any manner to Pennsylvania. We have read and heard frequently of the Pennsylvania revolt, but we now understand the causes of it. We know that Pennsylvania soldiers were enlisted three years or during the war; and at the end of three years the authorities, men from the East and South, insisted upon their remaining another year when they had not been paid a dollar for twelve months past. Their clothing was in rags, shoes they had none, they were suffering the pangs of hunger, and even in that dilemma—in that emergency—because the best authorities have said—well said—that an army travels and fights on its belly; even in that emergency, not an officer of the Pennsylvania line, not an officer of the Pennsylvania troops, made any protest against the treatment that he was receiving. Some had been paid, it is true, in currency of which seventy dollars was equal to one in its purchasing power. A committee of sergeants waited upon General Wayne and presented to him their grievances in a manly manner. They were received by Wayne, a Pennsylvanian, and redress promised. The

Legislature of Pennsylvania at that time took up the cause of the men and paid its Pennsylvania soldiers what was due them and which the government of the United States up to that period of time was owing them. With this the revolt ended.

But if there was anything needed to show the patriotism, loyalty and devotion to country of these Pennsylvania soldiers it was their conduct in connection with the British spies of Sir Henry Clinton. He sent into their camps emissaries for the purpose of exciting these men to active rebellion, to endeavor to win them from the government of the United States and to enlist them over to the cause of Great Britain. When they appeared among those Pennsylvanians, the rank and file, these men who had every grievance and no redress, when they learned their mission, they, as history teaches us, arrested them and presented them to General Wayne as enemies of the government. They were promptly tried and given the punishment which their conduct deserved. All through it and everywhere in connection with the armies of the United States in those days the Pennsylvania-German soldier performed his full duty.

Following up that period, we know that not only in the war of 1812 and all subsequent Indian wars was the Pennsylvania-German represented, and two regiments of them, largely of this element, rendered glorious service in Mexico. They were the men who stormed Cerro Gordo—the men who entered the City of Mexico. In our more recent war look over the record of the regiments from this State—a record of 367,000 men who went out from

our State to follow the flag. Go down to the field of Gettysburg and examine the names you find upon the headstones there. There also is evidence of the strongest kind of negligence of Pennsylvania to claim what belongs to her and to her soldiery. In that field now are monuments to 84—one more will be 85—Pennsylvania organizations who stood in line upon that field of battle and fought as men never fought. But how came they there? It was not by the precipitate action of Pennsylvania. Ours was not the banner State to claim for her troops the credit that there belonged. First came Connecticut; Massachusetts, New York, Indiana—even Wisconsin—came with their monuments and tablets to mark the spot where their soldiers had fought, and it was only then, when one Pennsylvanian after another went on that field, looked over it, that he was compelled to remark: "Why, how is this? Were there no Pennsylvania troops at Gettysburg? I find here placards, iron tablets, granite marks, designating where troops from other States fought, but none for my own." Except one or two organizations who had themselves borne the expense, up to 1887 the State of Pennsylvania had never claimed a foot of ground upon that our own battlefield, for our own soldiery. Therefore she was driven into it by the action of other States, that it might not be made to appear in history that upon that battlefield she had taken no part. Now see the result, to-day our soldiers' monuments are in every part of that field. The United States government recently arranged to take care of the battlefield of Chickamauga. Being largely a Western army, but three in-

fantry regiments from Pennsylvania were engaged, two regiments of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. In each organization was a large proportion of Pennsylvania-Germans, and on this field, now made a national park, while Ohio and other States are protecting her sons and their reputation, Pennsylvania up to this period has made no provision. Now there is no question about the courage and devotion of the regiments of Pennsylvania in that portion of the army. One of them, the 79th, from the adjoining county of Lancaster, was full of our people. History, when it is truthfully written, will also give to the two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments who served in that army, largely Pennsylvania-Germans, great credit. The 7th Cavalry bears the reputation of having been engaged in some of the grandest and most heroic sabre charges of the war upon either side. Not only that. It was a Pennsylvanian who on that battlefield, as well as at Stone River, concentrated the artillery to meet the final charge upon which the fate of the day determined. There was no Pennsylvania officer, whether he be of German or other extraction, who failed in the performance of any important duty at any critical period of the war's history.

Now, my friends, gentlemen of this Society, this is simply and briefly a recapitulation of some of those things that the Pennsylvania-German in war has accomplished. It is a part of the history of this nation; it is well-known to all of you, and I can but emphasize the details. It is a record of which any nation can boast with justifiable pride. I was impressed a short time ago in reading the

book written by a soldier, a New England Major General, a statesman and a man of great learning and ability, who in describing his own condition in contrast with others of New England said, while speaking of his own ancestry, three generations of which had been actively engaged in the wars of the period and one son whom he had prepared for future war, but who unfortunately died a short time ago, said that it seemed to be a great desire in this day of ours to have a coat-of-arms, that he had no coat-of-arms in his family, but that he had the arms and as representing it he had four swords representing the four generations of his family. So I say for the Pennsylvania-German, if we have no coat-of-arms, we have the arms, the records strewn all over the land where soldiers have fought—victories have been won—we have the record made there by the Pennsylvania-German soldier, and it is a record in every instance of which he and his descendants can be proud and which this association intends, as I hope, to gather and proclaim as it was made by these men in the past. This cannot but bring to the surface many worthy and gallant deeds of these men and place them where they properly belong for the benefit of future generations.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next toast on the list "The Pennsylvania-German in the Pulpit."

"Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learnt to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise."

To this toast I call upon Rev. Dr. Schantz to respond.

Dr. Schantz is not here, but Pfarrer Schantz is here.* May I give you the definition of a Pfarrer as was given by a man some time ago when he was cross at a Pfarrer. He said to a banker: "Can you tell me what a Pfarrer is?" "Why that is hard to answer," said the banker. "Well," said the man: "I can answer it myself; en Pfarrer iss en katzter dicker Mann, mit viel Laerning und wenig Verstand." And the banker had the impudence to tell me that he was thinking whom it might possibly mean, and that as he found that of the ministers in the place five or six in number, I was the only short one, he concluded that it meant me.

No faithful historian would attempt to write the history of the Pennsylvania-Germans without a single reference to the pastors and churches among the Pennsylvania-Germans. The committee on arrangements for this annual meeting and banquet of the Pennsylvania-German Society would have subjected themselves to just criticism if they had not included the churches and the ministers. A month ago I did not expect to have the pleasure of being with you to-night. I expected to be on my way to Fort Wayne, Indiana, to attend a meeting of our General Ecclesiastical Body, as a delegate of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, which was organized in 1748, numbering at that time seven or eight ministers, and now numbering 284 ministers, 467 congregations and 110,000 confirmed members, and the Lutheran Church of the United States

* Since then the degree of D. D. has been conferred upon Pfarrer Schantz.

the fourth in number of members at the close of the last decade. As stated, I expected to be to-night on my way to Fort Wayne, and not here at Lebanon enjoying this banquet, and perhaps—well, it is now twenty minutes to eleven,—opening the plain lunch box which a minister is accustomed to carry when he goes West, knowing that very little can be found on the train, and that his purse is not large enough to pay a dollar for each meal.

As announced, I am to speak of the "Pennsylvania-German in the Pulpit." There were ministers and churches in Pennsylvania for a very long time before a single Pennsylvania-German was found in a pulpit. The fathers who came to this country could not forget the favor of spiritual ministration in the old Fatherland; when they had built their humble dwellings and provided homes for their families they also erected churches. They were very plain, as is evident from the fact that in the first church built on the Tulpehocken the pulpit was on the stump of a tree. When they were able to build better churches they erected substantial stone or brick buildings, but the furniture of these churches was very plain, and if any one would like to know how plainly those old churches were furnished, let him visit the Trappe in Montgomery county. You will notice in "The Pennsylvania-German Society, Vol. 2," a picture of the old Trappe church. You only see the outside of that church. Go to the Trappe and notice the pulpit, plain pews and also what is left of the old organ. The German settlers of Pennsylvania had now and then godly and able men as their ministers, but very often, very often

indeed, men who professed to be ministers, proved to be vile impostors. No wonder that the cry went up to heaven that God might send true and faithful ministers to the people in their new homes in Pennsylvania. Letters were sent to London where there was a German Court Chaplain, and to Halle and other places in Germany, that godly men might be sent to the people who were scattered like sheep without a shepherd, that they might have proper spiritual ministrations. Ministers came to this country, and for a long time after these men had come to this country the supplies for the pulpits came not from America, but from the old Fatherland. I have no time to-night to speak of the labors of Muhlenberg, of Schlatter, of the Moravian and other ministers who were the pastors of our German ancestors and their descendants. These men, however, proved not only to be faithful pastors of the people gathered in congregations in this country, but they were a blessing in another direction; for these very pastors in this country became the theological professors of young men whom God called to the ministry in this Western world; these ministers were charged with the duty of ministering to the people by the preaching of the word, of the administration of the sacraments, but their homes became also theological seminaries. Such was the case before the Revolutionary war. During the Revolutionary war the supply of ministers from Germany was not good. There was an absolute necessity to educate men in this country, and the regular pastors prepared men to preach God's word to the people. The establishment of colleges and theological seminaries in the early part of the present

century marked a new era in the history of our German churches in America, for with the establishment of colleges and the opening of theological seminaries arrangements were secured for the proper education of men for the ministry. In the last century and in the beginning of the present century Pennsylvania-Germans were prepared privately for the pulpit, and in the present century, with our colleges and seminaries established, Pennsylvania-Germans have been prepared in great numbers to fill the pulpits of our churches.

And now what of the Pennsylvania-German in the pulpit? Many of us can look back to the days of our childhood, since which many years have passed. Do we only remember our godly and industrious parents, the faithful teachers of the schools which we attended, the neighbor farmer, the merchant in the village, the family physician, the lawyer who now and then had occasion to visit families in their country homes, the General and subordinate officers on the great training days, and the great orator who held forth on occasions of political meetings? Do we not also remember the pastors in our churches, men of whom we thought very highly? We recall them in the pulpit with their solemn bearing, their fervency in prayer, their eloquent sermons, presenting the truth as contained in God's Word, setting forth sound doctrine—earnest in their appeals to the impenitent, strong in their exhortations to the believer and most comforting in what they had to say to those who were in distress. I thank God to-night that one of the most pleasant recollections of my childhood is the fact that I knew ministers—Pennsyl-

vania-Germans in the pulpit. That ministers were highly honored is evident from this fact that when I was a boy I said that my name was F. J. F. Schantz and Schindel in the bargain; Rev. Mr. Schindel was our pastor. It is said in Lehigh county that a certain man thought so highly of the ministers and the doctor that he wanted to give to his son the names of four ministers, two Lutheran and two Reformed, that of the family physician and his own. It was a line like this—Herman, German, Dechant, Schindel, Doctor Scheimer, Peter—I will not give you the last name or you will know who it was. Well, this shows what people thought of the ministers. I remember what earnest speakers they were. People would go to their homes, speak of what they had heard, remember the text on Monday, and remember a great deal of the sermon on Tuesday and Wednesday. They talked during the week of what the minister had preached. It is true, many ministers preached only once a month in their pulpits, as they had large charges. People would go to other churches than their own where services were held, and thus many families, including our own, had opportunities to hear Pennsylvania-German in the pulpit on each Sunday. Now, in 1892, go to your cities, towns, villages and rural districts—you find churches there, but very few of the old churches as they appeared formerly. In the twenty-five years that I have been at Myerstown I have attended many church consecrations and reopening of churches, where there were previously old church buildings.

I see this toast reads "The Pennsylvania-German in the

pulpit," not on the pulpit. The old pulpit was not one of your modern pulpits—it was closed on all sides, with a door to admit the minister. I remember distinctly attending services at churches where I saw the old style of pulpits, some of them were greatly elevated above the floor of the church and had long staircases leading to the same. Professor H—— one day supplied the pulpit of Pastor Y——. When about leaving the church he looked once more at the high pulpit, with its long staircase, and said: "Ich wunder wie der Pastor Y—— mit seiner langen Spotzierholtzer in die Kanzel Klettern Kann." This shows what kind of pulpits there were in former days. There has been a great change in church buildings. What would the forefathers have said about going to churches with frescoed walls, cathedral glass, stoves and steam heating in the same. You may remember that in the early days they had no heat in the churches. Have you ever heard the story about putting the first stove in a certain church? It was put in, but not all the people were of one mind. A good woman came to the church and found the stove in the church. She was opposed to the stove; she looked at the stove and shook her head; she fanned her face with her hand and then said: "This stove is too hot." She was greatly mistaken, for there was no fire in the stove. What would she have said had there been fire in the stove? How many changes have taken place; many churches in the country are fine enough for any of our city people to worship in. We have good, well-educated, devoted ministers, ministering to their congregations from Lord's Day to Lord's Day.

Are they doing any good? Well, the Sunday still amounts to something among the Pennsylvania-Germans. Visit a city or town in the country and you find people at church. Some time ago some New England people were at Myerstown. On Sunday morning they rode out with a gentleman, passed our churches and noticed many people moving toward the churches and the Sunday-schools. One of them remarked: "Why! Do you make use of churches here? We are beyond that in New England." Thank God that such is not the case among the Pennsylvania-Germans, and may the day never come that such will be the case. Pennsylvania-German institutions, colleges and seminaries, have done great good. Years ago men thought that a collegiate education could only be obtained by men going to New Jersey, New York and to the New England States, but we are glad to have a Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, a Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, a Muhlenberg College at Allentown, and an Ursinus College at Collegeville. Remember, there was a time when men said: "We never rubbed our backs against a college wall." That day is past. There is a seminary at Fredericksburg and a college at Annville. Men no longer talk about there being no necessity to attend college. The Pennsylvania-Germans at the present time want well-educated ministers, and they have a right to have them, with our public schools. They must have them if the minister in the pulpit is to be a power for good. The Pennsylvania-German speaks in German, and if necessary he will speak in German and English, and if necessary only in English. If he speaks in English you

need not be afraid that he will say "face" for "faith," or that he will say "we will sing the sirty-sird hymn, instead of thirty-third hymn"; he will be very careful. No man need be afraid of the Pennsylvania-German in the pulpit at this day. His English must be all right, and his German must be all right too. No Pennsylvania-German would now attempt to preach like the man who on a certain occasion preached on the sufferings of Job. He was reported to have said: "Brueder und Schwestere, heut will ich newer die Leide Hioes bridige. Der Hiob hot viel leide muesse. Brueder und Schwestere ich hab en Bruder der wuhnt in Franklin County, Brueder and Schwestere heun ihr ah schun vun de Rebels g'hoert. Die Rebels die sinn wueschte Kerls. Die sinn noch Franklin County kumme. Un was denkt Ihr duaz sie meine Brueder geduh henn. Sie henn Ihm die Hinkel un die Ente, die Welschhinkel und die Gaentz, die Kaelwer und die Kueh, die Gaeul un alles was en g'hot hot genumme. Awer Brueder und Schwestere sell is noch nix mit em Hioe seine Leid Kompaert." You are ready to say that would not do. My people at Myerstown would dismiss me the next Monday morning if I should attempt anything of this kind. In preaching German it is necessary to be exceedingly careful not to make it too high German. In the county of Northampton there was an old minister, Pfarrer Fox. This old brother told me that on one occasion he baptized the child of a homeopathic doctor (do not know whether any such doctors are here to-night, no matter whether there are or not). The father of the child had invited all his German friends, and the German friends

were exceedingly complimentary to the minister. The minister said to these gentlemen: "Why don't you come to church on Sunday?" The answer was: "Pastor, you would not expect us to be satisfied with what you preach to the common people; we were educated in German universities." The Pastor replied: "I also attended a university, and if you will come to church I will prove it." They at once promised to come. On a certain Sunday the German doctors and their German friends went to church. Father Fox preached high, high, high German, as high as he could possibly make it, preached in a style to suit the university men. He said that some of them held a finger on the right side of the nose and listened, some on the left, some folded their arms and took such positions as learned men only take when they listen to a sermon. Father Fox told me that at the end of the sermon his learned hearers complimented him in highest terms, but the common people said: "Es wor die dummscht Bridigt die noch jemols in der Basser (Bath) Kerch g'halte is warre."

You have heard to-night of the Commonwealth of the Pennsylvania-German, the Pennsylvania-German statesman, the Pennsylvania-German at the bar, and you have heard of the Pennsylvania-German in war. I wish to say, however, that there is no one among the Pennsylvania-Germans who holds a higher office than the Pennsylvania-German in the pulpit, and no one dare deny it. You may know what General Jackson told the man who came to him for an office. He found out that he was a minister and told him to go home, for he was not able to give him

a higher office than that of a minister of the gospel. General Jackson was always right, and I think he was right when he said this. The minister of the gospel occupies a very prominent position among the people. The Pennsylvania-German in the pulpit, and especially in large congregations, has an influence upon an entire community; the influence is felt in all the various ramifications of business; the power that goes out from the pulpit is for the establishment of educational institutions and institutions of charity; the interest that is shown in important missionary work, the benefits that are extended unto the ends of the earth, are due to the power of the pulpit.

Whilst all this is true, the Pennsylvania-German preachers have, after all, some grievances. They are men like other men. I do not think that the ministers ate less at the banquet to-night than the other people did; ministers have wants like other men—decent dress and enough to eat. There are a great many calls made upon them; they are often on many public occasions away from home; if there is any public movement in the community they are expected to be just as liberal as other men. Yet how about the support of the ministers? Help, gentlemen, to instruct the people that ministers ought to be well paid. A minister came to a deacon before he entered the pulpit and asked him to give him five dollars. The minister put the money into his pocket, entered the pulpit and preached. After the service he returned the five dollars to the deacon; the deacon asked: "What does this mean?" The preacher replied: "It is a hard thing to preach when you don't have a cent in your

pocket." Well, now, I want to say this, ministers ought to be better supported than they are. Ministers have other grievances. Gray-haired lawyers are not passed by on account of their age; a doctor of medicine is not obliged to ask the barber to color his hair so that he may retain his patients. How is it with ministers? I know of at least one congregation whose council passed a resolution when the pulpit became vacant that no man who had passed the line of forty-five years should be asked to fill the pulpit. Can you tell me of a more pitiable object than a minister without a pulpit, who is still able to preach well? Ministers are like other men, and yet whilst other men never want to be grieved, the minister must be willing to be grieved at all times. The other day a certain minister told me that on one occasion he preached a funeral sermon, and that after the service a doctor said: "I will never have that preacher to bury my dog, and I want him to hear it." The man who heard the remark repeated it to the minister, who said: "Tell that doctor I will be more charitable; if my dog should be sick I will send for him to treat him." What was the result? The answer was too much for the doctor, who subsequently became the minister's warmest friend, and the minister in due time buried the doctor and not the dog.

Let me say to you that whilst there are discouraging features meeting the minister, there are also others to cheer him. He feels greatly encouraged when he finds that by his ministrations he is laboring with God, that he is rendering a good service to people by means, not of

man's appointment, but of divine appointment, for such are the preaching of the Word and the administration of the sacraments. He is filled with joy when he finds that he is an instrument in God's hand to lead men, and women too, from darkness to light, from the way of death to life, from despair to hope. We believe in the Holy Christian Church, and when we labor here in the church on earth, we are working also for the welfare of man in the church beyond; we are laboring in the church of our Lord which shall abide forever.

Now then, may Pennsylvania-Germans long be found in the pulpit and may the Pennsylvania-German Society never forget the Pennsylvania-German ministers at the annual meetings and at its banquet.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next toast in order is "The Pennsylvania-German and the Press." The sentiment is:

"It is beginning to be doubtful whether Parliament and Congress sit in Westminster and Washington, or in the editorial rooms of the leading journals."—*Lowell*.

I will call upon a Pennsylvania-German, a well-known and leading editor, one of the leaders of thought in this State, Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman, of Reading, who will, however, instead, pay a tribute to "The Early Immigrants of Eastern Pennsylvania."

Col. Zimmerman said:

There is a story told of a Chester countian who came to Berks, not understanding a word of German. He was in a flour mill and a barrel of flour fell upon the top of

his head—injured him, as it were, exclusively in the German language. Not understanding a word of that language, the man did not know he was hurt. If the barrel of flour had struck him in Pennsylvania-Dutch—so the story goes—it would have killed him. In the language of the narrative, however, time passed on, and he gradually acquired a smattering of the German language and presently his head began to hurt. At length when he began to speak the language fluently he died of his ailment. By all of which is meant that, however obscure may be the effort of the one who is now addressing you, he indulges the hope that the fate of the Chester countian and the flour barrel may not befall any of those assembled here when they come to realize the full extent of the speaker's infliction upon them this evening.

We are again reminded to-night of that wonderful race that has come into such prominence as a formative force in the production of a great nation—a race whose all-conquering manliness is perhaps best typified in a characteristic remark once made by Martin Luther, who, when told that Duke George would kill him if he went to Leipsic, replied: "I would go to Leipsic if it rained Duke Georges nine days."

The more the passionless exploits of this people are considered, the more evident it becomes that the German (and I include in this the Pennsylvania-German)—the patriot, the burden-bearer and hero; the patient, painstaking, economic citizen; the frugal housekeeper and reputable tradesman—deserves an honored place in the eyes of an appreciative world.

History informs us that between 1720 and 1760 Germans flocked to this country in vast numbers. They rapidly filled up these beautiful valleys in Eastern Pennsylvania, encircled these stony hills with their habitations, surrounded and stifled the English Friends by a cordon of adverse influences, and held the Welsh at bay in the southern townships of Berks county. At this time it should be remembered, there was no settlement at Reading, and probably not one white man had penetrated so far into the Western wilds. Philadelphia was only a straggling hamlet—a mere plot on the surveyor's chart.

And this calls to mind the strange things that have come to pass right here in this part of the State, since the time, 175 years ago, when the Quaker Assembly of Pennsylvania ordered that none but English-speaking immigrants should be subjects of naturalization, and that every foreigner to the English government arriving after the passage of this act should pay a duty of forty shillings and swear allegiance to Great Britain and the province. In spite of this and kindred adverse legislation, the proscribed German came and took possession of some of the fairest portions of our country, while the Quaker was gradually passing away.

“He perished in no great tumult of wars,” says a writer; “nor by the march of any pestilence. He was neither indolent nor lacking in shrewdness; he did not starve to death, nor did the Germans so much as crowd him. He died simply because he was too good to live. But the proscribed German steadily bided his time. He came, paid his duty and stayed. He took possession of the

rich farms along the Susquehanna, the Lehigh and the Juniata, and filled the glorious valleys which lead down to the rivers."

The writer, who should have included the Schuylkill, adds: "The most timorous Quaker, fearful of German ascendancy, could scarcely have had a prevision of the complete triumph attained by his Teutonic rival at the beginning of the present century. The Quaker was already little more than a memory; the German the potent fact of the social and political order."

The immigrant of those days had qualities which gave to the race a robust energy and an inflexible sturdiness—qualities that were potential in moulding the character of the population of Pennsylvania and other future States of the Union. He came from a country that has ever been foremost in waging battle for freedom of thought. When revolution, like Atila, thundered at the gates of imperiled liberty, her patriotic sons bared their breasts, amid the thunders and lightnings of cannon, to the leaden hail that rained its deadly fire upon them.

Like full-armed Titans from the battlements of Teutonic kingdoms came they to America, where a new Declaration of Human Rights was soon to be formulated—came, ready, amid the flash of steel and the tempest of flame, to fight for the establishment of freedom and equality.

Through the centuries their unconquerable instinct for a more liberal civilization persisted in asserting itself, until it stirred the conscience of every unrepublican nation throughout the world.

And, now, with pleasant memories for those who came

from the land where the deep Danubian woods cast their shadows, where the blue Northern lakes reflect a bluer sky, and where wind-freshened seas, rippling in the sunlight, fan the brow of honest toil; with pleasant memories for those who through the centuries have been departing from their quaint, peaceful homes, where the people spun their flax and shaded their ivory and wooden toys, "in green nests under gray hills, that the world knew not, and that knew not the world;" with pleasant memories for those who once dwelt in that beautiful Teutonic realm, with its vast seas of tossing foliage; who stood amid the intense silence of its aisles of pine, and who roamed over its oak-clad mountains and trod its vine-clad hills; reviving, as we do, these scenes of the remote past, may we not, indeed, justly congratulate our glorious heritage.

Let us then renew, to-night, in speech and song, in lifted cup and drinking glass, "the tenderness which lives eternal in the human heart for the mother in whose womb were laid the ancestral germs of our own conception—the mother from whose side the clinging child strays with the divergent duties or under different ambitions of aspiring manhood, never forgetting the love which came with its first lisping."

Let us, descendants of the German race, be not a whit behind others who sing the praises of *their* ancestors, in extending a most loyal and single-hearted enthusiasm to the strong virtues of *our* forefathers, in whose memory and in whose honor we are gathered here to-night. Let ours not be

"Short swallow-flights of song that dip
Their wings in tears and skim away;"

but songs, like Heine's, as so beautifully described by George Eliot, "full of music and feeling—like birds that not only enchant us with their delicious notes, but nestle against us with their soft breasts, and make us feel the agitated beating of their hearts."

May these occasions lay up for each of us material for pleasant memories, so that, as the years recede, we may, with retrospective eye and a newly-awakened soul, look back and be regaled with music such as is described by that master of melody and meter, whose sacred dust was this very day laid away in Westminster Abbey, when he sang in his inimitable way of

"Silver hammers falling
On silver anvils, and the splash and stir
Of fountains spouting and showering down
In meshes of the jasmine and the rose."

THE CHAIRMAN: I regret to announce that the two remaining toasts must be omitted. The toast "The Pennsylvania-German Schoolmaster," sentiment—

"The village all declared how much he knew:
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage;
And even the story ran that he could gauge."

—*Goldsmith.*

the committee had arranged was to be responded to by Dr. E. O. Lyte. His telegram is as follows: "I greatly regret that I find it impossible to be with you this evening."

To the toast "The Pennsylvania German Wives and Mothers and Others," sentiment—

"The housewife so modest, the gentlest of mothers,
Who wisely, sweetly, ruleth discreetly;
The maidens she traineth, the boys she restraineth,
With well ordered pains she adds to the gains,
Round the spindle reels thread to its soft whirring measure,
And resteth never."
—*Schiller.*

Mr. George Runkle had promised to respond. He telegraphs to Judge McPherson: "Sorry, but unavoidably prevented from attending banquet this evening." So that these toasts must be omitted. It is perhaps not out of place, however, to say that our friend Mr. Grumbine has a poem on a well-known and much-relished dish—by Pennsylvania-Germans at least—sauerkraut, written by Charles Calvin Ziegler, a member of this Society, which I would ask him to read for our edification.

SAUERKRAUT.

Ich will eich saage, 's macht mich schmunzle
An de frohe Mittagzeit
Wie die feine Gentleleit
Ihre feine Näslin dhune runzle
Wann's Sauerkraut ward uf dar Disch gebrocht.
Drotz dem, 'sis gaar ken Doubt,
'Ass net 'n besser Ess-sach ward gekocht
A's Schpeck un Sauerkraut.

Ich gleich die Krautkepp sehne schteh
Wie Rose' gross im Gaarte schee;

In grüne Wammes aa'gedhu
 Ken " Dudes " sin sie—des gew' ich zu;
 Sin awwer solid, dick un rund—
Hen 's Harz im Kopp—sin braav un gsund.
 Geranged in Raaje groad wie 'n Fahde
 Gemahne sie mich an Soldaate
 'As schtehne schtandhaft wie en Wand
 Far 's Ehr vum deitsche Vaterland.
 Ken Wunner, gschpeist uf Sauerkraut,
 Hen Deitsche die Franzose gerout!

Wie ward es Sauerkraut gemacht?
 Nemm 'n Schtänner, un gew' Acht
 Dass ar recht sauwer is. Denoh
 Howwel 's Kraut—net grob wie Schtroh—
 Awwer so zimlich arntlich fei,
 Un dhu jo ken Schtartze nei!
 Kraut un Salz—Geleg nooch Geleg—
 Tight nunner gschtampt—des is d'r Weg.
 'N guter Schtämpel is es bescht;
 Dheel Leit behaapte awwer fescht
 'N Mädél schée mit grosse Füß
 Kann 's Kraut am beschte zamme drete.
 Daer Process macht mir awwer dar Lede—
 Es Sauerkraut ward ganz zu süß!
 Wann de genunk hoscht—no haer uf;
 Leg gross Krautblätter owwe druf;
 'N boardner Deckel noch uf die
 Un aa' en schwaerer Schtee uf seller;
 Noh schtell dar Schtänner in dar Keller.

Jetzt is es Sauerkraut gemacht—
 Es gebt now uf sich selwer Acht.
 'S ward selwer sauer—awwer wie,
 Un was die Ursach vun de Brie,
 Ward ausgebt im Chemistry.
 Dar Doctor Horne kann 's eich exshplainè
 So deitlich dass d'r 's all kennt sehne.

Gott sei gedank! so saag ich laut
 Bei jedre Iems vun Sauerkraut.
 Ich nemm 'n Haufe uf mei Deller,
 Un wie ich riech dar lieb Geruch
 Brennt die Gedächtniss Lampe heller,
 Un die Ve'angeheit, wie 'n Buch,
 Leit gross gedruckt vor meinre Aage.
 Sie kumme z'rick, die scheene Daage,
 Un ich bin widder 'n froher Bu
 Daer rum kann schpringe unne Schuh.
 Noh lebt mei schtrenger Daadi noch,
 Noh is mei Mammi widder Koch,
 Un Brüdere, Schweschtere, all zerschtreit,
 Vesammle an de Owetzeit.*
 Noh dhun ich darrich Dreck un Schnee
 In 's klee roth Schulhaus widder geh,
 Un rush heem mittags mit 'me Shout
 Ze esse Schpeck un Sauerkraut.

* "Dann lebt der gute Vater noch—
 Dann is die Mammi widder Koch!
 Un Die Geschwischer—all zerschtreit—
 Versammle an der Owetzeit!"

(From "Der Alte Feierheerd" in Harbaugh's *Harfe*, p. 30.)

Haert mei letschi Warnung noch:
Hebt die nase net zu hoch.
Waer's Sauerkraut ve'schpettlt, mind!
Daer ve'schmäht sei beschter Freind;
Sei Kräfte hot ar bal' ve'schwendt
Un kummt unzeitlich an sei End.

PRESIDENT FISHER: Before parting on this occasion I think it is eminently proper, as there is a time for all things—time to be buried and time to give thanks—that we should rise and let the Rev. Mr. Schweinitz return thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and enjoyments of this day and for this festive occasion.

PRAYER BY REV. PAUL DE SCHWEINITZ.

Lord our God, Lord of our fathers, whom we also worship, to whom we turn with grateful hearts, we thank Thee for all the pleasant occurrences of this day. We thank Thee that Thou hast preserved by far the greater number of us in health and happiness, that we could again this day with great joy clasp each other by the hand and in true-heartedness greet one another and spend a pleasant day together. We return thanks unto Thee, acknowledging Thee the giver of all good gifts and of all that we have enjoyed as coming more or less indirectly from Thee. And now, Lord, in our human weakness we ask Thee to forgive anything which we may have done amiss, as we may now part from one another in peace and faith in Christ, and be so led in the days that are to come that we may meet again. Do thou, O Lord, be with us and grant

us strength to do the duties which Thou dost lay upon us, and so lead us through life that we may show forth that faith which dwelt in our fathers and may by the mercy of Jesus Christ be found worthy to meet with them before Thy throne. Let Thy benediction rest upon us, and accept these our imperfect words of praise. We ask it in the name of Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN DAY

—AT THE—

PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA,

MT. GRETN, PA.

Monday, July 17, 1893.

The Chautauqua Assembly, in accordance with a custom instituted one year ago, set aside Monday, July 17th, as Pennsylvania-German Day. There was a business meeting of the Executive Committee, and then there was a lecture on "Race Characteristics," by Dr. Starr, of the Chicago University, which was both able and eloquent, and in which the fixity of race characteristics was strongly insisted upon. The lecture had special reference to the strong points of character which have marked the Germanic races from the days of Cæsar until the present time.

To determine more accurately how nearly the Pennsylvania-Germans of to-day conform in physical characteristics with their European ancestors of centuries ago, an extensive series of measurements was made of a considerable number of members of the Pennsylvania-German

Society, men typical of their race, for scientific comparison and deduction. A series of photographs was also secured for the same purpose.

In the afternoon the usual public meeting was addressed in the main auditorium, by Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman, of Reading, who, taking for his subject "Our Ancestral Virtues," delivered a most eloquent discourse, in which he maintained that the same spirit, the same honesty, the same personal love of liberty, the same respect for domestic virtues that was observed in the German tribes by the Romans 2000 years ago, are to be found in the Pennsylvania-Germans of to-day. He further held and demonstrated that the Pennsylvania-Germans have upheld in themselves the traditions of the personal valor and renown of their ancestors, and have attained both name and fame in war and in statesmanship, in law and in literature.

The Rev. Dr. F. J. F. Schantz, of Myerstown, followed in a characteristic address in the Pennsylvania vernacular, demonstrating how the descendants of the early German pioneers had wisely sustained in all respects, the honesty, industry, thrift and frugality of their ancestors.

E. H. Rauch, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, the "Pit Schweflefbrenner" of our Pennsylvania-German literature, followed, who set forth how the men of to-day have lost none of the distinguishing marks of nationality that characterized the dwellers on the Rhine in the days of Tacitus.

Samuel Hensel Zahm

Samuel Hensel Zahm was born in the city of Lancaster, on March 9, 1840. His parents were Godfried M. Zahm and Susan Zahm. His early education was received in the schools of Lancaster and at Moore's Academy, Mt. Joy. He learned the jeweler's trade and later on went to Kansas City, where he carried on business. Returning to Lancaster, he formed a partnership with Mr. William Reichenbach and began dealing in old books. He developed a peculiar aptitude for this pursuit and succeeded in bringing to light many curious treasures in this line. At the death of Mr. Reichenbach, in 1877, he formed a partnership with Mr. Samuel Auxer, which continued until the time of his death. Mr. Zahm, through his business became a bibliophile of skill and reputation. He published several volumes of bibliographical interest. He was an archæologist and antiquarian, and his collection of stone implements of the aboriginal races in this locality, numbered thousands of specimens, many of great rarity, and is considered one of the most valuable in the State. He was also an ornithologist and his oölogical collection was large and valuable. Mr. Zahm was a gentleman of genial disposition, and his place of business was the resort of antiquarians and literary men. Mr. Zahm was a staunch Republican in politics. He was a member of Common Councils, and also of the City Board of Health. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania-German Society and no one took a warmer interest in its success. He died in Florida, whither he had gone for rest and recreation, on February 5, 1893.

F. R. D.

Samuel Kaufman Lehman

Samuel Kaufman Lehman was born in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, Pa., on May 17, 1833. He was of German parentage, and received his education in the public schools. Although raised on a farm, he drifted into mercantile pursuits, in which he was engaged for a period of twenty-seven years. He never held public office, but few men were better known in the Cumberland Valley. In politics he was an ardent and active Republican. He was a man of great worth, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society in January, 1891, and ever manifested much interest in its success. He died on June 4, 1893. His wife, S. K. Lehman, and six children, Maggie, Alice, Anna, William, Ellen and Frank, survive him.

F. R. D.

Hon. David Mumma

David Mumma was born in Dauphin county, a few miles from Harrisburg, on July 28, 1816. His parents, David and Esther Mumma, were of German extraction. He was raised on the paternal farm, where he remained until the age of 26, meanwhile acquiring his education in the public schools. For a time he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in 1853 he went to Harrisburg and took up the study of law, entering upon the practice of his profession immediately after his admission to the bar. In 1840 he was nominated for the Legislature by the Dauphin county Democrats, but was defeated. He became an active politician, but in 1846 he became an avowed tariff man and united his political fortunes with the Whigs, who elected him to the Legislature in 1856. He became an ardent Republican in 1860, and followed the fortunes of that party until his death. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Dauphin-Lebanon district. Mr. Mumma was a man of ability and strong convictions of duty. He was of a kindly disposition, warm in his friendships and in every respect an excellent citizen. He took a warm interest in the Pennsylvania-German Society, which he helped to organize. He died on June 20, 1893.

F. R. D.

Hon. Samuel S. Dreher

Samuel S. Dreher was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., on April 24, 1824, the eldest of the nine children of Hon. Michael H. Dreher. His ancestry on both sides was German. He received his education in private schools and in an academy at Stroudsburg. At the age of 19 he entered the law office of Hon. M. M. Dimmick. He acted for a time as clerk in the offices of the Register, Recorder and Prothonotary. Immediately after his admission to the bar he entered into partnership with his preceptor. He served two terms as District Attorney of Monroe county. In the fall of 1870 he was elected President Judge of the old Twenty-Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Carbon and Monroe. He was reëlected in 1880, and again in 1890, without a contest. Judge Dreher's services on the bench attracted attention through the "Mollie Maguire" cases. Many new and interesting points arose, which were disposed of with such signal ability as to call complimentary reference from the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Dreher was a staunch Democrat, although not a bitter partisan. He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society in July, 1891. He died on June 26, 1893.

F. R. D.

OFFICERS.

President.

Henry L. Fisher, Esq.

Vice Presidents.

Edwin Albright,
J. H. Redsecker.

Secretary.

Frank Ried Diffenderffer.

Treasurer.

Julius F. Sachse.

Executive Committee.

1892-1893.

E. W. S. Parthemore,
Jeremiah S. Hess.

1893-1894.

J. Max Hark,
E. H. Rauch.

1894-1895.

Clement Z. Weiser,
C. P. Humerich.

1895-1896.

Lee L. Grumbine,
S. W. Pennypacker.

1896-1897.

Theo. E. Schmauk,
Thos. C. Zimmerman.

*SUB-COMMITTEES.**Printing.*

E. W. S. Parthemore,
J. S. Stahr,
J. Max Hark,
Hiram Young,
Frank Ried Diffenderffer.

Finance.

H. A. Muhlenberg,
C. P. Humerich,
A. Hiestand Glatz.

Genealogy.

E. W. S. Parthemore,
Jeremiah S. Hess,
Edward H. Rauch.

History and Tradition.

Lee L. Grumbine,
Clement Z. Weiser,
Sam'l W. Pennypacker,
J. Max Hark,
Frank Ried Diffenderffer.

LIST OF MEMBERS

—OF THE—

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held at Lebanon, on October 12, 1892, it was, on motion of Hon. John B. McPherson, ordered that the names and addresses of the members of the Society should be printed in the next annual volume.

This question was called up at the meeting of the Executive Committee in April, when, on motion of Mr. Parthemore, it was decided that, in addition to the names, brief biographical sketches should be prepared to accompany them, in all cases where the necessary material could be procured. In accordance with this view, a circular was sent out to the members, in which answers were solicited to a series of questions, said replies to be used in the preparation of the biographical sketches.

The result was that while many members failed to respond to the circular, many did reply. The material thus gathered is of great genealogical and biographical

value, but it was at once seen that, from the fullness with which some of the sketches were prepared, it would be impossible to publish them at length; nor was this, indeed, the idea of the Executive Committee, brief sketches being all that was contemplated. It was therefore found necessary to condense them, and this has accordingly been done, and while the result may be disappointing to some, no other course was possible.

The biographical material that was sent in is not lost, however. It will be carefully preserved in the archives of the Society, where it will at all times be accessible for reference and constitute a most valuable record of the membership of the Society.

ALBRIGHT, JUDGE EDWIN, Allentown, Pa.

BAER, HON. GEORGE F., Reading, Pa.

BAUSMAN, J. W. B., Lancaster, Pa.

BAUSMAN, JOHN B., Lancaster, Pa.

BEAVER, JAMES ADDAMS, Bellefonte, Pa. Born October 21, 1837. Son of Jacob Beaver, son of Peter, son of George, son of George Beaver, who came from Alsace about the year 1740, and settled in Chester county, Pa. He is also a descendant in the German line from the Kieffers, Saul, and Levans. He was educated in the public schools, a private student, Pine Grove Academy, and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1856. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dickinson College, Pa. Attorney-at-Law and President of Blubaker Coal Company; member of the Presbyterian Church, Superintendent of the Sunday-School and elder of the church at Bellefonte and Olivet Church in

Harrisburg, Pa. ; Vice Moderator General Assembly Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1888. First Lieutenant, Company H, 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, April, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, 45th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, July, 1861; Colonel, 148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, September, 1862; Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, August, 1864. Governor of Pennsylvania, 1887-1891.

BEAR, SAMUEL A., Reading, Pa.

BEIDLEMAN, HON. WILLIAM, Easton, Pa.

BETZ, ISRAEL N., Oakville, Pa.

BIERER, HON. JACOB J., Latrobe, Pa.

BIERMAN, E. BENJAMIN, Annville, Pa. Born December 1, 1839, Berks county, Pa. Son of Benjamin Bierman, son of John Bierman. Mr. Bierman was educated in the Reading Classical Academy and Pennsylvania State Normal School. In the year 1867 he received the degree of A. M. from Lafayette College and Ph. D. from Ursinus College in 1892. Now President of Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.

BIERLY, HARRY ELMER, Caledonia, Mo. Born January 28, 1866, at Rebersburg, Pennsylvania. Son of Joseph C. Bierly, son of Anthony, son of Anthony, son of Melchior Bierly (or Bherly). His mother was Judith Meyer. Mr. Bierly was educated at Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin, Pa., and Princeton, N. J., from where he graduated in 1892.

BOWMAN, GEORGE W., Annville, Pa.

BOWMAN, SIMON PETER, Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Born July 20, 1844, at Waterloo, Waterloo

county, Ontario, Canada. Son of Samuel Weber Bowman, son of Christian, son of Peter, son of Wendel Bowman, born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, died in Pequea Valley, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1735. In the year 1709 he purchased from William Penn 530 acres of the above valley. By occupation he was a coppersmith, and settled in this country to obtain religious freedom and belief, which was denied him in the old country.

BOYER, PROF. CYRUS A., Lebanon, Pa.

BRANDT, JOSEPH LONG, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. Born May 21, 1847. Son of Christian Brandt, son of John Brandt, son of John Brandt, son of Samuel Brandt, who came from the Palatinate and settled in Rapho township, Lancaster county, at an early day. He was educated at the public schools, Millersville, and Crittenden's Commercial College. At present is cashier at Exchange Bank, Marietta, Pa.

BRICKER, JOHN R., Lititz, Pa.

BRICKENSTEIN, HERMAN A., Lititz, Pa.

BROWER, DR. WILLIAM, Spring City, Pa. Born February 25, 1842. Son of Gilbert Brower, son of Henry, son of Abraham, son of Henry Brower, born February 14, 1720, in the northern part of Germany, and came to America about the year 1740, settling on the Schuylkill, Pa. Dr. Brower's mother, Lydia Urner, is a descendant of Ulrich Urner, who was driven out of Switzerland by the religious persecution of 1672; and one of his sons, Martin, came from Alsace, France, to America about the year 1708.

BRUNNER, DAVID B., Reading, Pa.

BUEHRLE, Dr. R. K., Lancaster, Pa.

CAPP, THOMAS H., Lebanon, Pa.

COXE, HON. ECKLEY B., Drifton, Pa., HONORARY MEMBER.

CRATER, LEWIS, Reading, Pa. Born August 9, 1843, Chester county, Pa. Son of Ephriam Crater, son of Abraham, son of John, son of Johannes, son of Jacob Crater (Greter), who came from the Palatinate, Germany, landing at Philadelphia, 1773. He was a member of the Mennonite sect and a communicant of the old Skippack Church, in the minute book of which the first entry dated 1738 he is named as "Vordienener und Altesten" (oldest bishop). Mr. Crater was educated in the public schools of Chester county, and Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of the histories of the "50th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers" and "St. Peter's M. E. Church, Reading, Pa." Enlisted September, 1861, 50th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, mustered out July 30, 1865.

DENGLER, REV. JAMES G., Sellersville, Pa.

DERR, ANDREW FEIN, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

DIFFENDERFFER, FRANK RIED, Lancaster, Pa. Born in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., on April 30, 1833. Son of Michael, son of David, son of Michael, son of John Diffenderffer, who arrived in Philadelphia in the ship "William and Sarah," from Rotterdam, on September 21, 1727, having been born at Nehrisshheim, near Heidelberg, in the Palatinate. He was educated in the public schools, and at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa.

Learned the bookseller's trade, and in 1857 removed to Mexico, where for fifteen years he engaged in general merchandising. Returning to Lancaster in 1871, he was for several years in the banking business. In 1877 he became one of the editors of *THE DAILY NEW ERA*, which position he still fills. Mr. Diffenderffer was one of the promoters and founders of the Pennsylvania-German Society, and is its present Secretary. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the Linnæan Scientific and Historical Society and Secretary of the Lancaster County Forestry Association. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster County Historical Society; has been Secretary of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He is the author of a history of "The Three Earls" (townships in Lancaster county), and of numerous historical articles. He has always been an ardent Republican, and was the Corresponding Secretary of the Lancaster Fremont club in 1856. He has held a seat in the city Councils. His descent is from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, David Diffenderffer, having been at first a volunteer, and afterwards an officer in the patriot army, participating in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in 1776, the second bombardment of that place in 1777, and at the battle of Princeton, where he was taken captive, becoming one of the famous sugar house prisoners. He was at Valley Forge in 1777, at the fight at Monmouth on June 28, 1778, and served under General Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations.

DILLINGER, JACOB SCHREIVER, Allentown, Pa. Born April 20, 1841. Father, Jacob Dillinger; son of John,

son of John Jacob, son of Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, and located in 1734 at what is now Dillingerville, Lehigh county, Pa. Mr. Dillinger is by profession a lawyer; at present is in charge of Secretary's Department of the Board of World's Fair Managers, Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa., as assistant to Secretary.

* DREHER, SAMUEL H., Stroudsburg, Pa.

DUBBS, JOSEPH H., D. D., Lancaster, Pa.

DUNBAR, W. H., Lebanon, Pa. Born at Stone Church, Northampton county, Pa. His maternal grandmother was Susan Schoch. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and a minister in the Lutheran church.

EBY, HON. MAURICE C., Harrisburg, Pa. Born May 12, 1845, at Middletown, Pa. Son of Jacob Rupley Eby; son of Ephriam Eby, who was a descendant of Theodorus (millwright), a Swiss by birth, and a Mennonite in faith, left his native country on account of religious persecutions and resided for a while in the Palatinate or Pfaltz. From the latter place Theodorus emigrated to America at an early day and settled on Mill Creek, Lancaster county, Pa., in what is now Earl township. Maurice C. Eby was educated at Lafayette College, and since then has been engaged in mercantiling. In February, 1893, he was elected Mayor of the city of Harrisburg.

EBY, SIMON P., Lancaster, Pa.

EGLÉ, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

* Deceased. See obituary notice.

ERDMAN, HON. CONSTANTINE J., Allentown, Pa.

FAUST, JONATHAN, Zieglerville, Montgomery county, Pa. Born May 18, 1842. Son of Peter Faust, son of John Nicholas, son of Peter Faust, who emigrated from Wirtemberg, Germany, arriving in this country about the year 1750. Mr. Faust was educated in the public schools, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and engaged in the medical profession at present.

FISHER, CHARLES GUTZLAFF, D. D., 907 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Born December 28, 1837, at Emmittsburg, Md. Son of Rev. Samuel Reed Fisher, D. D., son of Wendel, son of Herman Fisher, who came from the Palatinate, Germany, in 1730. Mr. Fisher is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and a minister in the Reformed Church, and at present publisher of the publications of the Reformed Church of the United States, and managing editor of the *Messenger*.

FISHER, HENRY L., York, Pa. Born April 3, 1822, near Quincy, Franklin county, Pa. Son of John Fisher, son of Frederick, who came from Germany, landing at Philadelphia in September, 1764. His mother, Anna Margaret Harbaugh, a daughter of Jost Herbach, who was a descendant of Jost Herbach, who came to this country about the year 1732, and settled at Maxatawny, Berks county, in 1732. Mr. Fisher was educated in the common schools, select schools and at Gettysburg, Pa. A lawyer by profession and practice, having been admitted to the bar August 17, 1849, at Chambersburg, Pa. He is the author of "Die Alte Zeite," "Furzweil un Zeitfertreiv," and "Olden Tunes." He is a frequent con-

tributor of Pennsylvania-German poetry, and in this, as well as all his writing relative to the descendants of the early German settlers, he shows the same earnestness as his relative, Henry Harbaugh. Mr. Fisher was elected the second President of the Pennsylvania-German Society at Lebanon, Pa., in October, 1892.

FISHER, WILLIAM D., Lebanon, Pa.

FRANKLIN, WALTER M., Lancaster, Pa.

FUNK, JOSIAH, Lebanon, Pa. Born December 25, 1825. Son of Jacob Funk, son of Martin, son of Martin Funk. Mr. Funk was educated at the Lebanon Academy, taught school, read law, and was admitted to the bar 1851, in which he is engaged in practice at this day. He was District Attorney of Lebanon county for three years, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1872. Captain Company H., 48th Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, mustered July 7, 1863.

GERBERICH, DR. D. P., Lebanon, Pa.

GLATZ, A. HIESTAND, York.

GOBIN, GENERAL JOHN PETER SHINDEL, Lebanon, Pa.

GOOD, DR. JAMES I., Reading, Pa.

GORGAS, GEORGE A., Harrisburg, Pa. Born November 1, 1858, Cumberland county, Pa. Son of William Rittenhouse Gorgas, son of Solomon, son of Jacob, son of John Gorgas, who came to this country from Holland prior to the year 1730, and was one of the communicants of the Ephrata Baptists. Mr. Gorgas is a graduate of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

GORGAS, WILLIAM LUTHER, Harrisburg, Pa. Born

June 23, 1848, in Cumberland county, Pa. Son of William Rittenhouse Gorgas, son of Solomon, son of Jacob, son of John Gorgas from Holland, emigrating to this country prior to 1730, settling in the vicinity of Ephrata, Pa., and a member of the Ephrata Brethren. Mr. Gorgas was educated in the public schools and the Mechanicsburg Institute. He served six years in Select Council of Harrisburg, three of which he was president of that body. He is now cashier of the Harrisburg National Bank.

GROB, SAMUEL, Schwenksville, Pa.

GRUMBINE, LEE L., Lebanon, Pa.

GRUMBINE, EZRA, M. D., Mt. Zion, Lebanon county, Pa. Born February 1, 1845. Son of John Philip Grumbine, son of John, son of Jacob Grumbine, who was a descendant of Leonard, who came from the region of the Rhine, emigrating to this country about the year 1755. His great-grandparents other than the surname were Peter Feerer, Christian Shirk and Henry Light. Dr. Grumbine was educated in the common schools, Williamsport Seminary, Annville Institute, and University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1868. He has frequently contributed to Philadelphia and New York periodicals, and written poems in the Pennsylvania-German dialect.

GRUMBINE, HARRY C., Lebanon, Pa.

HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Born February 18, 1837, at Cantonsville, Md. Son of Hon. Edwin Parsons Hayden and Elizabeth Hause (Hull), who was a descendant of Johann Michael, who was a son of Johann Michael Hause of Germany. Rev.

Hayden is a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and author of a number of biographical and genealogical works, notably "Virginia genealogies."

HAKÉ, EDWARD G., M. D., New Cumberland, Pa. Born June 17, 1852. Son of Elias Hake, son of Jacob, son of Andrew, son of John Jacob (Hake) Höck, of Holzhausen von de Höke, Germany, landing at Philadelphia, September 15, 1748. Dr. Hake was educated at Cumberland Valley Institute, and Shippensburg Normal School and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated.

HARK, J. MAX, D. D., Lancaster, Pa. Born June 4, 1849, Philadelphia, Pa. Son of Joseph Hark, son of Johann Gotlob, son of Gunde Hark, of Saxony. Dr. Hark was educated at Nazareth Hall, Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem. He is the author of "Unity of the Truth in Christianity and Evolution;" translated and edited "Chronicon Ephratense." Received the honorary degree of D. D. from Franklin and Marshall College in 1887; Chancellor of Pennsylvania Chautauqua since its organization in 1891.

HEILMAN, HENRY SNAVELY, Lebanon, Pa. Born April 28, 1838. A descendant of Hans Dietrich Heilman, and John Ulrich Snavely. He is a farmer by occupation, and a bibliographer of note.

HEILMAN, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, M. D., Heilman Dale, Pa. Born December 4, 1842. Son of John Heilman, son of John Henry, son of John Adam, son of John Adam, son of Johann, son of Johann Jakob, son of Johann Diet-

rich, son of Hans Dietrich Heilman of Zuzenhausen, Baden, Germany. The Heilman family settled in this country September 9, 1738. Dr. Heilman was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, graduating in 1862; and degree of M. D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, by right of his great-grandfather, John Adam Heilman, a first lieutenant in the War of the Revolution.

HENSEL, HON. WILLIAM UHLER, Lancaster, Pa. Attorney-at-law and present Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

HECKMAN, GEORGE C., D. D., LL. D., Reading, Pa.

HERSHEY, ANDREW H., printer. Born August 15, 1852, in Lancaster county, Pa. Son of Jacob H., son of Andrew, son of Jacob, son of Andrew, son of Andrew Herrschy. The latter was of Swiss origin, but removed to the Palatinate. Came to America in 1719 with his father and settled in Lancaster county. He, as well as his two brothers, was a preacher of the Mennonite Church.

HERTZ, DR. J. LINCOLN, Lexington, Pa.

HESS, HON. JEREMIAH S., Hellertown, Pa.

HESS, ABRAM, Lebanon, Pa.

HEYDRICK, JUDGE CHRISTOPHER, Franklin, Pa. Born May 19, 1830, in Custaloga, Venango county, Pa. Son of Charles H. Heydrick, son of Christopher, son of Absalom, who was a descendant of the surname who came from Harpersdorf in the principality of Liegnitz in Lower Silesia, in February, 1726, to Bethelsdorf, Saxony, and thence via Altona, Denmark and Holland, and, Septem-

ber 22, 1734, landed in America. Judge Heydrick was educated in the public schools, Grand Institute of Ohio, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., from which he graduated. Degree of LL. D. conferred by Western University of Pennsylvania, June, 1892. Lawyer by profession; November 29, 1891, appointed Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; was a member of the commission to revise the revenue laws of Pennsylvania.

HIESTER, GABRIEL, Harrisburg, Pa.

HILL, CHARLES F., Hazleton, Pa.

HOFFER, ALLEN D., Lebanon, Pa.

HOFFER, JOHN H., Lebanon, Pa.

HORNE, REV. A. R., D. D., Allentown, Pa. Born March 24, 1834, in Bucks county, Pa. Son of David L. Horne, son of Stephen, son of Stephen Horne, who emigrated from Wurtemberg to Pennsylvania, about the year 1755. Rev. Horne was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., Bethlehem and Lyme, Lexington, Pa., graduating from the former in 1858. He is the author of "Common Sense Health Notes," "Easy Experiments," and "Memoirs of Rev. J. Yeager." Is a minister in the Lutheran Church and an editor.

HOUCK, HON. HENRY, Lebanon, Pa.

HUMERICH, C. P., Carlisle, Pa.

KAUFFMAN, ANDREW J., Columbia, Pa.

KEIM, MAJOR BEVERLY RANDOLPH, 1311 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. Born November 13, 1837, at Reading, Pa., son of William High Keim, son of Benneville, son of John Keim, whose ancestor came from Alsace

near the Rhine, to America in 1698. Major Keim descends through a noted family both civil and military. His father was mayor of Reading, member of Congress, surveyor of Pennsylvania, Major General of Pennsylvania, Brigadier General of Volunteers of the United States Army. His grandfather was mayor of Reading, and his great-grandfather a private in Col. Lutz's Battalion of Pennsylvania to reinforce Washington's army. Major Keim was chief clerk of the surveyor's office from 1860 to 1863, now in general office of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. 1862 enlisted in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and now major and quartermaster First Brigade, National Guards.

KELKER, RUDOLPH FREDERICK, Harrisburg, Pa.

KELKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY, Harrisburg, Pa.

KELLER, JOHN PETER, Harrisburg, Pa. Born February 20, 1831. Son of John Peter Keller, son of John Peter, son of Carle Andrew, son of Johann Peter Keller, who emigrated from Switzerland to America in the year 1735. Dr. Keller was educated in the public schools and Harrisburg Academy, and is a dentist by profession.

KOEGY, JOSEPH G., Hanover, Pa.

KEVINSKI, JOHN B., Lancaster, Pa.

KERSHNER, DR. J. E., Lancaster, Pa.

KLOTZ, HON. ROBERT, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

KUHNS, LEVI OSCAR, Middletown, Conn. Born February 21, 1856, at Columbia, Pa. Son of William J. Kuhns, son of Jacob, son of George (Kuhns) Kuntz, whose ancestors came to America prior to 1760 from the Palatinate. Prof. Kuhns was educated at Wesleyan Uni-

versity, Middletown, Conn., the University of Berlin, Germany, and College de France, Paris, graduating at the former in the class of 1885. Edited "Cuore by De Amicis." At present occupying the chair of Romance Languages at Wesleyan University.

KUNKLE, PAUL A., Harrisburg, Pa.

KUNKLE, HON. GEORGE, Harrisburg, Pa.

KULP, GEORGE B., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Born February 11, 1839, at Reamstown, Pa. Son of Eli Sellers Kulp, son of Abraham, son of Jacob, son of Rev. Henry Kolb (Kulp), a native of Wolfsheim in the Palatinate, Germany. Came to America prior to 1707. Mr. Kulp was educated in the public schools, is an attorney-at-law and editor of the "Luzerne Legal Register." Ex-Register of Wills of Luzerne county and United States Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. He is the author of "The Families of the Wyoming Valley," 3 Vols.; "Historical Essays," 1 Vol.

LANTZ, CYRUS RESSLEY, Lebanon, Pa. Born August 26, 1842. Son of Tobias, son of Rudolph Lantz. Mr. Lantz was educated in the public schools. Attorney-at-law, District Attorney of Lebanon county, and represented his native county, Lebanon, one term in the Pennsylvania Senate.

*LEHMAN, SAMUEL L., Upper Strasburg, Pa.

LEMBERGER, JOSEPH L., Lebanon, Pa.

LEVAN, REV. FRANKLIN KLEIN, D. D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Born July 15, 1831. Son of John Klein Levan, son

* Deceased. See obituary notice.

of John, son of John, son of Sebastian, son of Jacob, who emigrated to America at an early day. Rev. Levan was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, from which he graduated.

LEVAN, REV. C. W., Easton, Pa.

LIGHT, SIMON P., Lebanon, Pa.

LIGHT, JOSEPH H., Lebanon, Pa.

MARTIN, EDWIN K., Lancaster, Pa.

MAURER, DANIEL C., Harrisburg, Pa.

McPHERSON, HON. JOHN BAYARD, Lebanon, Pa. Born November 5, 1846, in Harrisburg, Pa. Son of William Carrick McPherson, son of John Bayard McPherson and Catharine Leinhart, who was the daughter of Mary Elizabeth Harbaugh, a member of the Harbaugh family—Henry—whose writings, both historical and poetical, are not only a monument to himself, though dead, but continue to perpetuate the memories of an ancestry which we keep alive through the Pennsylvania-German Society. Judge McPherson was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, public schools of Sidney, Ohio, and Princeton College; from the latter he graduated in 1866. Lawyer by profession. District Attorney of Dauphin county, 1865, '66 and '67. Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Pennsylvania since the year 1882.

MEILEY, JOHN, Lebanon, Pa.

METZLER, JOHN H., Lancaster, Pa.

MEYERS, HON. BENJAMIN F., Harrisburg, Pa. Born July 6, 1833, Somerset county, Pa. Son of Michael Dickey Meyers, son of John, son of Rudolph (Meyer) Meyers, who resided and died in what is now Lebanon

county, Pa. Mr. Meyers' great-grandfather, John Schoff, emigrated from Geisselberg, Germany, prior to the American Revolution and settled in Somerset county, Pa. Mr. Meyers has been a newspaper editor and publisher many years, ex-member United States Congress, and present postmaster Harrisburg, Pa.

MILLER, THOMAS V., Shafferstown, Pa.

MISH, JOHN W., Lebanon, Pa.

MISH, ROBERT C., Lebanon, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, MORTON L., Reading, Pa. Born November 10, 1846. Son of John Leonard Montgomery and Catharine Rush, who was the daughter of Philip Rush, the son of Stephen, son of Michael (Rush) Rosch, who emigrated from Remmingsheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, arriving in Pennsylvania in the year 1751. Mr. Montgomery was educated at Reading, and Cambridge Law School, and is engaged in the profession of law. He is the author of "Political Hand-Book of Berks County," "History of Berks County" and "School History of Berks County, Pa."

MOWBRER, GEORGE B., Lebanon, Pa.

MUHLENBERG, HENRY A., Reading, Pa.

MUHLENBERG, DR. FRANK, Lancaster, Pa.

MULL, GEORGE FULMER, Lancaster, Pa. Born October 7, 1851, in Reading, Pa. Son of Aaron Mull, son of Thomas, son of George Mull. Prof. Mull was educated at Mercersburg College, Pa., and University of Leipzig, graduating at the former, and is an ordained minister in the Reformed Church of the United States and professor in Franklin and Marshall College.

* MUMMA, HON. DAVID, Harrisburg, Pa.

MUSSELMAN, C., Lancaster, Pa.

NEAD, BENJAMIN MATHIAS, Harrisburg, Pa. A descendent of the same ancestry as Daniel Wunderlich Nead.

NEAD, DANIEL WUNDERLICH, M. D., 1848 Mascher street, Philadelphia, Pa. Born July 16, 1858, Chambersburg, Pa. Son of Benjamin Franklin Nead, son of Mathias, son of Daniel, whose ancestry settled in Maryland from Germany and were members of the Dunkard faith. Mr. Nead's granduncle, Peter Nead, was the author of "Nead's Theology." Mr. Nead's mother, Ellen Wunderlich, was the granddaughter of John Wunderlich, of Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, Germany, who in the year 1751 came to America, settling near Palmyra, Pa. During the war of the Revolution he was a member of the Lancaster County Associators. Mr. Nead's great-great-grandfather on his maternal side, Benjamin Spyker, born 1723, son of John Peter Spyker, came to America from the Palatinate in 1738. In 1744 he was licensed as an Indian trader. Served as an officer in the provincial service during the French and Indian War. At the beginning of the Revolution he assisted in organizing the Associators of Berks county. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776. The Wunderlichs came to America October 16, 1761. Dr. Nead was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and academy, and in the year 1881 graduated as an M. D. from the University

* Deceased. See obituary notice.

of Pennsylvania. He was editor of the *Morning Call*, Harrisburg, Pa., and associate of the *Harrisburg Morning Patriot*, and is now assistant to the chief medical examiner of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

NUTTING, LYMAN H., Lebanon, Pa.

ORTH, HENRY C., Harrisburg, Pa.

PARTHEMORE, E. WINFIELD SCOTT, Harrisburg, Pa. Born July 25, 1852, at Highspire, Dauphin county, Pa. Son of Daniel Parthemore, son of George, son of Philip, son of John Frederick (Parthemer) Parthemore, from Sprendlingen, province of Rhein-Hessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, landing at Philadelphia October 20, 1744. On his mother's (Nancy Ebersole) side, he descends from Susan Bretz Ebersole, daughter of John Bretz, son of Ludwig Bretz, sergeant in Captain Albright Deibler's company of Associators of the Fourth Battalion, commanded by Colonel James Burd. Sergeant Bretz was wounded at the battle of Long Island. Mr. Parthemore was educated in the public schools and Millersville Normal School, taught school, and is now in the fire insurance and real estate business. He was a member of Select Council, city of Harrisburg; Librarian of Dauphin County Historical Society; member of Sons of the Revolution; author of Parthemore and Bretz Genealogies, 1885-1890, respectively; compiler of Bindnagle's, Shoop's, St. Peter's, Middletown, and Hill Church, Derry Township, Dauphin County (Shoop's) Church Records. Mr. Parthemore married Clara Sarah, daughter of Daniel S. Early, son of William, son of John, son of Johannes (Early) Ohrlé, of Jensingén, Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to

America August 24, 1750, and settled, after a few years' residence at Reading, where he served on the building committee in the erection of the First Trinity Lutheran Church, in Lebanon county, Pa. Mr. Parthemore is one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

PASTORIUS, FRANCIS DANIEL, 31 Market street, Camden, N. J. Born November 15, 1837, at Germantown, Pa. Son of Daniel Pastorius, who descended from Francis Daniel Pastorius. Mr. Pastorius is an attorney-at-law, practicing mostly in patents and patent laws.

PENNYPACKER, HON. SAMUEL W., 209 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Judge of the Courts of Philadelphia.

PORTER, THOMAS CONRAD, D. D., LL. D., Easton, Pa. Born January 22, 1822, in Huntingdon county, Pa. Son of John Porter and Maria Bucher, who was the great-granddaughter of John Conrad Bucher, who emigrated from Switzerland to America in the year 1756. Dr. Porter was educated in the Harrisburg Academy; he entered Lafayette College in 1836, receiving his first degree in 1840. Passing through the full course of Princeton Theological Seminary, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Huntingdon in May, 1844. For one year from April, 1846, he served a mission church in Central Georgia. In May, 1848, he took charge of the Second Reformed church of Reading, Pa., then just organized, and was ordained and installed as its pastor. In May, 1849, he resigned, to become professor of the Natural Sciences in Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa.,

then under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin. On its removal and consolidation with Franklin College at Lancaster, Pa., in 1853, he was elected to the same chair, and became a member and the secretary of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the building committee. These positions were given up, July, 1866, in order to accept from his Alma Mater the chair which he has now occupied for a quarter of a century. During this period, in connection with his college work, he served as pastor of the First Reformed church of Easton for seven years, from 1877 to 1884. In 1865 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College, and that of LL. D. by Franklin and Marshall in 1880. Outside the sphere of his official duties, Dr. Porter has delivered a great many sermons, lectures and addresses on public occasions. Among his printed works are: "The Life and Times of Ulric Zwingli," from the German of Hottinger; "The Life and Labors of St. Augustine," from the German of Dr. Philip Schaff; and a version of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," in prose. The *Mercersburg Review* is indebted to him for a number of valuable articles on literary and theological subjects. He was an active member of the committee which framed the Order of Worship now used by the Reformed Church in the United States, and at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Heidelberg Catechism in Philadelphia, January, 1863, read an original memoir of its authors and a translation of the essay on the University of Heidelberg by Dr. Hundeshagen. To Dr. Schaff's "Christ in Song" he contributed several hymns and lyric poems from the

Latin and the German. In the scientific world Dr. Porter has achieved high distinction, and that chiefly in the domain of botany. One of the founders and the first president of the Linnæan Society of Lancaster county, for thirteen years he explored its territory, going over the ground where Muhlenberg had ranged before him, and in 1869 published a catalogue of its flora. On coming to Easton, in 1866, he organized a natural history society in the college for local work, which continued in active operation up to the burning of Pardee Hall in 1877, and during this time large collections were made of rocks, animals and plants, and a considerable library formed. The collections made by Dr. Hayden in the Rocky Mountains from the year 1870 to 1874 passed through his hands, and his reports upon them are to be found in the publications of the survey by the government. Of these, the most important, "A Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado," prepared conjointly with President Coulter of Wabash College, was issued in a separate volume in 1874. To Walling & Gray's Topographical Atlas of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1872) he furnished a "Sketch of the Flora of Pennsylvania," with a colored map, and to Gray's Atlas of the United States, 1873, a "Sketch of the Botany of the United States," also with a colored map. In addition to these, he has contributed from time to time many valuable articles to the botanical journals, and is in constant correspondence with leading naturalists at home and abroad. He is an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, of the Davenport Academy, Iowa,

an active member of the Torrey Club, New York, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

RANCK, GEO. H., New Holland, Pa.

RAUCH, EDWARD HENRY, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Born July 19, 1820, at Lititz, Pa. Son of Christian Henry Rauch, son of Johann Heinrich Rauch, who came to America in the year 1769 from Koeln on the Rhine, Germany. Mr. Rauch's grandfather, Johann Heinrich, was by trade a "whitesmith," and located at Lititz, Pa., where he followed the manufacturing of edge tools, gun locks and coffee mills. In the year 1776 he was impressed that an auger that would bore a hole and at the same time eject the chips would be an improvement on the "Pot" auger then in use by a screw stem. Being well acquainted with Judge Henry, an ingenious mechanic and keeper of a hardware store at Lancaster, he called upon and conferred with him. He was advised by the judge to make the auger, which he did at his home at Lititz, and thus was not only the principle and bit of the auger used to-day invented in Lancaster county, Pa., but by a German, whose descendants are "Pennsylvania-German." The same auger, after passing through several generations, is yet in possession of one of the family. Captain Rauch was educated at Lititz; Captain of Company H., 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the war of 1861-65, and wounded in the second Bull Run battle. In 1845 he was appointed clerk in the Prothonotary's office at Lancaster, and in 1848 was appointed Deputy Register of Wills. In 1852 a company was formed under the leadership of Thaddeus

Stevens to publish a new paper, daily and weekly, as the organ of the anti-slavery element of the Whig party. Edward McPherson and E. H. Rauch were appointed to take editorial and business charge of the establishment, the *Independent Whig* and the *Inland Daily*. This was his beginning as a journalist. Mr. Rauch disposed of his interest in the establishment in 1854, and started the *Lehigh Valley Times* at Bethlehem, which he disposed of in 1857, and bought the *Mauch Chunk Gazette*. In January, 1859, he was elected one of the Transcribing Clerks of the House at Harrisburg, and became Chief Clerk of the House in 1860-61-62. His last election, in 1862, was under peculiar circumstances. In the fall of 1861 he had raised a company for the war and became attached to the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Coulter. In November, 1861, the regiment went into winter quarters at Annapolis. Being yet Clerk of the House he obtained six days' leave to perform his last duty at Harrisburg, arriving there at noon on the day preceding the day of meeting to organize a new House. To his surprise he had been nominated for re-election, without his consent or knowledge, by a coalition of Republicans and "War Democrats," with John Rowe, of the latter element, for Speaker. Finally he agreed to accept upon the condition that he be at liberty to resign within five days and return to the regiment, unless a leave of absence was granted him to serve as long as the regiment remained in winter quarters. Such leave was granted after his re-election. He left the House shortly before final adjournment, when the regiment went to Virginia, in Au-

gust, but was enabled to return to duty in November. A few days after the engagement at Fredericksburg, December 13, he suffered an attack of rheumatism, which gradually increased and laid him up during the winter of 1863, and he was finally discharged in March. On his return from the army Mr. Rauch found his printing office neglected and ruined. Instead of reconstructing it he went to Reading and started a new paper, which was a business failure. He became city editor of the daily *Reading Eagle*, in which he served until May, 1868, when he united with Thomas B. Cochran, under the firm name of Rauch & Cochran, and started the *Father Abraham*, a campaign paper at Lancaster, which, being only a campaign specialty, was discontinued after several years. In 1872 he joined the Liberal Republican movement for Greeley, and served as one of the secretaries of the State committee, during that campaign under the chairmanship of A. K. McClure. In 1876 he supported Tilden, and conducted a campaign paper under the name of *Uncle Samuel*. In 1878, to meet a local political emergency, he was induced to return to Mauch Chunk and start a new paper, known as the *Carbon County Democrat*, in opposition to the *Mauch Chunk Democrat*. Four years later the two papers merged under the name of the latter, the senior, and passed into the hands of E. H. Rauch & Son as proprietors and editors up to the present time. During the past thirty years Mr. Rauch has been called into courts in this and other States hundreds of times as an expert in disputed handwriting cases. With him it was a natural ability to simulate almost any handwriting or

signature to the highest degree of perfection. It was that peculiar ability that led him to study the subject and gave him the extensive experience. Ever since the publication of *Father Abraham* "Pennsylvania Dutch" literature was a specialty, and with many of his subscribers the "Pit Schweffelbrenner" letters are the popular feature.

REDSECKER, JACOB H., Lebanon, Pa. Born February 15, 1839, Elizabethtown, Pa. Son of Jacob Redsecker, son of George, son of George (Ricksecker) Redsecker, born May 22, 1735, and Anna M. Andrecken, born in the year 1739; the former emigrating from the Palatinate to America in the year 1709. Dr. Redsecker was educated in the public schools, is a pharmacist, a member of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. He is the author of "Across the Continent," a series of sketches of a trip to California in 1849; a member and Secretary of the Board of Publication of the Church of God, editor of the *Sunday-School Gem*, managing editor of the *Workman, Sunday-School Quarterly*, Church of God. Enlisted in Company E, 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

* REINHOLD, HENRY SHERK, Harrisburg, Pa.

REINÖHL, JOHN, Lebanon, Pa.

REINÖHL, ADOLPHUS, Lebanon, Pa. Born April 13, 1830. Son of Samuel Reinöhl, son of George, son of George Reinöhl, whose father emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, in the ship "Good Intent," landing at

* Deceased.

Philadelphia, November 9, 1749. He was educated in the public schools and the Academy of Lebanon. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice to the trade of blacksmith. At the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he entered into a contract to do all the iron work required for the nine locks and the two aqueducts of the Union Canal Company at the Union Water Works which he performed. In April, 1852, he went to California and remained there two years, returning home he assisted his father in the lumber business, and in 1855 succeeded his father as the firm of Reinehl & Meily, dealers in lumber and coal and dealers in real estate. The subject of this sketch was elected a director of the Union Canal Company, serving two terms. He was Chief Burgess of North Lebanon borough in the years 1859 and 1868, and in 1869 was elected the first Chief Burgess of the consolidated boroughs of Lebanon and North Lebanon. In 1871 he was elected a water director, but resigned the position upon being unanimously elected by the Common Council of the borough to serve as Chief Burgess for the years 1871 and 1872. The water was introduced into Lebanon on September 13, 1872, on his forty-second birthday. In 1872 he was elected Prothonotary of Lebanon county for the term of three years, and in 1890 was elected Associate Judge of the several courts of Lebanon county for a term of five years. He is also connected officially with a dozen or more local associations and corporations. He was married February 3, 1850, to Elizabeth Parthemore, daughter of George and Louisa Parthemore; and their children are Edwin George, of the firm of Reinehl & Nutting, lumber

merchants; Mary Ann, married to Dr. A. W. Shultz; Samuel Parthemore, Assistant Superintendent of the Lebanon Stove Works; Adolphus Augustus, in the coal business; Harry Anson, of the firm of Reinohl Lumber Company, and Louisa Mellinger, married to A. L. Greider, merchant.

REINCEHL, MAJOR A. C., Lancaster, Pa.

*REIST, LEVI S., Oregon, Pa.

RICHARDS, GEORGE HENRY, Columbia, Pa. Born at Columbia, Pa., August 14, 1843. Son of Allen Richards and Catharine Caroline Bowman, who was the daughter of Joshua Bowman, son of Benjamin, son of Benjamin, son of Wendell Bowman, Swiss Mennonite, who, driven from his native land by religious persecutions from the neighborhood of Worms and Frankenthal, came to America in the autumn of 1709, and took up a large tract of land in what is now West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa. Mr. Richards was educated in the Parochial Schools of St. James' P. E. Church, and the high school of Lancaster, and the State Normal School at Millersville; taught school and is now in the mercantile business at Columbia, Pa.

RICHARDS, HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG, Reading, Pa. Born August 16, 1848, at Easton, Pa. Son of Rev. John William Richards, D.D., son of Hon. Mathias, son of Mathias, son of John Frederick Richards, who emigrated from Augsburg in Wurtemberg, Germany, to America in 1718. His other great-great-grandparents were Conrad Weiser, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, to

* Deceased.

America in 1710, and Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who came from Hanover, Germany, to America in 1742. Mr. Richards was educated in the public schools of Reading and at the United States Naval Academy, from which he graduated in 1869; enlisted in Company A, 26th Emergency Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served through the Gettysburg campaign in 1863; re-enlisted in Company A, 196th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in West Virginia under Sheridan. At the time of his graduation at the Naval Academy, which was with high honors, having received his diploma at the hands of Gen. U. S. Grant, he served in the United States ship "Juniata" and United States ship "Franklin" on the European station in 1869, 1870, 1871, and was actively engaged in connection with the Franco-German War, the Carlist insurrection, the Communists' outbreak at Marseilles and a threatened attack on the Christians at Tunis. While on torpedo duty at Newport he invented a circuit closing fuse, which was adopted by the government for general use. He is a member of McLean Post No. 16, G. A. R. of Reading, Pa., of the Pennsylvania Society "Sons of the Revolution," of the United States Naval Academy Graduates' Association, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

RICHARDS, REV. MATHIAS HENRY, D.D., Allentown, Pa. Born June 17, 1841, Philadelphia, Pa. Son of Rev. John William Richards, D. D., son of Hon. Mathias, son of Mathias, son of John Frederick Richards, who emigrated from Augsburg in Wurtemberg, Germany, to America

in 1718. His father was a clergyman in the Lutheran church and Doctor of Divinity; his grandfather was a member of Congress; his grandmother was a daughter of Rev. Muhlenberg, patriarch of the Lutheran church of America and granddaughter of Conrad Weiser. Rev. Richards was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, graduating in 1860; received the degree of D. D. from same in 1889. He is now a professor in Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., and one of the editors of *The Lutheran* and *Sunday School Helps*. He was a soldier in the 27th Regiment of Pennsylvania, known as the "existing emergency."

RISE, GEORGE D., Lebanon, Pa. Born November 18, 1844. Son of Samuel Rise, son of Adam, whose ancestor came to America about the year 1750 from Berne, Switzerland. Educated in the public schools. He has followed printing, telegraph operating, and is now Secretary of the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad Company; Treasurer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Lebanon, Pa.; Treasurer of the Lebanon and Myerstown Street Railway Company, and Pennsylvania Chautauqua, and engaged in banking. Soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting August 13, 1862, in Company E, 127th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

RISE, HENRY D., Lebanon, Pa.

ROHRER, MAJOR JEREMIAH, Lancaster, Pa. Born May 29, 1827, in Dauphin county, Pa. Son of David Rohrer, son of John Rohrer. Educated in the common schools; by trade a carpenter, and in early manhood was the owner of a large planing mill at Middletown, Pa.; for many

years has been a prominent citizen of Lancaster, Pa., where he is engaged in business; he served in the War of the Rebellion. In three days he recruited a company of soldiers for the Union army, which was mustered into service August 3, 1862, and named the "Susquehanna Rangers." When received by the National Government it was designated as Company H, 127th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; he was elected major of the regiment. In the fall of 1867 he was elected Prison Inspector for Lancaster county, and in 1872 Register of Wills for the same county.

ROHRER, GEORGE F., Harrisburg, Pa. Born May 29, 1837, near Middletown, Pa. Son of David Rohrer, son of John Rohrer, whose ancestor emigrated to this country at an early day. Mr. Rohrer's mother, Mary Parthemore, daughter of John Jacob Parthemore and Elizabeth Alleman, son of John Philip Parthemore and Ann E. Hypsher, daughter of Johann Frederick Parthemore and Anna Maria Weinman, emigrated from the village of Sprendlingen, Province of Rhein-Hessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1744, and settled in Derry township, now Dauphin county, Pa.

ROSS, GEORGE REDSECKER, Lebanon, Pa.

SACHSE, JULIUS F., 3608 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Treasurer Pennsylvania-German Society, and one of its organizers.

SCHANTZ, REV. F. J. F., D. D., Myerstown, Pa.

SCHMAUK, REV. THEODORE EMANUEL, Lebanon, Pa. Born May 30, 1860, at Lancaster, Pa. Son of Benjamin A. Schmauk, son of Benjamin F. Schmauk, who came to

America in the year 1819 from Vaihingen and Stuttgart in Wurtemberg, Germany. Rev. T. E. Schmauk was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and is a minister in the Lutheran Church. He is the author of "Good Conversation," "The Voice in Speech and Long Hypnotism," "Heart Broken," "The Lutheran Church," and "The Church Organ and its History."

SCHOBBER, FREDERICK, 478 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOCK, GEORGE B., Lebanon, Pa.

SCHULTZ, REV. CHARLES B., Lititz, Pa. Born April 30, 1841, Salem, N. C. Son of Henry A. Schultz, son of Theodore, who came to America December 17, 1770, from Prussia. Mr. Schultz was educated at Nazareth and Bethlehem, Pa., and Berlin, Germany. Is a clergyman of the Moravian Church, and now principal of Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa.

SCHWEINITZ, REV. PAUL DE, Nazareth, Pa. Born March 16, 1863, Salem, N. C. Son of Robert, son of Rev. Lewis David, son of Rev. Hans Christian Alexander von Schweinitz, who was born October 17, 1740, on the Schweinitz estate of Niedar Leuba in Lusatia, Germany. He came from Herrnhut, Saxony, leaving there in order to take charge of the interests of the Moravian church in America, August 1, 1770, settling in Bethlehem, Pa., 1770. Rev. Paul de Schweinitz was educated in the Moravian schools of Bethlehem and Nazareth and University of Halle, Germany. He is a clergyman of the Moravian Church, and in the surname one of an unbroken line of clergymen for over 150 years in the Moravian Church.

SELTZER, COL. FRANK, Lebanon, Pa.

SENER, SAMUEL MILLER, Lancaster, Pa. Born October 5, 1855. Son of Henry Christian Sehner, son of John, son of John, son of Gottlieb (Sehner) Söhner, who came to America landing at Philadelphia October 17, 1749, from the ship Fane from the Palatinate. Mr. Sener was educated in the public schools of Lancaster and is an attorney-at-law and journalist. He is a member of the American Historical Association, American Catholic Historic Association, Linnæan Scientific and Historical Society, Oneida Historical Society of New York, and Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

SHEELEIGH, REV. MATHIAS, D. D., Fort Washington, Montgomery county, Pa. Born December 29, 1821, Charlestown, Pa. Son of Jesse Sheeleigh, son of John, son of Valentine, son of Philip Sheeleigh (Schillig). Came to America October 11, 1732, from the Palatinate. Rev. Sheeleigh was educated and graduated at Gettysburg, Pa., and in the year 1885 received the degree of D. D. from Newberry College, S. C., and is a clergyman in the Lutheran Church.

SHENK, CHRISTIAN, Lebanon, Pa. Born November 15, 1836, Heidelberg township, Pa. Son of Jacob Shenk, son of Joseph, son of Jonathan Shenk, who came to America from Switzerland. Mr. Shenk was educated at Millersville, Pennsylvania, Normal School. Was a soldier in Captain Harmony's Company during the Rebellion.

SHENK, JACOB M., Lebanon, Pa.

SHINDEL, JACOB A., Lebanon, Pa. Born April 15, 1829. Son of Jacob Shindel, son of John Peter, son of

Peter Shindel, who came to America about the year 1765 from Wurtemberg, Germany. Jacob A. Shindel has held various positions under the Pennsylvania State government and the National government for thirty-five years. Is the present Controller of the city of Lebanon, Pa.

SHINDLE, JAY M., Lebanon, Pa.

SKILES, JOHN D., Lancaster, Pa.

SLAYMAKER, HENRY E., Lancaster, Pa. Born October 28, 1828, York county, Pa. Son of Stephen C. Slaymaker, son of Samuel, son of Henry, son of Mathias Slaymaker, who came to America in 1710, from Strasburg, Germany. Was educated in the public schools and private school. Captain Company B, 10th Pennsylvania Militia during the Rebellion. Was Auditor of Lancaster city, and School Director twenty years. Jury Commissioner of Lancaster county and Postmaster of Lancaster city, 1885-1889.

SLAYMAKER, SAMUEL COCHRAN, Lancaster, Pa. Born April 22, 1828, in Salisbury, Lancaster county, Pa. Son of Henry Fleming Slaymaker, son of Amos, son of Henry, son of Mathias Slaymaker, who came from Strasburg, Germany, to America in the year 1710. He bought 1000 acres of land from the "London Company," in what is now Strasburg and Paradise townships, Lancaster county, and he named "Strasburg township" and contributed greatly towards the permanent improvement and settlement of the county, which was then "the back woods" and inhabited by Indian tribes. Henry Slaymaker, his son, was an active and conspicuous Whig during the Revolutionary War, being among the first in the neighbor-

hood to take the stand with the Republic. Being a magistrate, he administered the oath of allegiance to those who espoused the cause, and was prompt in suppressing any efforts on the part of the Tories at insurrection, and in punishing them for furnishing the British army with horses and provisions. Being the oldest justice in the county, he was appointed Principal Judge of the Courts of Lancaster county; he was a delegate to the convention for framing a constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which met at Philadelphia July 15, 1776. Amos Slaymaker, son of Henry, served in the Revolutionary War as ensign of a company commanded by his uncle, John Slaymaker, and was also a member of an association for suppressing the Tories in the eastern end of the county of Lancaster, at the head of which association was Col. James Mercer; he was a magistrate for many years, county commissioner in 1800, and a member of Congress in 1814-15. Henry F. Slaymaker, son of Amos, was captain of a company of Home Guards in 1812; he was a magistrate for many years, but being largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, did not aspire to any offices. Samuel Cochran Slaymaker was educated in the public schools and Bellevue Academy. In the year 1855 appointed aid to Governor Pollock with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. By profession a civil engineer.

SMULL, WILLIAM PAULI, Harrisburg, Pa. Born March 30, 1837, Harrisburg, Pa. Son of John Smull, son of George Smull (von Schmull) from Lodesburg on the Rhine. Arrived in America about 1782. Mr. Smull also descends from the Pauli, Le Vaus and Muscha. Mr.

Smull was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg. President of Select Council of Harrisburg four years. During the war of the Rebellion enlisted in Company E, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Edited Smull's Legislative Hand-Book.

STAHR, REV. JOHN S., D. D., Lancaster, Pa.

STAUFFER, DAVID MCNEELY, 105 Tribune Building, New York City. Born March 24, 1845, Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa. Son of Jacob Stauffer, son of Christian, son of Samuel Stauffer, whose ancestor came from Ibersheim near Worms, Germany, to America prior to 1719. This Stouffer family descended from two brothers who originated in Thun, Switzerland, about 1640, driven out by religious persecution of the Mennonites. About 1674, when Turenne ravaged the Palatinate the town records were destroyed and so much distress created that, some years later, these Mennonites took advantage of Wm. Penn's invitation and many came to America. The people of the present town of Ibersheim are nearly all descendants of these Swiss; they are Mennonites. The name "Stouffer" is derived from the Teutonic word *Staupia*, to pour out. It is the root of the English word, *stoup*, a vessel or flagon. In ancient Suabia, including the present Canton of Berne, *Ber Stauffer* was the cupman ("the cupbearer"). It was the title of a hereditary office as early as A. D. 938, at which date a "Stauffer Von Thunan" took part in a tournament at Magdeburg, before Henry I., Duke of Saxony and King of Germany. David McNeely Stauffer was educated at Franklin and Marshall College with the de-

gree of A. M. Served during the war for nearly three years, Battery I, Pennsylvania Artillery; commanded a gunboat in the Mississippi fleet at the age of nineteen; practiced his profession as civil engineer until 1883, and since then as chief editor and part owner of the *Engineering News*.

STEINMAN, GEORGE, Lancaster, Pa.

STROUSE, BENJAMIN M., Lebanon, Pa.

SWARR, DAVID MELLINGER, Lancaster, Pa. Born June 4, 1829, East Hempfield, Pa. Son of Martin Swarr, son of John Swarr, who came from the Palatinate to America at an early date.

TAYLOR, PROF. A. L., Lehigh, Pa.

URNER, ISAAC N., Parker Ford, Pa. Born June 6, 1821, Chester county, Pa. Son of John Urner, son of Martin, son of Rev. Martin Urner, whose father came to America in 1708, from the province of Alsace, then a part of France, but previously from the canton of Uri, Switzerland, whence the name of Urner. Mr. Urner was educated at Dickinson College, graduating in the year 1845. Has been college president and is now a lawyer. Author of "Sketch of Coventry Brethren Church," and "Genealogy of the Urner Family."

WAGNER, H. C., Philadelphia, Pa.

WARFEL, JOHN B., Lancaster, Pa. Born September 19, 1830, in Paradise township, Lancaster county, Pa. Son of John Warfel, son of Jacob, son of Henry, son of George Warfel, who came to America early in the eighteenth century from the Palatinate. Mr. Warfel was educated in the public schools, Strasburg Academy and

Lewisburg, Pa. (Bucknell) University, and graduated from Columbia Law School. He was engaged in school teaching in his early years; has been a surveyor and conveyancer and held the official positions of Justice of Peace, School Director, Internal Revenue Assessor, State Senator Pennsylvania, 1869-1875, Examiner in the Pension Department, Washington, D. C., and a Hayes Elector for Pennsylvania. A trustee of the Normal School, Millersville, since May, 1872. One of the founders and publishers of *THE DAILY NEW ERA*.

WEIDMAN, GRANT, Lebanon, Pa. Born September 8, 1839, near Trenton, N. J. Son of John Weidman, son of Jacob B., son of John Weidman, whose ancestor came from Durlach in Baden to America about the year 1730. Major Weidman's great-grandfather was a Lieutenant in the German Regiment, Pennsylvania Line in the war of the Revolution, and one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the said membership has been held by each succeeding generation down to the great-grandson, Major Grant Weidman. Major Weidman was educated at Lebanon Academy, Bristol Military School, Lawrenceville, and College of New Jersey, where he graduated. Is engaged in the practice of law. Lieutenant, 11th Pennsylvania Militia, 1862; Major, 173d Pennsylvania Infantry, war of the Rebellion.

WEISER, REV. CLEMENT Z., D. D., East Greenville, Pa. Born October 29, 1830, Selinsgrove, Pa. Son of Rev. Daniel Weiser, D. D., son of Conrad, son of Philip, son of Conrad Weiser, the noted Indian missionary and interpreter among the aborigines of America, who came from

Gross-Aspach, Electorate of Wurtemberg, Germany, to America A. D. 1709. Rev. Clement Z. Weiser was educated at Mercersburg College, from which he graduated in the year 1850. Was Chaplain of 6th Regiment, National Guards Pennsylvania. Author of "History of New Goshenhoppen Church," "Life of Conrad Weiser," and "Child Life of Christ." He is a minister in the Reformed Church in the United States.

WILHELM, J. SCHALL, York, Pa.

WILSON, WILLIAM BENDER, Holmesburg, Pa. Born April 5, 1839, Harrisburg, Pa. Son of Thomas Low Wilson and Juliann Margaretta Bender, who was the daughter of John Bender, the son of Jacob, the son of Jacob Bender, who came from Germany, 1693, to America. Mr. Wilson was educated in common schools and Academy, Harrisburg, Pa. Member Telegraphic Corps during the Rebellion. Now superintendent Mantua Transfer, Pennsylvania Railroad. Author of "Acts and Actors in the Civil War."

YOUNG, HIRAM, York, Pa.

YOUNG, COL. JAMES, Middletown, Pa.

*ZAHM, SAMUEL H., Lancaster, Pa.

ZIEGLER, CHARLES CALVIN, 1933 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo. Born June 19, 1854, at Rebersburg, Pa. Son of Isaac Ziegler, son of George Ziegler and Catharine Royer, the daughter of Catharine (Kern), the daughter of Henry, son of John George, son of Christopher (?) Royer, who came from the Pfalz to America in the year 1748.

* Deceased.

Mr. Ziegler was educated in the public schools and select schools, and graduated at the Iowa State University and Howard University. He is connected with the American Brake Company. Author of "Drauss un Deheim."

ZIMMERMAN, COL. THOMAS C., Reading, Pa. Born January 23, 1838, at Lebanon, Pa. Son of Henry Zimmerman, son of Michael Zimmerman, who came to America at an early date. Mr. Zimmerman was educated in the public schools, and is editor and publisher of the *Reading Times*. During the Rebellion was a member of the 42d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a translator of note, especially "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," and Schiller's "The Song of the Bell."

100

VIEW OF LANCASTER



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, LANCASTER, PA. BUILT, 1766.

BIRTH AND BAPTISMAL REGISTER

—OF—

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH,

LANCASTER, PA.

PREFATORY NOTE.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society, held in Lebanon last year, the retiring President, Dr. W. H. Egle, in his annual address directed attention to the great value of the early church records to be found throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, as bearing on the genealogy and history of the early German immigrants and their descendants, and the importance of preserving them from destruction. In accordance with his suggestion, committees were named to look after and examine these records, and to secure and prepare them for publication. The members of the Lancaster committee are Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., S. M. Sener, Esq., and Rev. J. S. Stahr, D. D. They began their work with the records of the births and baptisms in Trinity Lutheran church from the year 1747 and continued their labors

down to 1800. These were carefully translated from the original German, and the first installment, including the record from that time down to 1774 is here given.

The congregation of Trinity Lutheran church, Lancaster, Pa., was organized as early as 1738. The first church edifice was consecrated on October 28, 1738. It had a steeple and bells, and was furnished with an organ in 1744. The corner stone of the edifice represented in the cut on the opposite page, and in which the congregation still worships, was laid on May 18, 1761, and the building was dedicated on May 4, 1766. The steeple was not erected with the main church edifice; its foundations were laid in the autumn of 1785 and, after various interruptions, completed December 8, 1794. The height is 195 feet. Among its pastors have been Rev. John Casper Stoever, Dr. Helmuth, Dr. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, the eminent botanist; Dr. Krotel and Dr. E. Greenwald. The present pastor is the Rev. Chas. L. Fry.

1747.

Catharina Barbara Debus, d. Johann Daniel and Barbara; b. Aug. 8; bap. Aug. 16.

Elisabetha Sohn, d. Johann Michael and Catharina; bap. Aug. 16; 5 weeks old.

Eva Elisabetha Quickel, d. Johann Georg and Anna Ursula; b. June 19; bap. Sept. 7.

Johann Conrad Eppelman, s. Georg and Magdalena; b. Sept. 5; bap. Sept. 13.

Maria Sabina Spunseller, d. Jacob and Elisabetha; b. Sept. 12; bap. Sept. 13.

Michael Krebs, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Sept. 6; bap. Sept. 13.

Anna Barbara Huber, d. Felix and Maria; bap. Oct. 4; 3 weeks old.

Michael Reis, s. Johann and Elisabetha; b. Oct. 1; bap. Oct. 9.
Johann Jacob Boud, s. Johann and Catharina; bap. Oct. 11; 10 weeks old.
Philipp Adam Freher, s. David; b. Oct. 15; bap. Oct. 18.
Johann Michael Rudesille, s. Georg Philipp; b. Oct. 8; bap. Oct. 15.
Elisabeth Schreiber, d. Johann and Catharina; b. Nov. 2; bap. Nov. 22.
Elisabetha Barbara Schreiner, d. Johann Michel and Anna Barbara; b. Nov. 10; bap. Nov. 22.
Jacob Hambrecht, s. Adam and Elisabeth Barbara; b. Nov. 13; bap. Nov. 22.
Johann Ludwig Frantz, s. Ludwig and Elizabeth; bap. Nov. 29; 3 weeks old.
Barbara Haberstick, d. Michel and Salome, both Ref.; bap. Nov. 29; 5 weeks old.
Johann Jacob Windnagel, s. Mathaeus and Maria Catharina; b. Dec. 19; bap. Dec. 20.
Catharina Oehler, d. Johann Georg and Rosina; bap. Dec. 20; 3 weeks old.

1748.

Daniel Barth, s. Johann Martin and Eva Julia; bap. Feb. 7; 14 days old.
Johann Kuntz, s. Nicolaus and Magdalena; b. Jan. 29; bap. Feb. 7.
Anna Maria Sauer, d. Wilhelm and Sophia Margaretha; b. Jan. 16; bap. Feb. 7.
Johann Michel Meier, s. Georg Carl and Anna Barbara; b. Feb. 1; bap. Feb. 7.
Anna Maria Betz, d. Johann Georg and Anna; bap. Feb. 7; 3 weeks old.
Johann Henrich Ruehl, s. Simon and Esther; bap. Feb. 7; 10 weeks old.
Anna Margaretha Schreiner, d. Martin and Anna Margaretha; b. Jan. 19; bap. Feb. 19.
Johann Duncel, s. Michel and Maria Barbara, Ref.; b. Dec. 1, 1747; bap. Feb. 19.
Johann Deis, s. Johann and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 18, 1747; bap. Feb. 19.
Anna Margaretha Schaeffer, d. Isaac and Anna Margaretha; bap. Feb. 19; 6 weeks old.
Catharina Schaefer, d. Balthasar and Anna Margaretha, Ref.; bap. March 6; 10 days old.
Anna Catharina Loechner, d. Johann Georg and Maria Salome; b. Feb. 15; bap. March 6.

- Sophia Kuntz, d. Michel and Anna; bap. March 6; 14 days old.
 Maria Magdalena Dambach, d. Friedrich and Elisabetha; b. April 15; bap. April 24.
 Johann Georg Geiger, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. April 10; bap. April 24.
 Bernhard Uhlemann, s. Friedrich and Elisabetha; b. March 12; bap. April 24.
 Anna Maria Behner, d. Burckhardt and Christina; b. January, 1747; bap. April 24.
 Johann Peter Bauer, s. Peter, Ref., and Catharina, Luth.; b. March; bap. April 24.
 Philipp Sitzler, s. Wilhelm and Regina; b. March 17; bap. April 24.
 Matthias Hoch, s. Andreas and Dorothea, both Ref.; b. February 11; bap. April 24.
 Maria Juliana Leitner, d. Johann and Esther; b. February 22; bap. April 24.
 Andreas Straub, s. Andreas and Catharina; b. February; bap. April 24.
 Maria Margaret Luttmann, d. Johann Jacob and Margaret; b. Dec. 30, 1746; bap. *posthac*.
 Johann Georg Luttmann, parents as above; b. July 28; bap. *postea*.
 Anna Maria Luttmann, d. Jacob and Elnor; b. Jan. 3, 1751; bap. *postea*.
 Dorothea Seechrist, d. Hans and Anna, Ref.; b. Aug. 9, 1747; bap. May 15.
 Gerhard Rub, d. Christian and Maria Elizabeth; b. May 21; bap. May 29.
 Regina Schreiack, d. Michael and Catharina; b. May 22; bap. May 30.
 Johann Jacob Knecht, s. Philipp and Regina; b. May 4; bap. June 19.
 Anna Maria Theobald, d. Johann Jacob and Anna Margaretha; both Ref.; b. June 29; bap. July 10.
 Johann Georg Geiger, s. Christian and Anna Maria; b. June 2; bap. July 10.
 Catharina Lingenfelder, d. Johann and Magdalena; b. June 10; bap. July 10.
 Simon Gross, s. Simon and Veronica, Ref.; b. June 24; bap. July 17.
 Johann Friedrich Stephanman, s. Georg and Maria Catharina; b. July 9; bap. July 17.
 Maria Barbara Waginer, d. Henrich and Maria Elisabetha; b. July 16; bap. July 17.
 Johann Georg Rubli, s. Jacob and Barbara; b. June 9; bap. July 17.
 Johann Georg Ludmann, s. Jacob and Margaretha; b. July 28; bap. July 29.

- Margaretha Barbara Triesler, d. Joseph David and Maria Susanna;
b. Aug. 11; bap. Aug. 21.
- Sophia Magdalena Frank, d. Andreas and Elisabetha; b. Aug. 3;
bap. Sept. 4.
- Maria Catharina Tochterman, d. Jacob Friedrich and Anna Susanna;
b. Aug. 26; bap. Sept. 4.
- Catharina Imler, d. Georg and Christina; b. Aug. 23; bap. Sept. 4.
- Johann Friedrich Kuhn, s. Dr. Adam Simon and Maria Sabina; b.
Aug. 24; bap. Sept. 4.
- Johann Georg Hess, s. Johann Georg and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 15;
bap. Sept. 18.
- Johann Daniel Schweichhardt, s. Johann Peter and Anna Christina;
b. Sept. 24; bap. Oct. 2.
- Johann Michael Hubele, s. Bernhard and Eva Magdalena; b. Sept.
26; bap. Oct. 16.
- Johann Michael Baierle, s. Friedrich Ludwig and Eva Maria; b. Oct.
2; bap. Oct. 16.
- Maria Werner, d. Jacob and Barbara, both Ref.; b. Sept. 23; bap.
Oct. 16.
- Christina Eichholtz, d. Friedrich and Maria Magdalena; b. Oct. 15;
bap. Oct. 21.
- Anna Elisabetha Eichelberger, d. Friedrich and Maria Magdalena;
b. Aug. 29; bap. Oct. 30.
- Anna Maria Maurer, d. Georg and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 25; bap.
Oct. 30.
- Anna Maria Fritz, d. Peter and Sabina; b. Oct. 9; bap. Oct. 30.
- Anna Margaretha Kistler, d. Johann Nicolaus and Anna Magdalena;
b. Oct. 18; bap. Oct. 30.
- Anna Friederica Immel, d. Johann Michael and Maria Barbara; b.
Oct. 16; bap. Nov. 6.
- Gottlieb Stumph, s. Michael and Anna Margaretha; b. Nov. 6; bap.
Nov. 13.
- Anna Maria Erkebrecht, d. Jacob and Susanna; b. Oct. 27; bap.
Nov. 13.
- Johann Jacob Süssman, s. Maria Catharina, a widow, Ref.; b. Nov.
9; bap. Nov. 15.
- Henrich Lohrmann, s. Georg and Dorothea; b. Oct. 11; bap. Nov. 27.
- Eva Elisabetha Quickel, d. Johann Georg and Anna Ursula; b. Oct.
26; bap. Nov. 27.
- Christian Geiger, s. William and Eva Barbara; b. Nov. 26; bap.
Dec. 4.
- Johannes Oster, s. Wilhelm, Ref., and Philippine, Luth.; b. Nov. 22;
bap. Dec. 4.

- Eva Juliana Frantz, d. Henrich and Anna Margaretha; b. Nov. 20; bap. Dec. 18.
 Michael Baierle, s. Andreas and Beatrix; b. Dec. 7; bap. Dec. 18.
 Johann Wilhelm Bischhof, s. Wilhelm and Anna; b. Dec. 12, 1746; bap. May 14, 1749.
 Michael Bischhof, s. William and Anna; b. Dec. 2; bap. May 14, 1749.
 Maria Dorothea Arndeberger, d. Georg Heinrich and Maria Magdalena; b. Dec. 1; bap. Dec. 23.
 Johannes Krug, s. Valentin and Eva; b. Dec. 22; bap. Dec. 26.
 Johann Georg Flor, s. Valentin and Elisabetha; b. Dec. 13; bap. Dec. 25.

1749.

- Johannes Kamb, s. Johann Adam and Maria Ottilia, both Ref.; b. Dec. 6, 1748; bap. Jan. 1.
 Jacob Gruener, s. Johann Kohlmann and Ursula, Cath.; b. Dec. 24, 1748; bap. Jan. 1.
 Johann Jacob Fahrner, s. Johann Adam and Maria Sara, both Ref.; b. Dec. 24, 1748; bap. Jan. 1.
 Johann Georg Lekron, s. Daniel and Margaretha; b. Jan. 2; bap. Jan. 4.
 Anna Catharina Trenkel, d. Stephan and Eva Catharina; b. Jan. 2; bap. Jan. 6.
 Jacob Fortineux, s. Jacob and Juliana, both Ref.; b. Dec. 29, 1748; bap. Jan. 8.
 Wilhelm Zink, s. Jacob and Maria; b. Sept. 9, 1744; bap. Jan. 15.
 Elisabeth Zink, d. Jacob and Maria; b. March 10, 1748; bap. Jan. 15.
 Margaretha Linden-Schmidt, d. Johann Daniel, Ref., and Catharina, Luth.; b. Dec. 23, 1748; bap. Jan. 15.
 Maria Barbara Dunkoll, d. Melchior, Ref., and Maria Barbara, Luth.; b. Nov. 29, 1748; bap. Jan. 22.
 Anna Christina Walter, d. Johann Christian and Else Catharina; b. Jan. 14; bap. Jan. 22.
 Benjamin Dannbach, s. Adam and Eva Regina; b. Jan. 21; bap. Jan. 25.
 Johannes Schneider, s. Johannes and Anna Magdalena, Ref.; b. Jan. 21; bap. Jan. 29.
 Johannes Benjamin Blantz, s. Matthaeus and Elisabetha; b. Oct. 21, 1748; bap. Jan. 29.
 Maria Elisabetha Vernon, d. Francis and Mary Davids; b. Jan. 2; bap. Jan. 29.
 Daniel Schreier, s. Nicolaus and Magdalena, both Cath.; b. Jan. 27; bap. Feb. 2.
 Johann Georg Hambrecht, s. Johann Adam and Elisabetha Barbara; b. Feb. 1; bap. Feb. 5.

- Maria Magdalena Mesekopf, d. Johannes and Anna Elisabeth, both Ref.; b. Feb. 1; bap. Feb. 5.
- Michael Hekins, s. Michael and Margaretha; b. Jan. 5; bap. Feb. 5.
- Johann Mattheus Windnagel, s. Mattheus and Maria Catharina; b. Feb. 11; bap. Feb. 12.
- Anna Maria Fehder, d. Bernhard and Gertrude, both Ref.; b. Dec. 11, 1748; bap. Feb. 12.
- Johannes Stuertzenaker, s. Heinrich and Elisabeth, both Ref.; b. Feb. 13; bap. Feb. 15.
- Jacob Niedt, s. Rudolph and Barbara; b. Feb. 2; bap. Feb. 19.
- Adam Wentzel, s. Johann Adam and Anna Elisabetha; b. Dec. 7, 1748; bap. Feb. 26.
- Maria Sabina Schwab, d. Johannes and Catharina Elisabeth; b. Dec. 26, 1748; bap. Feb. 26.
- Magnus Ludewig Goslar, s. Philipp Reinhardt and Anna Sophia; b. Feb. 28; bap. March 5.
- Johann Georg Heide, s. Georg and Maria Sara, Ref.; b. March 3; bap. March 5.
- Johann Leonhardt Billmeier, s. Leonhardt and Anna; b. March 7; bap. March 9.
- Johann Jacob Baier, s. Johann Jacob and Maria Engel; b. Jan. 8; bap. March 19.
- Philipp Hill, s. Gottlieb and Anna Maria; b. March 2; bap. March 12.
- Michael Rhody, s. Daniel and Susanna; b. March 8; bap. March 19.
- Anna Barbara Christian, d. Philipp Jacob and Anna Catharina; b. March 16; bap. March 19.
- Anna Maria Boehm, d. Peter and Anna Margaretha; b. March 19; bap. March 25.
- Ursula Mantz, d. Christoph and Margaretha; b. March 24.
- Michael Ziegler, s. Thomas and Margaretha; b. Feb. 27; bap. March 26.
- Susanna Ketsch, d. Jacob and Anna Maria, both Ref.; b. Jan. 20; bap. March 26.
- Barbara Ott, d. Michael and Anna Margaretha; b. March 25; bap. March 27.
- Johann Adam Streher, s. Johann Adam and Maria Catharina; b. Aug. 12, 1748; bap. March 27.
- Maria Magdalena Leitner, d. Ignatius and Margaretha; b. Dec. 19, 1748; bap. April 9.
- Maria Catharina Trukenmüller, d. Ludewig and Catharina; b. Jan. 25; bap. April 6.
- Friedrich Engel, s. Melchior and Magdalena; b. April 3; bap. April 8.

- Maria Magdalena Groener, d. Dietrich and Rosina; b. March 28; bap. April 9.
- Jacob Seemann, s. Heinrich and Maria Margaretha; b. Feb. 14; bap. April 9.
- Anna Catharina Gross, d. Johann Georg and Anna Catharina; b. April 24; bap. April 30.
- Johannes Nickol, s. Johannes and Margaretha; b. Dec. 26, 1748; bap. April 30.
- Carl Gross, s. Andreas and Barbara; b. March 25; bap. May 3.
- Elisabetha Günther, d. Casper and Anna Catharina; b. April 23; bap. May 7.
- John Hossilius Pries, s. Samuel and Elisabetha; b. July 28, 1748; bap. May 5.
- Hans Martin Fuchs, s. Johannes and Maria Engel, Ref.; b. April 25; bap. May 14.
- Jacob Schreier, s. Johann Adam and Catharina; b. May 1; bap. May 14.
- Catharina Behmtüller, d. Hans Michael and Anna Maria; b. April 10; bap. May 14.
- Maria Barbara Meier, d. Lorentz and Maria Margaretha; b. March 8; bap. May 14.
- Johann Georg, illegitimate child of Anna Catharina Morin; b. May 26; bap. June 4.
- Thomas Andreas, s. Christian and Margaretha; b. May 7; bap. June 5.
- Carl Seng, s. Philipp Henrich and Maria Magdalena; b. June 3; bap. June 11.
- Johannes Buch, s. Johann Peter and Anna Maria; b. June 11; bap. June 18.
- Mary Browne, d. John and Susanna; b. June 21; bap. June 21.
- Elizabeth May, d. Abel and Helena; b. Oct. 30, 1748; bap. June 22.
- William Howerd, s. William and Anna; b. June 22; bap. June 25.
- Jahnet Fritzell, d. William and Mary, Presb.; b. Aug. 13, 1748; bap. June 28.
- Daniel Laumann, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. June 26; bap. June 29.
- William Robbin Berwit, s. Mary, a widow, Rom. Cath.; b. June 30, 1747; bap. June 29.
- Maria Sara Sohn, d. Johannes Michael and Anna Catharina, Ref.; b. April 30; bap. July 2.
- John Waters, s. Anna, a widow, Church of England; b. May 21; bap. July 1.
- Anna Maria Goebel, d. William, Ref., and Eva Elisabetha, Luth.; b. July 6; bap. July 9.

- Johann Caspar Klein, s. Henrich and Susanna, both Ref.; b. July 3; bap. July 8.
- Conrad Küntzer, s. Jacob and Margaretha; b. May 26; bap. July 9.
- Maria Margaretha Utzmann, d. Johannes, Cath., and Albertina, Luth.; b. July 1; bap. July 10.
- Andreas Betz, s. Johann Georg and Anna; b. July 12; bap. July 19.
- Elisabetha Kähler, d. Henrich and Anna Maria, Ref.; b. July 18; bap. July 23.
- Maria Margaretha Gassert, d. Matthaeus and Maria Catharina; b. Nov. 13, 1748; bap. July 26, in the church on the Beber creek.
- Andreas Seib, s. Carl and Judith; b. May 15; bap. July 26, in the church on the Beber creek.
- Andreas Cober, s. Bernhard and Elisabetha; bap. July 26; five months old.
- Anna Maria, illegitimate child of Anna Catharina Reinhartn; b. July 21; bap. July 30.
- Johannes Freyling, s. Johannes and Rosina; b. Nov. 11, 1747; bap. Aug. 6.
- Elisabetha Harting, d. Conrad and Anna Catharina; b. July 10; bap. Aug. 17.
- Georg Adam Küntzel, s. David and Charlotte; b. May 9; bap. Aug. 20.
- Maria Catharina Hofmann, d. Martin and Maria Margaretha; b. Aug. 2; bap. Aug. 21.
- Juliana Rubbi, d. Caspar and Maria Magdalena; b. Aug. 19; bap. Aug. 28.
- Mary and William Nail (twins), d. and s. Margaretha, a widow; b. Aug. 10; bap. Aug. 29.
- Michael Reiss, s. Johannes, Ref., and Elisabeth Margaretha; b. Aug. 25; bap. Sept. 3.
- Johann Jacob Räncker, s. Jacob and Anna Catharina, both Ref.; b. May 28; bap. Sept. 3.
- Margaretha Kyburtz, d. Jacob and Elisabetha, both Ref.; b. Aug. 14; bap. Sept. 3.
- Susanna Margaretha Buch, d. Georg Nicolaus and Maria Elisabeth, Ref.; b. July 23; bap. Sept. 3.
- Mary and Jeane Hall (twins), d. Sara, a widow; b. Sept. 3; bap. Sept. 3.
- Anna Catharina Goetz, d. Joh. Peter, Ref., and Anna Christina; b. July 24; bap. Sept. 10.
- Ursula Huber, d. Philipp Dietrich and Regina; b. July 22; bap. Sept. 10.
- Samuel Menn, s. Jacobson and Anna, Ch. of Engl.; b. Nov. 26, 1748; bap. Sept. 15.

- Ursula Elisabeth Brenner, d. Johann Gerhard and Louise; b. Sept. 19; bap. Sept. 25.
- Johann Friedrich Feiler, s. Leonhardt and Margaretha; b. March 8; bap. Sept. 30.
- Matthaeus Eichholtz, s. Friedrich and Magdalena; b. Sept. 29; bap. Oct. 1.
- Margaretha Sanderson, d. Georg and Margaretha; b. Sept. 29; bap. Oct. 5.
- Susanna Bucher, d. Heinrich and Anna, both Ref.; b. Sept. 23; bap. Oct. 8.
- Johannes Höfflich, s. Conrad and Anna Ottilia; b. Oct. 1; bap. Oct. 8.
- Anna Maria Höfflich, twin of above; b. Oct. 1; bap. Oct. 5.
- Susanna Magdalena Bruker, d. Jacob and Anna, both Ref.; b. Sept. 19; bap. Oct. 15.
- Anna Catharina Schmuck, d. Jacob and Anna Catharina, both Ref.; b. Sept. 29; bap. Oct. 15.
- Benjamin and Joseph Flemming (twins), s. David and Elisabetha, Presb.; b. Oct. 15.
- Johann Valentine Fortinnena, s. Melchior and Barbara, both Ref.; b. Oct. 18; bap. Oct. 24.
- Elisabetha Senky, d. William and Elizabeth, Presb.; b. Aug. 11, 1748; bap. Oct. 26.
- Gottfried Höfflich, s. Antoni and Maria Veronica; b. Sept. 11; bap. Oct. 27.
- Johannes Guntaker, s. Johann Michael and Anna Margaretha; b. Oct. 31; bap. Nov. 4.
- Maria Huber, d. Felix and Maria, both Ref.; b. Oct. 27; bap. Nov. 8.
- Maria Barbara Schreiner, d. Martin and Anna Margaretha; b. Oct. 17; bap. Nov. 12.
- Henrich Demuth, s. Henrich and Anna, both Ref.; b. Sept. 12; bap. Nov. 19.
- Mary Buttler, d. Thomas and Eleanora, Ch. of Eng.; b. Nov. 5; bap. Nov. 26.
- Catharina Müller, d. Burckhardt and Sophia, both Ref.; b. Sept. 25; bap. Nov. 27.
- Jane Gibson, d. Georg and Martha, Church of England; b. May 27; bap. Dec. 7.
- Rebecca Mayle, d. John and Catharine, Church of England; b. Nov. 3; bap. Dec. 9.
- Nicolaus Pausmann, s. Johann Michael and Maria Margaretha; b. Dec. 8; bap. Dec. 14.
- Johannes Schneider, s. Caspar, Ref., and Susanna, Luth.; b. Nov. 16; bap. Dec. 17.

- Johann Jacob Mely, s. Georg Andreas and Maria Margaretha; b. Dec. 13; bap. Dec. 15.
Johann Friedrich Schaeffer, s. Balthasar and Anna Margaretha, both Ref.; b. Dec. 3; bap. Dec. 17.
Anna Maria Quickel, d. Philipp and Anna Sabina; b. Dec. 5.
Jonas Glover, s. Richard and Anna; b. Dec. 10; bap. Dec. 18.
Theobald Erfurt, s. Antoni and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 25; bap. Dec. 25.
Maria Barbara Kuntz, d. Jacob and Margaretha, both Ref.; b. Dec. 25; bap. Dec. 31.

1750.

- Johann Jacob Stautzenberger, s. Andreas and Johanna; b. Sept. 14; bap. Jan. 1.
Anna Maria May, d. Leonhardt and Christina, both Ref.; b. Jan. 9; bap. Jan. 21.
Johannes Tschudy, s. Johannes and Verena, both Ref.; b. Jan. 9; bap. Jan. 21.
Anna Margaretha Koeller, d. Hans Jacob and Elisabeth Pfundin; both Ref.; b. Jan. 19; bap. Jan. 21.
Philipp Adam Brenner, s. Philipp and Maria Catharina; b. Jan. 8; bap. Jan. 21.
Georg Michael Huber, s. Friedrich and Maria Barbara; b. Jan. 25; bap. Jan. 27.
Maria Sophia Schreyak, d. Michael and Catharina, Ref.; b. Jan. 14; bap. Jan. 28.
Johann Martin Oehler, s. Georg and Rosina; b. Jan. 20; bap. Jan. 28.
Maria Barbara Reisinger, d. Johann Martin and Anna Magdalena; b. Feb. 2; bap. Feb. 3.
John Guttry, s. Robert and Brigitta; b. Jan. 12; bap. Feb. 5.
James Clamson, s. James and Mary, Quaker; b. Aug. 10, 1729; bap. Feb. 8.
Jacob Krug, s. Valentin and Eva; b. Feb. 4; bap. Feb. 8.
Johannes Pflüger, s. Tobias and Anna Christina; b. Feb. 11; bap. Feb. 18.
Maria Margaretha Sauer, d. William and Sophia Margaretha; b. Feb. 4; bap. Feb. 18.
Margaretha Spence, d. William and Anna, both Presby.; b. March, 1749; bap. Feb. 25.
Anna Catharina Hoeck, d. Johann Jacob and Susanna Dorothea; b. Feb. 18; bap. March 4.
Jacob Friedrich and Ludwig Truckmüller (twins), s. Johann Michael and Maria Magdalena; b. Dec. 10, 1749; bap. March 4.
Catharina Barbara Debus, d. Daniel and Barbara; b. March 21; bap. March 25.

- Johann Peter Schneider, s. Peter and Maria Catharina; b. Feb. 7; bap. April 1.
- Maria Dorothea Schneider, d. Carl and Anna Margaretha; b. March 16; bap. April 1.
- Dorothea Rubble, d. Jacob and Barbara; bap. April 1; 3 months old.
- Catharina Metzger, d. Georg and Catharina, Ref.; b. April 5; bap. April 8.
- Peter Lorentz, s. Peter and Sybilla Catharina.
- Maria Barbara Leitner, d. Adam and Maria Barbara; b. Nov. 16, 1749; bap. April 8.
- Reinhardt Maidinger, s. Daniel and Christina Catharina; b. April 12; bap. April 16.
- Maria Elisabetha Veit, d. Johann Georg and Maria Christina; b. April 15; bap. April 16.
- Elisabeth Bruah, d. Jacob and Johanna; b. Sept. 22, 1749; bap. April 16.
- Johann Georg Wideler, s. Augustinus; b. Sept. 23, 1749; bap. April 16.
- Valentin Straube, s. Andreas, Cath., and Anna Catharina, Luth.; b. Oct. 18, 1749; bap. April 16.
- Johannes Lengenfelder, s. Johannes and Magdalena, Ref.; b. Oct. 14, 1749; bap. April 16.
- Johann Mathaeus Franciscus, s. Christoph and Maria Margaretha; bap. April 19.
- Ludwig and Anna Catharina Barth (twins), s. and d. Martin and Eava Juliana; b. April 18; bap. April 22.
- Georg Engel, s. Melchior and Magdalena; b. April 19; bap. April 22.
- Anna Maria Günther, d. Peter and Maria Magdalena; b. Oct. 22, 1749; April 29.
- Benjamin Tillbarth, s. George and Jeane; b. Feb.; bap. May 6.
- Susanna Barbara Hubele, d. Bernhart and Eva Magdalena; b. May 3; bap. May 13.
- Daniel Schmidt, s. Georg and Margaretha, Ref.; b. April 4; bap. May 13.
- Anna Magdalena Weidebrecht, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. April; bap. May 13.
- Johann Georg Leitner, s. Johannes and Esther; b. Dec. 9, 1749; bap. May 20.
- Elisabeth and Sarah Bownd (twins), d. John and Susanna; b. May 20; bap. May 22.
- Johann Michael Pfautz, s. Joh. Jac. and Eva Elisabeth, Ref.; b. April 15; bap. May 27.
- Maria Barbara Ziegler, d. Conrad and Anna Maria; b. March 17; bap. June 3.

- Susanna Friderica Schwab, d. Johannes and Catharina Elisabeth; b. May 22; bap. June 5.
- Louise Tisseran, d. Daniel and Anna Margaretha; b. June 15; bap. June 24.
- Lorentz Hoff, s. Lorentz and Anna Margaretha, Ref.; b. June 4; bap. June 24.
- Maria Agness Cronbach, d. Peter and Elisabeth Hagebuchin, Ref.; b. May 26; bap. July 1.
- Georg Friedrich Bleymeier, s. Martin and Catharina; b. July 15; bap. July 15.
- Elisabeth Bents, d. Andreas and Ottilia, Cath.; b. March 21; bap. July 15.
- Maria Magdalena Muntzen, d. Eva Margaretha, Georg Muntzen's widow; b. April 30, 1746; bap. July 22.
- Anna Margaretha Gosslar, d. Philipp Reinhart and Anna Sophia; b. July 20; bap. July 22.
- Ludewig Wilhelm Abmeier, s. Lorentz and Anna Catharina; b. July 19; bap. July 22.
- Rachel Leitner, d. Ignatius and Margaretha; b. March 10; bap. July 22.
- William Willson, s. Michael and Mary, Ch. of Eng.; b. March 12; bap. July 24.
- Georg Henrich Gilbert, s. Matthaeus and Christina Dorothea; b. Dec. 1, 1748; bap. July 29.
- Jeane Carrigin, d. Patrick and Margaretha; b. June 30; bap. Aug. 3.
- Barbara Boehm, d. Peter and Maria Margaretha, Cath.; b. Aug. 2; bap. Aug. 5.
- Elisabetha Oberkirch, d. Jacob and Susanna; b. July 30; bap. Aug. 5.
- Elisabetha Mans, d. Christopher and Margaretha; b. July 15; bap. Aug. 12.
- Anna Maria Wollmar, d. Johann Adam and Anna Catharina; b. Aug. 17; bap. Aug. 26.
- Catharina Elisabeth Gottschall, d. Peter and Anna Catharina; b. Aug. 11; bap. Aug. 26.
- Antoni Bickel, s. Friedrich and Dorothea; b. Aug. 25; bap. Aug. 26.
- Elisabethe Kuntz, d. Michael and Anna; b. Aug. 31; bap. Sept. 2.
- Adam Grasser, s. Johann Adam and Anna Magdalena; b. Sept. 2; bap. Sept. 9.
- Johann Jacob Rathvon, s. Friedrich and Elisabeth, Zinzendorfian; b. July 26; bap. Sept. 9.
- Catharina Kuntz, d. Nicolaus and Maria Magdalena, Cath.; b. Sept. 13; bap. Sept. 16.
- Maria Elisabetha Loeser, d. Johann Jacob and Maria Margaretha, b. Sept. 13; bap. Sept. 16.

- Hans Adam Steinbrecher, s. Johann Valentin and Anna Catharina,
b. Sept. 10; bap. Sept. 25.
- Sophia Rodgers, d. Benjamin, Quaker, and Sophia, a Tuncker; b.
Sept. 12; bap. Sept. 18.
- Charles Corner, s. Rodger, Cath., and Elisabethe; b. in July, 1749;
bap. Sept. 20.
- Andreas Francke, s. Johann Andreas and Anna Elisabeth, Ref.; b.
Sept. 15; bap. Sept. 23.
- Daniel Jely, s. Ulrich and Maria Agnese; b. Sept. 20; bap. Sept. 23.
- Johann Georg Laumann, s. Johann Martin and Catharina; b. Sept.
15; bap. Sept. 23.
- Joseph Hubele, s. Michael and Rosina; b. Sept. 9; bap. Sept. 23.
- Philipp Heuss, s. Johann Reinhardt and Johanna Maria; b. Oct. 1;
bap. Oct. 1.
- William Stephans, s. Samuel and Mary.
- Anna Maria Heide, d. Johann Georg and Maria Sara, Ref.; b. Sept.
30; bap. Oct. 7.
- Hans Georg Herrmann, s. Hans Adam and Elisabetha; b. Aug. 1;
bap. Oct. 14.
- William Gwin, s. William and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 12; bap. Oct. 16.
- Johann Adam Quickel, s. Johann Georg; b. Sept. 27; bap. Oct. 24.
- Peter Lindemuth, s. Ludwig and Margaretha; b. Nov. 2; bap. Nov. 4.
- Johann Adam Geiger, s. William and Eva Barbara; b. Nov. 1; bap.
Nov. 11.
- Catharine Elisabeth Baierle, d. Andreas and Beatrix; b. Nov. 9;
bap. Nov. 9.
- Daniel Kuhn, s. Dr. Adam Simon and Maria Sabina; b. Nov. 14;
bap. Nov. 18.
- Sophia Elisabeth Fischer, d. Johannes and Elizabeth, Ref.; b. Sept.
30; bap. Nov. 25.
- Benjamin Schwein, s. Reinhardt and Elisabeth Magdalena; b. Nov.
25; bap. Nov. 26.
- Johann Jacob Utzmann, s. Johannes, Cath., and Albertina; b. Nov.
17; bap. Nov. 26.
- Louise Huber, d. Ludwig and Margaretha; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 16.
- Daniel Christian, s. Philipp and Catharina; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 16.
- Johann Georg Messerschmidt, s. Nicolaus and Maria Dorothea; b.
Dec. 13; bap. Dec. 15.
- Hans Nicolaus Hess, s. Johann Georg and Anna; b. Dec. 16; bap.
Dec. 18.
- Catharina Barbara Driesler, d. Joseph David and Maria Susanna;
b. Dec. 16; bap. Dec. 21.
- Anna Catharina Spiecker, d. Johannes Peter, Ref., and Maria Mag-
dalena, Luth.; b. Dec. 20; bap. Dec. 26.

Eva Catharina Windnagel, d. Matthaeus and Maria Catharina; b.
Dec. 24; bap. Dec. 26.
Thomas Gibson, s. George and Martha; b. Oct. 14; bap. Dec. 31.

1751.

Johanna Maria Luttman, d. Jacob and Margaretha; b. Jan. 3; bap.
Jan. 6.
Magdalena Jaiser, d. Friedrich and Catharina; b. Jan. 5; bap. Jan. 7.
Magdalena Bayerle, d. Friedrich Ludwig and Eva Maria; b. Jan. 11;
bap. Jan. 13.
Justina Magdalena Guntacker, d. Johann Michael and Anna Mar-
garetha; b. Jan. 15; bap. Jan. 16.
Johann Philipp Adam Dannbach, s. Johann Philipp Adam and Eva
Regina; b. Jan. 9; bap. Jan. 20.
Johann Frantz Fortineux, s. Melchior and Barbara; b. Jan. 16; bap.
Jan. 20.
Anna Margaretha Erkebrecht, d. Jacob and Susanna, Ref.; b. Jan.
7; bap. Jan. 20.
Johann Friedrich Tannbach, s. Friedrich and Anna Elisabeth; b.
Jan. 20; bap. Jan. 27.
Anna Elisabeth Kitsch, d. Jacob and Anna Maria, both Ref.; b. Sept.
7, 1750; bap. Feb. 2.
Catharina Barbara Ott, d. Michael and Margaretha; b. Jan. 23; bap.
Jan. 27.
Catharina Elisabeth Jonas, d. Johann Engel, Ref., and Maria Elisa-
beth, Luth.; b. Jan. 22; bap. Feb. 3.
Johann Jacob Schindel, s. Georg Friedrich and Maria Barbara; b.
Jan. 12; bap. Feb. 3.
Anna Maria Kuchler, d. Henrich and Anna Maria, Ref.; b. Jan. 24;
bap. Feb. 3.
James Forgissen, s. James; b. Feb. 7; bap. Feb. 8.
Anna Maria Tochtermann, d. Jacob Friedrich and Anna Susanna; b.
Feb. 3; bap. Feb. 10.
Anna Maria Agnesa Frinckel, d. Stephan and Eva Catharina; b. Feb.
12; bap. Feb. 17.
Maria Magdalena Thürzbach, d. Georg Adam and Maria Magdalena;
b. Feb. 17; bap. Feb. 24.
Robert Corner, s. Rodger and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 15; bap. Feb. 20.
Johann Christoph Franciscus; bap. Feb. 21; 28 years old.
Anna Margaretha Franciscus, d. Johann Christoph and Maria Mar-
garetha; b. Sept. 28, 1750; bap. Feb. 24.
Eva Magdalena Uhlemann, d. Friedrich and Else Maria; b. Jan. 31;
bap. Feb. 24.

- Georg Michael Gilbert, s. Mathias and Christina Dorothea; b. Feb. 17; bap. Feb. 24.
- Sabina Zinck, d. Jacob, Ref., and Anna Maria, Menn; b. Feb. 10; bap. Feb. 24.
- Eva Schneider, d. Caspar, Ref., and Susanna, Luth.; b. Jan. 17; bap. March 3.
- John Hastings, s. Robert and Margaretha; b. Feb. 20; bap. March 1.
- Anna Catharina Reiss, d. Johannes, Ref., and Elisabeth Margaretha, Luth.; b. Feb. 16; bap. March 1.
- Michael Loebely, s. Georg Adam and Magdalena, both Luth.; b. Jan. 19; bap. March 3.
- Anna Barbara Barth, d. Hans Georg and Anna Barbara; b. Feb. 28; bap. March 3.
- John Dougherdy, s. Jouil and Anna; b. October 21, 1750; bap. March 11.
- Maria Magdalena Pfetzer, s. Philipp and Anna Ottilia; b. March 6; bap. March 17.
- Johann Reinhart Sing, s. Philipp Heinrich and Maria Magdalena, Ref.; b. March 10; bap. March 17.
- Hans Adam Lohrmann, s. Georg and Dorothea; b. Feb. 19; bap. March 17.
- Ludwig Laumann, s. Ludwig and Anna Elisabeth; b. March 8; bap. March 17.
- Joseph Atchison, s. Georg and Mary; b. Dec. 20, 1750; bap. March 17.
- Mary Ketty, d. Charles and Rose; b. Feb. 15; bap. March 20.
- Mary Down, d. Thomas; bap. March 31; 10 weeks old.
- Jeany Spence, d. William and Anna; b. March 17; bap. April 3.
- Eva Maria Streker, d. Adam and Maria Catharina; b. Dec. 15, 1750; bap. April 5.
- Anna Margaretha Weller, d. Johannes, Ref., and Barbara, Luth.; b. March 15; bap. April 7.
- Johann Jacob le Roux, s. Peter and Elisabeth, both Ref.; b. April 7; 3 months old.
- Johann Michael Betz, s. Johann Georg and Nany; b. March 26; bap. April 8.
- Eva Elisabeth Hubele, d. Adam and Anna Maria, Ref.; b. Feb. 18; bap. April 8.
- Johann Georg Neumann, s. Michael, Ref., and Anna Elisabeth, Luth.; b. Sept. 1; bap. 1751.
- Jonas Fortineux, s. Jonas and Elisabeth; b. March 8; bap. April 16.
- Michael Greuner, s. Kuhlemann and Ursula, Cath.; b. April 12; bap. April 20.

- Anna Maria Vogt, d. Christian and Anna Elisabeth, both Ref.; b. April 16; bap. April 21.
- Anna Maria Salome Hartmann, d. Christian, Ref., and Catharina, Cath.; b. Jan. 31; bap. April 21.
- Margaretha Ziegler, d. Thomas and Margaretha; b. March 25; bap. April 21.
- Anna Margaretha Wagener, d. Henrich and Maria Elisabeth; b. April 21; bap. April 28.
- Georg Ernstberger, s. Henrich and Maria Magdalena; b. Feb. 14; bap. May 5.
- Ursula Elisabeth Schreier, d. Adam and Catharina; b. April 3; bap. May 5.
- Sophia Esther Chephert, d. Eduard and Mary; b. July 25, 1750; bap. May 5.
- James Conridge, s. Conrad and Susanna, b. Feb. 11; bap. May 5.
- Engelhardt Hefelbauer, s. Philip and Anna Barbara; b. May 9; bap. June 6.
- Johann Jacob Brenner, s. Gerhard and Louisa; b. May 13; bap. July 10.
- Anna Catharina Luttmann, d. Michael and Elisabetha; b. June 7; bap. June 30.
- Johann Jacob Lochmann, s. Jacob and wife; b. Aug. 21; bap. Sept. 2.
- Johann Gottlieb Sehner, s. Gottlieb and Maria Barbara; b. Aug. 13; bap. Sept. 2.
- Anna Maria Frantz, d. Ludwig and Mar. Elisabeth; b. Aug. 7; bap. Sept. 22.
- Henrich Wilhelm Triesch, s. Fried. and Anna Elisabeth; b. Sept. 7; bap. Sept. 22.
- Joh. Heinrich Mayer, s. Christoph and Rosina; b. July 26; bap. Oct. 20.
- Catharina Christina Schmiedeknecht, d. Johann and Anna Catharina; b. Oct. 3; bap. Oct. 20.
- Johann Friedrich Eichholtz, s. Friedrich and Maria Magdalena; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 20.
- Margaretha Bonnet, d. Peter and Elisabetha; b. Oct. 8; bap. Oct. 20.
- Eva Susanna Hess, d. Balthasar and Eva Susanna; b. Oct. 19; bap. Oct. 19.
- Anna Margaretha Weber, d. Valentin and Philippina; b. Oct. 2; bap. Oct. 20.
- Eva Juliana Schneider, d. Caspar and Susanna; b. Dec. 20, 1750; bap. Oct. 20.
- Johann Michael Billmeyer, s. Johann Leonhart and Anna; b. Oct. 20; bap. 20.

- Elisabetha Bucher, d. Henrich and Anna, both Ref.; b. Aug. 24; bap. Nov. 17.
 Johann Friederich Huble, s. Bernhardt and Eva Magdalena; b. Nov. 16; bap. Nov. 17.
 Catharina Margaretha Beisch, d. Georg Friedrich and Elisabetha; b. Nov. 28; bap. Dec. 15.
 Abraham Rupp, s. Christian and Maria Elisabetha; b. Nov. 4; bap. Dec. 15.
 Jacob Geiger, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. Nov. 27; bap. Dec. 15.
 Eva Elisabetha Mely, d. Georg Andreas and Elisabetha; b. Dec. 11; bap. Dec. 15.
 Anna Margaretha Grund, d. Heinrich and Margaretha Catharina; b. Dec. 13; bap. Dec. 15.
 Elisabetha, d. Christina Fritz and Daniel Springmann; b. Nov. 14; bap. Dec. 29.
 Johann Michael Walther, s. Johann Christian and Elisa Catharina; b. Dec. 9; bap. Dec. 29.

1752.

- Matthias Herman, s. Johann Georg and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 3; bap. Jan. 12.
 Johannes Ernst Ammon, s. Ernst and Catharina; b. Jan. 23; bap. Feb. 9.
 Anna Weihbrecht, d. Jacob and Maria; b. Jan. 2; bap. Feb. 9.
 Anna Catharina Pettermann, d. Jacob and Anna; b. Jan. 20; bap. Feb. 9.
 Anna Elisabetha Kuhborts, d. Jacob and Maria Elisabetha; b. Nov. 17, 1751; bap. Feb. 9.
 Elisabetha Schrenck, d. Hans Martin and Maria; b. Dec. 26, 1751; bap. March 8.
 Elisabetha Magdalena Jonas, d. Engel and Maria Elisabeth; b. Feb. 7; bap. March 8.
 Anna Maria Street, d. Thomas and Maria Margaretha; b. July 10, 1751; bap. March 8.
 Elisabetha Barbara App, d. Christian and Catharina; b. April 9; bap. April 11.
 Maria Helena Gossler, d. Philipp Reinhart and Anna Sophia; b. April 10; bap. April 12.
 Daniel Keuler, s. Daniel and Susanna, *née* Guth.; b. Jan. 24; bap. April 12.
 Sophia Reis, d. Johannes and Elisabetha Margaretha; b. April 24; bap. April 26.
 Elisabetha Barbara Barth, d. Hans Georg and Barbara, *née* Heil; b. April 16; bap. April 26.

- Johann Gottfried Kreidler, s. Johannes and Elisabeth, *née* Beller; b. Jan. 26; bap. April 26.
- Maria Elisabetha Beirle, d. Andreas and Beatrise, *née* Kuhl; b. April 7; bap. April 26.
- Abraham Haukendubler, s. Nicolaus and Maria, *née* Mater; b. March 9; bap. May 10.
- Maria Magdalena Meidinger, d. Daniel and Christina, Cath., *née* Beiger; b. May 22; bap. May 24.
- Johann Martin Barth, s. Hans Martin and Eva Juliana, *née* Frantz; b. May 22; bap. May 24.
- Magdalene Ruppele, d. Jacob and Anna Barbara, *née* Lochmann; b. Dec. 7, 1751; bap. May. 24.
- Philipp Jacob Christian, s. Philipp Jacob and Catharina, *née* Becker; b. June 11; bap. June 21.
- Anna Maria Mann, d. Georg Stephan and Maria Catharina, *née* Langenbach; b. May 31; bap. June 21.
- Anna Maria Eichholz, d. Martin and Margaretha, *née* Christman; b. June 24; bap. June 21.
- Johann Peter Bugel, s. Jacob and Margaretha, *née* Volk; b. June 29; bap. July 5.
- Johann Georg Lindemuth, s. Ludwig and Margaretha, *née* Riegers; b. June 10; bap. July 5.
- Maria Margaretha Krug, d. Valentin and Maria Eva, *née* Stengler; b. June 29; bap. July 25.
- Johann Jacob Hofmann, s. Valentin and Anna Maria; b. July 2; bap. July 5.
- Johannes Schreyark, s. Michael; b. July 2; bap. July 20.
- Friederich Gilbert, s. Mathaeus and Christina Dorothea, *née* Huber; b. July 24; bap. August 2.
- Catharina Schwab, d. Georg Michael and Catharina, *née* Gunther; b. July 24; bap. Aug. 2.
- Johann Jacob Trum, s. Georg Wilhelm and Anna Maria, *née* Gross; b. June 26; bap. Aug. 2.
- Johann Martin Laumann, s. Joh. Martin and Catharina, *née* Betz; b. July 22; bap. Aug. 2.
- Maria Magdalena Laumann, d. Ludwig and Maria Elisabeth, *née* Gross; b. July 2; bap. Aug. 2.
- Johann Christoph Meisenhalter, s. Georg David and Margaretha, *née* Fischer; b. Aug. 14; bap. Aug. 16.
- Johann Peter Bikel, s. Leonhardt and Anna Elisabeth, *née* Otter; b. Aug. 7; bap. Aug. 30.
- Johann Valentin Loeser, s. Johann Jacob and Maria Magdalena, *née* Eppel; b. Sept. 2; bap. Sept. 14.

- Jacob Abmeier, s. Lorentz and Christina, *née* Hartsch; b. Sept. 30; bap. Oct. 8.
- Johannes and Johan Martin Stockbarger (twins), s. Georg and Cuni-gunda, *née* Schmidt; b. Sept. 21; bap. Oct. 8.
- Daniel and Elisabeth Lei (twins), s. and d. Jacob and Maria, *née* Foerr; b. June 10; bap. Oct. 8.
- Johann Michael Hofman, s. Michael and Maria Magdalena, *née* Gun-taker; b. Aug. 15; bap. Oct. 8.
- Johann Michael Häussele, s. Johan Conrad and Sophia Bernhartina, *née* Wirth; b. Oct. 10; bap. Nov. 5.
- Elisabeth Margaretha Tietz, d. Gottfried and Maria Margaretha; b. Aug. 22; bap. Nov. 5.
- Magdalena Pfütger, d. Tobias and Anna Christina, *née* Cronin; b. Nov. 5; bap. Dec. 3.
- Susanna Wender, d. Johann Georg and Agatha, *née* Pausch; b. Dec. 1; bap. Dec. 3.
- Johann Georg Windnagel, s. Matthias and Maria Catharina, *née* Ritter; b. Nov. 27; bap. Dec. 3.
- Johannes Tanner, s. Jacob and Ursula, *née* Worner; b. Dec. 4; bap. Dec. 10.
- Johann Philipp Brenner, s. Philipp and Anna Catharina; *née* Klein; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 10.
- Johann Philipp Brenner, s. Philipp Adam and Anna Maria, *née* Rudesill; b. Dec. 1; bap. Dec. 10.
- Anna Margaretha Wecker, d. Georg Balthasar and Maria Margaretha; b. Aug. 26; bap. Oct. 8.
- Maria Elisabeth Hoffmann, d. Johann Martin and Maria Margaretha; b. Oct. 28; bap. Nov. 9.
- Johann Georg Brenner, s. Gerhart and Louisa; bap. Dec. 2.
- Anna Maria Schmidt, d. Hans Michael and Apolonia, *née* Richter; b. Dec. 5; bap. Dec. 26.
- Jacob Wilhelm Schwein, s. Johann Reinhart and Elisabeth Magda-lena; b. Dec. 24; bap. Dec. 31.
- Catharina Rosina Oehler, d. Jurgen and Rosina; bap. Dec. 17.

1753.

- Maria Louise Walter, d. Valentine and Anna Catharina; bap. Jan. 7.
- Maria Magdalena Schneider, d. Peter and Maria Catharina; bap. Jan. 7.
- Johann Kilian Schmidt, s. Balthasar and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 1; bap. Jan. 19.
- Johan Friedrich Beisch, s. Georg Friedrich and Elisabetha; b. Jan. 26; bap. Jan. 28.

- Johann Georg Schindel, s. George Friedrich and Maria Barbara; b. Jan. 28; bap. Feb. 4.
- Rosina Susanna Tochtermann, d. Friedrich and Susanna; b. Feb. 4; bap. Feb. 4.
- Maria Magdalena Schertel, d. Johann and Maria Christina; b. Feb. 8; bap. Feb. 11.
- Johann Jacob Franciscus, s. Christopher and Anna Margaretha; b. Jan. 23; bap. Feb. 11.
- Margaretha Frederica Schmideknecht, s. Johann Michael and Anna Catharina; b. Feb. 4; bap. Feb. 11.
- Maria Magdalena Imler, d. Ludwig and Magdalena; b. Feb. 7; bap. Feb. 13.
- Simon Klepfer, s. Joseph and Anna Christina; b. Jan. 12; bap. Feb. 18.
- Johann Reinhard Brem, s. Jurgen Christopher and Maria Helena; b. Feb. 9; bap. Feb. 18.
- Hans Jurgen Reinhard, s. Albrecht and Eva Rosina; b. Jan. 29; bap. Feb. 18.
- Maria Margaretha Leitener, d. Johannes and Esther; b. July 15, 1752; bap. Feb. 18.
- Tobias Karch, s. Joseph and Eva; b. Feb. 19; bap. Feb. 25.
- Ludwig Gottschalck, s. Peter and Catharina; b. Feb. 14; bap. Feb. 25.
- Christina Catharina Hefelbauer, d. Philipp Jacob and Maria Barbara; b. Feb. 13; bap. Feb. 25.
- Elisabetha Fischer, d. Thomas and Catharina; b. Jan. 23; bap. Jan. 28.
- Johannes Ziegler, s. Jurgen and Elisabetha, Ref.; b. Feb. 17; bap. Feb. 25.
- Johannes Luthmann, s. Jacob and Margaretha; b. Feb. 28; bap. March 2.
- Johanna Sophia Kentner, d. Johannes and Maria Agnes; b. Feb. 25; bap. March 4.
- Apollonia Magdalena Schewrig, d. Hans Martin and Anna Margaretha; b. Feb. 24; bap. March 4.
- Maria Magdalena Ringel, d. Andreas and Anna Catharina; b. March 3; bap. March 6.
- Jacob Ohlweiler, s. Philipp and Barbara; b. Feb. 26; bap. March 11.
- Catharina Kreiner, d. Kohlmann and Ursula; b. Feb. 12; bap. Feb. 18.
- Johann Jurgen Huber, s. Felix, Ref., and Maria, Ref.; b. March 7; bap. March 18.
- Maria Catharina Graser, d. Johann Adam and Maria Magdalena; b. April 10.

- Schreiner, - Phillip and Eva Catharina; b. April 6.
 Catharina App, d. Christian and Catharina; b. May 16.
 Maria Elisabeth Betz, d. Johann Georg.
 Johann Georg Luttmann, s. Michael and Elisabeth.
 Magdalena Meidinger, d. Daniel Meidinger and Christ. Cathar.
 Johannes Neu, s. Johannes and Dorothea.
 Catharina Leitze, d. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 22; bap.
 March 24.
 Johann Georg Eichholtz, s. Jacob and Anna Catharina; b. June 13;
 bap. June 24.
 Johann Jacob Mayfarth, s. Georg Conrad and Magdalena; b. July 3;
 bap. July 7.
 Anna Kunigunda Hasis, d. Martin and Catharina; b. June 30; bap.
 July 14.
 Johann Philipp and Maria Cath. Benedict (twins), s. and d. Melchior
 and Catharina; b. July 29; bap. Aug. 1.
 Johannes Schell, s. Caspar and Catharina; b. Jan. 8, 1749; bap.
 Aug. 7.
 Anna Maria Schell, s. Caspar and Catharina; b. April 30, 1753; bap.
 Aug. 7.
 Elisabeth Edelmann, d. Peter and Margaret; b. Aug. 10; bap. Aug.
 12.
 Valentin Höflich, s. Conrad and Anna Ottilia; b. April 18; bap.
 Aug. 19.
 Johann Friedrich Strauss, s. Joh. Friedrich and Barbara; b. July 26;
 bap. Sept. 2.
 Louise Lutz, d. Christian and Barbara; b. Aug. 16; bap. Sept. 2.
 Barbara Lutz, d. Christian and Barbara; bap. Sept. 9.
 Maria Elisabeth Burger, d. Matthaeus and Margaret; b. Sept. 10;
 bap. Sept. 16.
 Magdalena Baum, d. Peter and Anna Marg.; b. Sept. 23; bap.
 Sept. 30.
 ——— Biehl, - Philipp and Susanna; b. Oct. 1; bap. Oct. 11.
 Margaret Marguart, d. Johann Georg and Maria Catharina; b. Oct.
 6; bap. Oct. 14.
 Johannes Uhlmann, s. Friedrich and Elisabetha Maria; b. Oct. 3;
 bap. Oct. 14.
 Maria Agnes Waltz, d. Martin and Christina; b. Oct. 6; bap. Oct. 14.
 Anna Margaret Marker, d. Peter and Sophia Elisabeth; b. Oct. 12;
 bap. Oct. 21.
 Johann Georg Miller, s. Johann Georg and Catharina; b. June 21;
 bap. Oct. 24.
 Samuel Ludwig Friedrich Geroch, s. Johann Siegfried and Rosina;
 b. Oct. 19; bap. Oct. 28.

- Johann David Meysenh lder, s. David and Margaret; b. Nov. 3; bap.
Nov. 4.
Christoph Weimar, s. Antoni and Barbara; b. Oct. 27; bap. Nov. 4.
Johann Jacob Messerschmidt, s. Nicolaus and Maria Dorothea; b.
Oct. 27; bap. Nov. 4.
Johann Christoph Haart, s. Valentin and Maria; b. Oct. 27; bap.
Nov. 4.
Johannes Offner, s. Martin and Barbara; b. Oct. 22; bap. Nov. 18.
Johann Philipp Hess, s. Johann Georg and Anna; b. Sept. 27; bap.
Nov. 25.
Jonas Koehler, s. Caspar and Catharina; b. Sept. 28; bap. Nov. 27.
Johann Georg Barth, s. Zacharias and Susanna Catharina; b. Nov.
25; bap. Dec. 1.
Johann Philipp Stolse, s. Johann Adam and Anna Catharina; b.
Nov. 7; bap. Dec. 1.
Maria Elisabetha Geiger, d. Johann Georg and Elisabeth; b. Nov.
25; bap. Dec. 2.
Valentin Klein, s. Andreas and Eva Maria; b. Nov. 30; bap. Dec. 2.
Johannes Geiger, s. Johannes and Johanna; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 8.
Andreas Geiger, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. Dec. 7; bap. Dec. 16.
Maria Elisabeth Windnagel, d. Matthaeus and Maria Catharina; b.
Dec. 14; bap. Dec. 16.
Johann Jacob G rdner, s. Georg and Maria Margaret; b. Dec. 9;
bap. Dec. 16.
Carl Kippenberg, s. Michael Fried. and Anna Dorothea; b. Dec. 17;
bap. Dec. 23.
Elisabet Margaret Schaefer, d. Valentin and Elisabet; b. Dec. 17;
bap. Dec. 23.
Johannes Long, s. Joseph and Christina; b. Dec. 26; bap. Dec. 30.
Maria Catharina Weydtele, d. Christian and Margaret; b. Dec. 25;
bap. Dec. 30.

1754.

- Johann Michael Guntaker, s. Michael and Margaret; b. Dec. 27,
1753; bap. Jan. 6.
Eva Catharina W rmle, d. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 9;
bap. Jan. 13.
Adam Dannbach, s. Friederich and Elisabet; b. Jan. 9; bap. Jan. 13.
Maria Catharina Ferrier, d. Johann Conrad and Catharina; b. Jan.
16; bap. Jan. 20.
Johann Martin Gross, s. Heinrich and Apollonia; b. Dec. 16, 1753;
bap. Jan. 20.
Margareta Barbara Schneider, d. Justus and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 2,
1753; bap. Jan. 26.

- Johann Ludwig Gochnat, s. John Eberhardt and Maria Barbara; b. Oct. 5, 1753; bap. Jan. 27.
- Daniel Berntheussel, s. Johann Martin and Eva Maria; b. Jan. 25; bap. Jan. 27.
- Johannes Luttmann, s. Jacob and Margaret; b. Jan. 21; bap. Jan. 27.
- Anna Elisabeth Schwaab, d. Johannes and Catharina Elisabeth; b. Nov. 19, 1753; bap. Jan. 27.
- Elisabet Schmidt (posthuma), d. Balthasar and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 26; bap. Feb. 3.
- Maria Magdalena Stüss, d. Heinrich and Charlotta; b. Jan. 26; bap. Feb. 3.
- Susanna Elisabeth Barth, d. Georg and Anna Barbara; b. Jan. 27; bap. Feb. 3.
- Christoph Kümmerle, s. Jacob and Margaret; b. Feb. 16; bap. Feb. 17.
- Christiana Reinhart, d. Franz and Catharina; b. Feb. 14; bap. Feb. 17.
- Georg Friedrich Wurm, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 30, 1753; bap. Feb. 17.
- Maria Catharina Soyng, d. Gottfried and Anna Martha; b. Feb. 17; bap. Feb. 24.
- Johann Christoph Rümmele, s. Friedrich and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 22; bap. Feb. 24.
- Elisabet Klöpfer, d. Georg Adam and Jacobina; b. Jan. 4; bap. Feb. 24.
- Margaret Hofmann, d. Michael and Anna Margaret; b. Nov. 23, 1753; bap. Feb. 24.
- Christina Barbara Petermann, d. Jacob and Anna; b. Feb. 21; bap. March 3.
- Maria Barbara Sehner, d. Gottlieb and Maria Barbara; b. Feb. 28; bap. March 3.
- Maria Philippina Hayde, d. Johann Georg and Maria Sarah; b. March 3; bap. March 10.
- Catharina Friederica Sattelthaler, d. Johann Ernst and Juliana; b. March 4; bap. March 10.
- Johannes Mezger, s. Jacob and Christina; b. March 1; bap. March 10.
- Johann Franz Beyerle, s. Andreas and Beatrix; b. March 4; bap. March 17.
- Johann Georg Brenner, s. Adam and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 4; bap. March 17.
- Maria Gertrud Kröner, d. Dieterich; b. March 18; bap. March 21.
- Anna Elisabeth Schmitt, d. Joh. Michael and Apollonia; b. Feb. 27; bap. March 24.
- Anna Maria Köhler, d. Albrecht and Barbara; bap. March 25.

- Anna Barbara Fischer, d. Johann Melchior and Barbara; b. March 27; bap. March 31.
- Johann Georg Tieffenbach, s. Adam and Veronica; b. Nov. 26, 1753; bap. March 31.
- Christoph Michael Dosch, s. Christoph and Elisabet; b. March 19; bap. April 7.
- Georg Jacob Denneler, s. Johannes and Barbara; b. March 9; bap. April 14.
- Maria Elisabet Caffenberger, d. Georg Ludwig and Veronica; b. Oct. 25, 1753; bap. April 21.
- Philipp Eberhardt Waldenmayer, s. Ludwig and Juliana Dorothea; b. April 1; bap. April 28.
- Johann Antoni Erfurt, s. Antonius and Anna Maria; b. March 31; bap. April 28.
- Eva Klöpfer, d. Joseph and Christina; b. April 6; bap. April 28.
- Margaret Volek, d. Wilhelm and Magdalena; b. March 13; bap. May 5.
- Johann Christian Schillinger, s. Georg and Paulina; b. May 4; bap. May 12.
- Johann Georg Butler, s. Thomas and Dorothea; b. April 22; bap. May 19.
- Eva Catharina Rody, d. Daniel and Susanna; b. May 8; bap. May 19.
- Johannes Rümmele, s. Friederich and Anna Maria; b. May 6; bap. May 19.
- Isaac Mayer, s. Isaac and Susannah, mother; b. May 6; bap. May 19.
- Catharina Margaret Ort, d. Johann Melchior and Eva; b. Feb. 11; bap. May 26.
- Catharina Elisabeth Seng, d. Jacob and Maria; b. May 20; bap. May 26.
- Regina Schaeurich, d. Matthaeus and Catharina; b. May 24; bap. June 2.
- Anna Maria Seeler, d. Friederich and Maria Eva; b. March 25; bap. June 2.
- Rosina Catharina Lay, d. Friederich and Regina; b. Jan. 1; bap. June 2.
- Philipp Laumann, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. June 14; bap. June 20.
- Johann Philipp Preiss, s. Johannes and Maria Elisabeth; b. May 23; bap. June 30.
- Anna Catharina, d. Thomas Watson and Catharina Duplerin, mother; b. June 21; bap. July 7.
- Wilhelm Hinckel, s. Johannes and Anna Elisabeth; b. July 1; bap. July 14.
- Maria Magdalena Lohrmann, d. Georg and Dorothea; b. March 14; bap. July 14.

- Maria Elisabeth Herrmann, d. Joh. Adam and Elisabeth; b. May 23; bap. July 14.
- Catharina Voltz, d. Adam and Margaret; b. July 17; bap. July 21.
- Bernhard Hubele, s. Bernhard and Eva Magdalene; b. July 8; bap. July 28.
- Eva Catharina Hess, d. Balthasar and Eva Susanna; b. July 26; bap. July 28.
- Maria Schrenk, d. Johann Martin and Maria; b. July 12; bap. Aug. 4.
- Johannes Spickler, s. Martin and Susanna Margaretha; b. June 17; bap. Aug. 18.
- Maria Christina Geiger, d. Christian and Christina; b. June 16; bap. Aug. 18.
- Eva Elisabeth Würtz, d. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 20; bap. Aug. 23.
- Eva Rosina Jeyser, d. Engelhart and Eva; b. Aug. 18; b. Aug. 24.
- Maria Christina Schmideknecht, d. Michael and Anna Catharina; b. Aug. 11; bap. Aug. 25.
- Anna Barbara Stähle, d. Joh. Friedrich and Anna Barbara; b. Sept. 2; bap. Sept. 8.
- Johann Georg Luttmann, s. Eberhart and Christina; b. Sept. 3; bap. Sept. 8.
- Catharina Waltz, d. Martin and Christina; b. Aug. 31; bap. Sept. 8.
- Johann Carl Zenth, s. Michael and Charlotte Maria; b. Aug. 31; bap. Sept. 8.
- Johannes Kurtz, s. Christian Heinrich and Rosina; b. Sept. 27; bap. Oct. 6.
- Matthaeus Mayer, s. Christoph and Rosina; b. Oct. 4; bap. Oct. 6.
- Johann Andreas Dosch, s. Joh. Michael and Anna Margaret; b. Sept. 7; bap. Oct. 12.
- Matthaeus Conrad Sander, s. Ludwig and Christina; b. Aug. 26; bap. Oct. 20.
- Maria Magdalena Funck, d. Benedict and Dorothea; b. Oct. 23; bap. Oct. 27.
- Michael Gussmann, s. Abraham and Christina Gottlieb; b. Nov. 1; bap. Nov. 10.
- Christina Catharina Werner, d. Gottlieb and Magdalena; b. Nov. 7; bap. Nov. 17.
- Anna Maria Stech, d. Christoph and Anna Barbara; b. Nov. 22; bap. Nov. 24.
- Anna Catharina Pfieger, d. Tobias and Anna Christina; b. Nov. 30; bap. Dec. 1.
- Johann Adolph Kessler, s. Joh. Philipp and Albertina; b. Nov. 26; bap. Dec. 1.
- Schneider, — Carl and Elisabeth.

Carl Wilhelm Dromm, s. Georg Wilhelm and Catharina; b. Sept. 11;
bap. Dec. 15.
Johannes Weibrecht, s. Michael and Anna; b. Oct. 15; bap. Dec. 15.
Anna Maria Frick, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 7; bap. Dec. 29.

1755.

Johann Philipp Weicker, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 16,
1754; bap. Jan. 4.
Johannes Meyer, s. Johannes and Barbara; b. Nov. 28, 1754; bap.
Jan. 5.
Johann Peter Gottschall, s. Peter and Catharina; b. Jan. 8; bap.
Jan. 9.
Daniel Oehler, s. Leonhart and Catharina; b. Jan. 12; bap. Jan. 18.
Johannes Michael Schumann, s. Johannes and Barbara; b. Jan. 16;
bap. Jan. 19.
Maria Ursula App, d. Christian and Anna Catharina; b. Jan. 18;
bap. Jan. 19.
Anna Eva Barth, d. Joh. Martin and Eva Juliana; b. Jan. 21; bap.
Jan. 26.
Johann Ludwig Laumann, s. Martin and Catharina; b. Jan. 30; bap.
Feb. 2.
Georg Heinrich Oehler, s. Georg and Rosina; b. Jan. 19; bap. Feb. 2.
Johann Daniel Hofmann, s. Valentin and Rosina; b. Jan. 31; bap.
Feb. 9.
Barbara Swaab, d. Georg Michael and Catharina; b. Feb. 7; bap.
Feb. 16.
Maria Elisabeth Susannah Loeser, d. Jacob and Margareth; b. Feb.
7; bap. Feb. 20.
Theobald Stauzenberger, s. Conrad and Catharina; b. Dec. 31, 1754;
bap. Feb. 23.
Maria Elisabeth Schartel, d. Johannes and Christina; b. Feb. 16;
bap. Feb. 23.
Agnes Maria Schindel, d. Georg Friedrich and Maria Barbara; b.
Feb. 19; bap. March 2.
Anna Margaret Kröner, d. Dieterich and Rosina Barbara; b. Feb.
28; bap. March 7.
Regina Barbara and Elisabeth Reinhart (twins), d. Heinrich and
Barbara; b. Feb. 23; bap. March 23.
Engelhart Würmle, s. Johannes and Maria; b. March 24.
Elisabeth Marbaret Gerork, d. John Siegfried and Rosina; b. Feb.
28; bap. March 16.
Anna Elisabeth Breitenheert, d. Christoph and Dorothea; b. March
6; bap. March 16.

- Magdalena Weber, d. Joseph and Catharina; b. March 9; bap. March 16.
- Anna Maria Muntz, d. Peter and Elisabeth; b. March 6; bap. March 16.
- Christian Scherzer, s. Stephan and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 3; bap. March 23.
- Johann Georg Bielmayer, s. Leonhart and Anna; b. March 21; bap. March 23.
- George Ludwig Beyerle, s. Ludwig and Eva Maria; b. March 28; bap. March 29.
- Johann Ernst Stoor, s. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. March 23; bap. March 30.
- Margareth Mahrett, d. Nicolaus and Magdalena; b. Jan. 10; bap. March 30.
- Johannes Leitner, s. Johannes and Esther; b. Feb. 16; bap. March 30.
- Heinrich Wungärtner, s. Nicolaus and Barbara; b. March 26; bap. March 30.
- Georg Heinrich Werner, s. Heinrich and Sophia; bap. March 31.
- Johann Theobald Veltenerberger, s. Friederich and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 27; bap. April 6.
- Eva Rosina Leitze, d. Johannes and Margareth; b. March 13; bap. April 13.
- Johann Michael Wehrlein (posthumus), s. Peter and Anna Margaretha; b. April 6; bap. April 13.
- Johann Conrad Rüger, s. Conrad and Eva Maria; b. March 8; bap. April 16.
- Bernhard Miller, s. Michael and Eva Barbara; b. April 16; bap. April 20.
- Elisabet Barbara Hambrecht, d. Adam and Susannah; b. May 4; bap. May 8.
- Johann Michael Schneider, s. Peter and Maria Catharina; b. March 21; bap. May 11.
- Louisa Elisabet Mayer, d. Friedrich and Elisabet; b. April 12; bap. May 18.
- Maria Dorothea Strauss, d. Friederich and Barbara; b. March 12; bap. May 18.
- Laurentius Hof, s. Lorenz and Margaret; b. Dec. 19, 1754; bap. May 19.
- Johannes Hartmann, s. Christian and Catharina; b. April 15; bap. May 25.
- Anna Margaret Shreiner, d. Philipp and Eva Catharina; b. May 30; bap. June 1.
- Michael Pfeiffer, s. Johann Martin and Susanna Barbara; b. May 27; bap. June 1.

- Johann Jacob Höns, s. Antonius and Angelica; b. Nov. 5, 1754; bap. June 1.
- Johann Daniel Höfelbauer, s. Philipp Jacob and Maria Barbara; b. May 3; bap. June 22.
- Johannes Baader, s. Johannes and Christina; b. April 5; bap. June 22.
- Anna Barbara Feigle, d. Martin and Anna Barbara; b. June 25; bap. June 29.
- Catharina Miller, d. Joh. Leonhart and Anna Catharina; b. Feb. 14; bap. July 6.
- Maria Margaret Höns, d. Jacob and Magdalen; b. Jan. 26; bap. July 13.
- Georg Friederich Tochtermann, s. Friederich and Susannah; b. July 12; bap. July 27.
- Johann Jacob Hottenstein, s. Joh. Jacob and Barbara; b. July 16; bap. July 27.
- Johann Jacob Schneider, s. Johannes and Magdalena; b. July 19; bap. July 27.
- Anna Maria Koehler, d. Caspar and Catharina; b. July 6; bap. July 29.
- Zacharias Barth, s. Zacharias and Susannah; b. July 29; bap. Aug. 3.
- Johann Jacob Hufft, s. Philipp Peter and Maria Elisabeth; b. May 27, 1755; bap. Aug. 31.
- Johann Georg Hufft, s. Philipp Peter and Maria Elisabeth; b. Nov. 3, 1753; bap. Aug. 31.
- Johann Heinrich Wagner, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 25; bap. Aug. 31.
- Anna Maria Parker, d. Charles and Catharina; b. March 12; bap. Sept. 7.
- Anna Elisabeth Laumann, d. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 31; bap. Sept. 7.
- Johanna Friederica Wehrle, d. Thomas and Margaret; b. Aug. 27; bap. Sept. 13.
- Anna Maria Brehm, d. Christoph and Helena; bap. Sept. 14.
- Catharina Burger, d. Matthaeus and Margaret; b. Sept. 20; bap. Oct. 5.
- Maria Sabina Kuhn, d. Ad. Simon and Sabina; b. Sept. 18; bap. Oct. 5.
- Catharina Berntheusel, d. Martin and Eva Maria; b. Oct. 3; bap. Oct. 12.
- Johann Friederich Ohlweyler, s. Philipp and Barbara; b. Sept. 15; bap. Oct. 12.
- Anna Maria Guntaker, d. Michael and Margaret; b. Oct. 3; bap. Oct. 19.
- Anna Maria Schreiner, d. Martin and Anna Margaret; b. Oct. 16; bap. Oct. 19.

- Johann Wilhelm Bausmann, s. Michael and Anna; bap. Oct. 19.
 Georg Heinrich Barsch, s. Georg Friederich and Magdalena; b. Oct. 20; bap. Oct. 26.
 Johann Benedict Romig, s. Christian and Catharina; b. Oct. 17; bap. Oct. 26.
 Catharina Haesele, d. Conrad and Sophia Bernhardina; b. Oct. 22; bap. Nov. 2.
 Johann Friederich Bott, s. Conrad and Jacobina; b. Oct. 19; bap. Nov. 9.
 Matthaeus Schaeurich, s. Martin and Margaret; b. Nov. 10; bap. Nov. 16.
 Johannes Eppele, s. Johannes and Sophia; b. Nov. 4; bap. Nov. 16.
 Anna Catharina Meraux, d. Franz and Mar. Margaret; b. Nov. 20; bap. Nov. 23.
 Joh. Michael Luttman, s. Eberhart and Christina; b. Nov. 15; bap. Nov. 23.
 Jacob Luttman, s. Michael and Elisabet; b. Nov. 15; bap. Nov. 25.
 Heinrich Zehmar, s. Anton and Sophia; b. Sept. 13; bap. Nov. 30.
 Maria Catharina Süss, d. Heinrich and Maria Charlotta; b. Nov. 21; bap. Nov. 30.
 Anna Catharina Seng, d. Philipp and Anna Margaret; b. Nov. 23; bap. Nov. 30.
 Adam Kieffer, s. Peter and Margaret; b. Oct. 19; bap. Nov. 30.
 Johan Friedrich Uhlmann, s. Friedrich and Elisabet; b. Nov. 3; bap. Nov. 30.
 Anna Elisabet Luttmann, d. Jacob and Margaret; b. Nov. 28; bap. Nov. 30.
 Anna Maria Dietrich, d. Jac. Friedrich and Sophia Dorothea; b. Dec. 8.
 Valentin Haart, s. Valentin and Catharina; b. Oct. 14; bap. Nov. 30.
 Agnes Drinckel, d. Stephan and Catharina; b. Dec. 8; bap. Dec. 14.
 Magdalena Barbara Baur, d. Peter and Maria Eva; b. Dec. 4; bap. Dec. 14.

1756.

- Johann Jacob Federhaf, s. Balthasar and Maria; b. Dec. 25, 1755; bap. Jan. 4.
 Anna Elisabet Meydinger, d. Daniel and Christina; b. Jan. 1; bap. Jan. 11.
 Johann Georg Voltz, s. Adam and Margaret; b. Jan. 5; bap. Jan. 11.
 Johann Georg Franck, s. Michael and Ann Elisabet; b. Jan. 14; bap. Jan. 16.
 Catharina Dosch, d. Michael and Margaret; b. Nov. 25, 1755; bap. Jan. 18.

- Johann Adam Sigele, s. Johann Carl and Jacobina; b. Jan. 11; bap. Jan. 18.
- Johann Jacob Will, s. Johann Just. and Margaret; b. Jan. 11; bap. Jan. 18.
- Georg Kippenberg, s. Friedrich and Dorothea; b. Dec. 15, 1753; bap. Jan. 18.
- Engelhart Eichholtz, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. Jan. 18; bap. Jan. 25.
- Matthaeus Grün, s. Peter and Catharina; b. Feb. 2; bap. Feb. 8.
- Anna Rosina Garbel, d. Ephraim Benedict and Rosina; b. Feb. 11; bap. Feb. 22.
- Maria Elisabet Becker, d. Arnold and Barbara; b. Feb. 14; bap. Feb. 22.
- Carl Löwenson, s. Christian and Margaret; b. Feb. 21; bap. Feb. 22.
- Johannes Laure, s. Michael and Jacobina; b. Feb. 17; bap. March 7.
- Engelhart Marguart, s. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. Feb. 27; bap. March 7.
- Johann Georg Bujain, s. Peter Abraham and wife; b. March 6; bap. March 7.
- Jacob Thomas, s. Friedrich and Catharina; b. Jan. 14; bap. March 7.
- Johann Gottlieb Spohn, s. Ulrich and Margaret; b. Feb. 11; bap. March 21.
- Maria Barbara Rayser, d. Caspar and Christina; bap. March 21.
- Christian Lutz, s. Christian and Barbara; b. Feb. 26; bap. March 28.
- Johann Caspar Walther, s. Joh. Valentin and Catharina; b. Feb. 22; bap. April 4.
- Anna Magdalena Heins, d. Joh. Christoph and Magdalena; b. March 9; bap. April 4.
- Charlotta Kröner, d. Dietrich and wife; b. April 7; bap. April 9.
- Elisabet Dannbach, d. Friedrich and Elisabet; b. April 10; bap. April 20.
- Anna Catharina Mezger, d. Jacob and Christina; b. April 27; bap. May 2.
- Catharina Löhr, d. Joh. Philipp and Margaret; b. March 25; bap. May 9.
- Georg Christopher Steinheuser, s. Jonas and Margaret; b. May 5; bap. May 9.
- Georg Friedrich Haengel, s. Georg Friedrich and Anna Maria; b. March 29; bap. May 9.
- Johann Christophorus Meysenhölder, s. David and Margaret; b. April 8; bap. May 9.
- Anna Catharina Reinhart, d. Franz and Catharina; b. May 17; bap. May 30.

- Johann Conrad Dromm, s. Wilhelm and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 7; bap. June 6.
- Johann Ludwig Schindel, s. Friedrich and Barbara; b. June 1; bap. June 6.
- Georg Friedrich Herrmann, s. Joh. Adam and Elisabeth; b. March 13; bap. June 6.
- Christoph Mayer, s. Georg Ludwig and Barbara; bap. June 20.
- Christina German, d. Jacob and Maria; b. June 18; bap. June 20.
- Peter Vettenberger, s. Friedrich and Maria; b. June 20; bap. July 4.
- Johann Adam Schwaab, s. Johannes and Catharina; bap. July 11.
- Johann Friedrich Jayser, s. Friedrich and Catharina; b. July 4; bap. July 11.
- Susannah Shumann, d. Johannes and Barbara; b. July 9; bap. July 18.
- Elisabeth Lang, d. Joseph and Christina; b. July 18; bap. July 25.
- Eva Catharina Hauer, d. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. July 16; bap. July 25.
- Solomon Volek, s. Wilhelm and Magdalena; b. May 7; bap. July 25.
- Matthaeus Röler, s. Matthaeus and Eva Catharina; b. June 2; bap. Aug. 8.
- Eva Magdalena Geiger, d. Johannes and Johanna; b. Aug. 5; bap. Aug. 15.
- Michael Spikler, s. Martin and Susanna Margaret; b. June 30; bap. Aug. 15.
- Johann Friedrich Lögron, s. Jacob and Dorothea; b. June 25; bap. Aug. 15.
- Johann Adam Stech, s. Christoph and Anna Barbara; b. Aug. 26; bap. Aug. 29.
- Johann Friedrich Weydele, s. Christian and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 21; bap. Aug. 29.
- Friedrich Maynzer, s. Geo. Michael and Margaret; b. July 26; bap. Aug. 29.
- Michael Büttner, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 30; bap. Sept. 5.
- Joseph May, s. Joseph and Elisabeth, b. June 23; bap. Sept. 5.
- Anna Elisabeth Berntheusel, d. Martin and Eva Maria; b. Sept. 4; bap. Sept. 12.
- Johann Georg Ring, s. Andreas and Catharina; b. Sept. 10; bap. Sept. 12.
- Catharina Barbara Hueber, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Aug. 16; bap. Sept. 12.
- Sophia Margaret Gussmann, d. Abraham and Christiana Gottlieb; b. Sept. 10; bap. Sept. 19.
- Christina Catharina Hofmann, d. Valentin and Rosina; b. Sept. 12; bap. Sept. 19.

- Catharina Mohr, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Sept. 18; bap. Sept. 26.
Georg Jacob Brehm, s. Christoph and Helena; b. Sept. 19; bap. Sept. 26.
Louisa Brenner, d. Philipp Adam and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 3.
Eva Maria Klein, d. Andreas and Eva Maria; b. Sept. 23; bap. Oct. 3.
Georg Michael Wagner, s. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 27; bap. Oct. 3.
Wilhelm and Friedrich Geroock (twins), s. Joh. Siegfried and Rosina; b. Sept. 27; bap. Oct. 7.
Maria Margaret Federhaf, d. Joh. Georg and Maria Barbar; b. Sept. 13; bap. Oct. 10.
Jacob Werner, s. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 7; bap. Oct. 17.
Adam Koehler, s. Peter and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 16; bap. Oct. 24.
Anna Sophia Burg, d. Christian and Margaret; b. Oct. 16; bap. Oct. 24.
Anna Margaret Schweinfurt, d. Albrecht and Margaret; bap. Oct. 24.
Johann Wilhelm Gern, s. Jacob and Magdalena; b. Sept. 15; bap. Oct. 31.
Johann Georg Franciscus, s. Christoph and Anna Margaret; b. Oct. 18; bap. Oct. 31.
Jacob Santeau, s. Jacques and Margaret; b. Oct. 30; bap. Oct. 31.
Eva Margaret Boffenmayer, d. Matthaeus and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 18; bap. Oct. 31.
Susannah Schopff, d. Dietrich and Margaret; b. Oct. 22; bap. Nov. 7.
Christoph Dölker, s. Joh. Joachim and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 17; bap. Nov. 14.
Johann Jacob Schaefer, s. Valentin and Mar. Elisabeth; b. June 30; bap. Nov. 14.
Susana Catharina Schroy, d. Martin and Magdalena; b. Oct. 26; bap. Nov. 21.
Catharina Offner, d. Martin and Catharina; b. Oct. 18; bap. Nov. 21.
Andreas Bühlmayer, s. Leonhart and Anna; b. Nov. 23; bap. Nov. 28.
Johann Jacob Schreyer, s. Adam and Catharina; b. Nov. 25; bap. Dec. 1.
Elisabeth Gottschall, d. Peter and Catharina; b. Nov. 29; bap. Dec. 5.
Catharina Elisabeth Guth, d. Theobald and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 12; bap. Dec. 12.
Johann Philipp Wehner, s. Gottlieb and Magdalena; b. Dec. 13; bap. Dec. 25.
Georg Jackle, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Oct. 21; bap. Dec. 30.

1757.

Catharina Zenth, d. Michael and Charlotta; b. Jan. 9; bap. Jan. 16.
 Maria Elisabet Meydinger, d. Georg Ludwig and Margaret; b. Nov.
 7, 1756; bap. Jan. 16.

Anna Barbara Guoth, d. Jacob and Magdalena; b. Jan. 5; bap.
 Jan. 23.

Anna Maria Hirsch, d. Conrad and Sophia; b. Nov. 14; 1756; bap.
 Jan. 23.

Anna Catharina Simon, d. Heinrich and Anna Catharina; b. Sept.
 26, 1756; bap. Jan. 23.

Jacob Sehner, s. Gottlieb and Barbara; b. Jan. 31; bap. Feb. 6.

Johannes Johnston, s. John and Catharina; b. Feb. 7; bap. Feb. 20.

Valentin Hölzel, s. Heinrich and Margaret; b. Feb. 9; bap. Feb. 20.

Christina Elisabet Biebel, d. Daniel and Margaret; b. Dec. 11, 1756;
 bap. Feb. 20.

Anna Maria Wagner, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 28; bap.
 March 6.

Johann Matthaeus Kessler, s. Johann Philipp and Albertina; b. Jan.
 31; bap. March 13.

Catharina Frick, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 19; bap.
 March 13.

Georg Michael Hayde, s. John Georg and Sarah; b. Jan. 25; bap.
 March 13.

Johann Michael Laumann, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. March 5;
 bap. March 13.

John Martin Lindemuth, s. Ludwig and Margaret; b. Feb. 14; bap.
 March 20.

Daniel Oehler, s. Leonhart and Catharina; b. March 10; bap. March 20.

Anna Maria Romig, d. Christian and wife; bap. March 20.

Anna Margaret Kronmiller, d. Martin and Elisabeth; b. March 24;
 bap. March 27.

Johannes Rümmele, s. Friederich and Anna Maria; b. March 27;
 bap. April 3.

Catharina Joost, d. Simon and Margaret; b. April 3; bap. April 8.

Johannes Barth, s. Martin and Eva Juliana; b. March 23; bap. April 9.

Christina Binder, d. Leonhart and Catharina; b. Oct. 28, 1756; bap.
 April 10.

Johann Gottlieb Rauschenbach, s. Johann Paul and Eva Margaret;
 b. March 23; bap. April 10.

Johann Philipp Barth, s. Zacharias and Susannah Catharina; b.
 March 27; bap. April 10.

Elisabeth Klein, d. Peter and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 14; bap. April 10.

Johann Christoph Breitenheert, s. Christoph and Dorothea; b.
 March 30; bap. April 24.

- Johannes Schneider, s. Carl and Elisabeth; b. March 31; bap.
April 11.
- Georg Peter Schindel, s. Michael and Barbara; b. March 27; bap.
May 1.
- Johannes Philipps, s. Joh. Georg and Mar. Elisabeth; b. April 22;
bap. May 1.
- Johannes Wütrle, s. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 25; bap.
May 8.
- Johann Leonhart Hofmann, s. Michael and Barbara; b. April 9; bap.
May 8.
- Maria Barbara Miller, d. Joh. Leonhart and Catharina; b. July 22,
1756; bap. May 8.
- Maria Kümmerle, d. Jacob and Mar. Margaret; b. April 13; bap.
May 15.
- Johannes Schmidt, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 28; 1756;
bap. May 15.
- Anna Elisabeth Boehlert, d. Jacob and Margaret; b. May 14; bap.
May 22.
- Johan Balthasar Federhaf, s. Balthasar and Angelica; b. April 26;
bap. May 22.
- Adam Voltz, s. Adam and Margaret; b. May 14; bap. May 22.
- Philipp Höns, s. Jacob and Magdalena; b. March 20; bap. May 22.
- Magdalena Graff, d. Johannes and Magdalena; b. April 16; bap.
May 22.
- Johannes Rikel, s. Geo. Michael and Elisabeth; b. May 20; bap.
May 29.
- Stephan Scherzer, s. Stephan and Elisabeth; b. April 19; bap.
May 29.
- Maria Margaret Kern, d. Geo. Michael and Anna Caritas; b. March
29; bap. May 30.
- Georg Friedrich Burger, s. Matthaeus and Margaret; b. July 8; bap.
July 17.
- Johann Georg Luttmann, s. Eberhart and Christina; b. July 16;
bap. July 24.
- Johann Jacob Spohn, s. Caspar and Maria; b. June 26; bap. July 24.
- Johann Peter Schweitzer, s. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Aug. 2;
bap. Aug. 7.
- Magdalena Guntaker, d. Michael and Margaret; b. July 31; bap.
Aug. 14.
- Sophia Klug, d. Carl and Susannah; b. Aug. 8; bap. Aug. 14.
- Ephraim Benedict Weingärtner, s. Nicolaus and Barbara; b. Aug.
14; bap. Aug. 16.
- Johannes Wall, s. William and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 7; bap. Aug. 28.
- Johann Jacob Meraux, s. Franz and Maria; b. Sept. 2; bap. Sept. 4.

- Michael App, s. Christian and Catharina; b. Sept. 8; bap. Sept. 11.
 Johann Friedrich Haeusele, s. Conrad and Sophia Bernhartina; b. Aug. 21; bap. Sept. 11.
 Elisabeth Barbara Hottenstein, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. Aug. 28; bap. Sept. 18.
 Catharina Spickler, d. Martin and Susannah; b. Oct. 3; bap. Oct. 9.
 Johann Georg Lang, s. Joseph and Christina; b. Oct. 3; bap. Oct. 9.
 Johann Peter Mohr, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Oct. 2; bap. Oct. 9.
 Eva Eichholtz, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Oct. 7; bap. Oct. 16.
 Maria Elisabeth Klunck, d. Andreas and Anna Magdalena; b. Sept. 21; bap. Oct. 16.
 Peter Messerschmidt, s. Nicolaus and Dorothea; b. Oct. 7; bap. Oct. 18.
 Christian Matthiot, s. Jean and Catharina; b. Oct. 12; bap. Oct. 22.
 Joh. Jacob Kuhn, s. Adam Sim. and Sabina; b. Oct. 30; bap. Nov. 6.
 Anna Elisabeth Schindel, d. Friedrich and Mar. Barbara; b. Oct. 30; bap. Nov. 6.
 Johannes Reinhart, s. Heinrich and Barbara; b. Sept. 22; bap. Nov. 6.
 Helena Stoor, d. Joh. Georg and Catharina; bap. Nov. 13.
 Maria Catharina Rösle, d. Johannes and Susannah; b. Oct. 1; bap. Nov. 13.
 Anna Heyl, d. Jacob and Anna; b. May 31; bap. Nov. 20.
 Sibylla Margaret Lindeguast, d. Johannes and Angelica Elisabeth; b. Nov. 25; bap. Nov. 27.
 Johann Friedrich Dannbach, s. Friedrich and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 19; bap. Nov. 29.
 Jacob Hubele, s. Bernhardt and Eva Magdalena; b. Nov. 10; bap. Dec. 4.
 Barbara Driesch, d. Friedrich and Cath. Elisabeth; b. Dec. 7; bap. Dec. 18.
 Maria Margaret North, d. Georg and Mar. Margaret; b. Nov. 30; bap. Dec. 26.

1758.

- Johann Ulrich Fissler, s. Jacob and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 16, 1757; bap. Jan. 1.
 Anna Catharina Steyler, d. Joh. Nicol. and Rosina; b. Jan. 5; bap. Jan. 15.
 Eva Margaret Weiss, d. Adam and Catharina; b. Jan. 9; bap. Jan. 15.
 Johannes Koener, s. Joh. Wilhelm and Jane; b. Jan. 1; bap. Jan. 15.
 Christina Margaret Tochtermann, d. Friedrich and Susannah; b. Dec. 30, 1757; bap. Jan. 22.
 Heinrich Theirwächter, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Jan. 2; bap. Jan. 22.

- Catharina Elisabeth Bartholomae, d. Nicolaus and Catharina; b. Feb. 23; bap. Feb. 26.
- Christian Odenwald, s. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 19; bap. March 5.
- Elisabeth Bayer, d. Wendel and Catharina; b. Feb. 28; bap. March 12.
- Charlotta Nebus, d. Johannes and Catharina; b. March 8; bap. March 12.
- Christoph Winter, s. Georg and Agatha; b. Feb. 28; bap. March 12.
- Joh. Michael Horning, s. Wendel and Magdalena; b. March 5; bap. March 12.
- Elisabeth Eppele, d. Johannes and Sophia; b. March 5; bap. March 19.
- Joh. Nicolaus Schaeurich, s. Matthaeus and Catharina; b. Jan. 6; bap. March 24.
- Anna Margaret Boffenmayer, d. Matthaeus and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 24; bap. March 26.
- Engelhart Gruys, s. Christoph and Catharina; b. March 20; bap. March 26.
- Anna Eva Münch, d. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 2; bap. March 26.
- Jacob Andreas Sprecher, s. Jac. Andreas and Margaret; b. Feb. 26; bap. Feb. 27.
- Maria Helena Werner, d. Jacob and Maria; b. Feb. 18; bap. March 27.
- Sophia Brehm, d. Christoph and Helena; b. March 30; bap. April 9.
- Johanna Rosina Gerock, d. John Siegfried and Rosina; b. March 27; bap. Sept. 4.
- Maria Catharina Grün, d. Peter and Catharina; b. March 28; bap. April 9.
- Elisabeth Mezger, d. Jacob and Christina; b. April 3; bap. April 16.
- Magdalena Schrenk, d. Martin and Maria; b. March 16; bap. April 16.
- Andreas Lohrman, s. Georg and Dorothea; b. March 26; bap. April 23.
- Johannes Leitze, s. Johannes and Anna Margaret; b. Feb. 27; bap. May 4.
- John Parkens, s. John and Barbara; b. May 3, 1757; bap. May 7.
- Anna Barbara Durst, d. Michael and Catharina; b. July 21, 1757; bap. May 7.
- Georg Friedrich Zimmer, s. Philipp and Margaret; b. Nov. 9, 1757; bap. May 7.
- Maria Margaret Kilian, d. Michael and Anna Gertraud; b. Jan. 10; bap. May 7.

- Elisabeth Garbel, d. Ephraim Benedict and Rosina; b. April 29; bap. May 14.
- Maria Magdalena Höfelbaur, d. Balthasar and Catharina; b. Jan. 24; bap. May 14.
- Martin Lutz, s. Christian and Barbara; b. March 26; bap. May 14.
- Anna Margaret Thierwächter, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. May 8; bap. May 21.
- Magdalena Zimmermann, d. Wilhelm and Dorothea Margaret; b. April 24; bap. May 21.
- Johannes Guoth, s. Theobald and Elisabeth; b. April 29; bap. May 23.
- Anna Barbara Dosch, d. Christoph and Elisabeth; b. March 23; bap. May 28.
- Jacob Miller, s. Georg and Catharina; b. April 5; bap. June 4.
- Juliana Schaefer, d. Friedrich and Barbara; b. May 24; bap. June 4.
- Maria Elisabeth Beierle, d. Ludwig and Eva Maria; b. April 16; bap. June 11.
- Christina Luttmann, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. June 3; bap. July 2.
- Christina Kummerle, d. Jacob and Margaret; b. May 9; bap. July 2.
- Johann Nicolaus Geiger, s. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. July 2; bap. July 9.
- Maria Eva Geisse, d. Conrad and Susannah; b. March 2; bap. July 9.
- Christian Germann, s. Jacob and Maria; b. July 13; bap. July 16.
- Dorothea Boger, d. Joseph and Susannah; b. June 13; bap. July 16.
- Johann Conrad Will, s. Joh. Just. and Anna Margaret; b. July 20; bap. July 23.
- Anna Elisabeth Eberle, d. Michael and Anna Maria; b. July 11; bap. July 23.
- Wilhelm Würtz, s. Christian Margaret; b. July 22; bap. July 28.
- Catharina Haardt, d. Valentin and Catharina; b. June 5; bap. July 30.
- Steinhaeuser, — Jonas and Margaret; b. July 19; bap. July 30.
- Eva Kieffer, d. Peter and Catharina; b. Aug. 30, 1757; bap. July 30.
- Johann Michael Gottschall, s. Peter and Catharina; b. June 13; bap. Aug. 6.
- Juliana Petermann, d. Jacob and Anna; b. July 23; bap. Aug. 13.
- Anna Maria Schreiner, d. Philipp and Eva Catharina; bap. Aug. 13.
- Johann Peter Danner, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 6; bap. Aug. 13.
- Elisabeth Binder, d. Leonhart and Catharina; b. March 2; bap. Aug. 13.
- Johann Georg Edelmann, s. Adam and Juliana; b. Aug. 17; bap. Aug. 20.
- Catharina Leitener, d. Johannes and Esther; b. Aug. 13; bap. Aug. 20.

- Sophia Elisabeth Franck, d. Michael and Anna Elisabeth; b. Aug. 24; bap. Aug. 27.
- Anna Catharina Nagel, d. Joachim and Juliana; b. Sept. 2; bap. Sept. 3.
- Christian Leibpe, s. Christian and Catharina; b. Sept. 5; bap. Sept. 10.
- Johann Michael Schumann, s. Georg and Barbara; b. Aug. 28; bap. Sept. 10.
- Johann Martin Klein, s. Andreas and Eva Maria; b. Sept. 16; bap. Sept. 16.
- Johann Georg Mayer, s. Christoph and Rosina; b. Sept. 15; bap. Sept. 24.
- Christiana Gottliebin Gussmann, d. Abraham and Christiana; b. Sept. 10; bap. Sept. 24.
- Johann Georg Guntaker, s. Michael and Margaret; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 1.
- Margaret Kreuser, d. Caspar and Christina; b. Sept. 25; bap. Oct. 1.
- Eva Maria Schoenberger, d. Johannes and Susannah Catharina; b. Sept. 25; bap. Oct. 1.
- Georg Heinrich Umborn, s. Philipp and Anna Dorothea; b. Sept. 17; bap. Oct. 15.
- Johann Jacob Biebel, s. Daniel and Mar. Margaret; b. Sept. 12; bap. Oct. 22.
- Eva Elisabeth Hess, d. Balthasar and Eva Susannah; b. Oct. 22; bap. Oct. 22.
- Anna Christina Hauer, d. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 28; bap. Nov. 5.
- Johann Jacob Klein, s. Gottfried and Rosina; b. Oct. 29; bap. Nov. 12.
- Eva Margaret Niess, d. Peter and Margaret; b. Oct. 30; bap. Nov. 12.
- Maria Sophia Schopf, d. Dietrich and Margaret; b. Oct. 30; bap. Nov. 19.
- Engelhart Hausmann, s. Georg Jacob and Apollonia; b. Oct. 30; bap. Nov. 26.
- Jonas Federhaf, s. Balthasar and Angelica; b. Oct. 31; bap. Nov. 26.
- Matthaeus Conrad Federhaf, s. Joh. Georg and Barbara; b. Nov. 22; bap. Nov. 26.
- Anna Maria Rudesily, d. Philipp and Barbara; b. Nov. 27; bap. Dec. 3.
- Anna Rosina Peyrot, d. Jacob, Calv., and Rosina; b. Nov. 27; bap. Dec. 3.
- Johann Justus Heinckel, s. Johannes and Anna Elisabeth; b. Oct. 29; bap. Dec. 3.
- Johann Christoph Berntheusel, s. Martin and Eva Maria; b. Nov. 30; bap. Dec. 3.

- Johanetta Kayser, d. Michael and Johannetta; b. Nov. 21; bap. Dec. 3.
- Johann Wendel Ackermann, s. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 3.
- Michael Mayer, s. Georg Ludwig and Mar. Barbara; b. Dec. 3; bap. Dec. 10.
- Daniel Weydtele, s. Christian and Anna Margaret; b. Dec. 12; bap. Dec. 17.
- Michael Deeg, s. Friedrich and Sophia; b. Dec. 10; bap. Dec. 24.
- Philipp Schreiner, s. Martin and Anna Margaret; b. Dec. 18; bap. Dec. 24.
- Georg Jacob Burg, s. Christian and Margaret; b. Dec. 11; bap. Dec. 24.
- Johann Georg Schmidt, s. Christian and Helena; b. Dec. 25; bap. Dec. 26.
- Georg Lutz, s. Caspar and Eva; b. Oct. 31; bap. Dec. 31.

1759.

- Joh. Friedrich Wagner, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 14, 1758; bap. Jan. 14.
- Johann Michael Schmidt, s. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 13, 1758; bap. Jan. 14.
- Gertraud Ludwig, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Dec. 25, 1758; bap. Jan. 21.
- Anna Margaret Baisch, d. Georg Friedrich and Magdalena; b. Jan. 24; bap. Jan. 25.
- Georg Schweishelm, s. Andreas and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 15; bap. Feb. 4.
- Georg Jacob Benedict, s. Dieterich and Sophia Maria; b. Jan. 29; bap. Feb. 4.
- Johann Peter Koehler, s. Johann Peter and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 1; bap. Feb. 11.
- Georg Haardt, s. Heinrich and Petronella; b. Dec. 11, 1758; bap. Feb. 11.
- Peter Lantz, s. Balthasar and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 10; bap. Feb. 11.
- Eva Elisabeth Kochendörfer, d. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 17, 1758; bap. Feb. 11.
- Anna Elisabeth Seng, d. Philipp and Anna Margaret; b. Feb. 24; bap. March 4.
- Anna Maria Rody, d. Daniel and Susannah; b. Feb. 4; bap. March 4.
- Margaret Lazarus, d. Peter and Johanna; b. Feb. 23; bap. March 4.
- Georg Nicolaus Arnold, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. March 7; bap. March 11.

- Jacob Wüfmle, s. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 3, 1758; bap. March 25.
- Susannah Catharina Barth, d. Zacharias and Susanna Catharina; b. Feb. 5; bap. March 25.
- Johann Georg East, s. Daniel and Hannah; b. March 1; bap. March 25.
- Anna Margaret Schindel, d. Michael and Barbara; b. March 18; bap. March 25.
- Maria Catharina Brenner, d. Adam and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 14; bap. April 8.
- Joh. Heinrich Heiese, s. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 23; bap. April 15.
- Maria Elisabeth Brunner, d. Johannes and Maria Sarah; b. March 5; bap. April 15.
- Johannes Klein, s. Peter and Anna Margaret; b. Nov. 9, 1758; bap. April 15.
- Heinrich Sauer, s. Heinrich and Maria Clara; b. April 19; bap. April 22.
- Joh. Jacob Guoth, s. Jacob and Magdalena; b. March 13; bap. April 29.
- Antonius Höns, s. Jacob and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 30, 1758; bap. May 1.
- Joh. Michael Röger, s. Conrad and Eva Maria; b. April 7; bap. May 13.
- Johann Ludwig Laumann, s. Martin and Anna Maria; bap. May 13.
- Johann Jacob Daubenberger, s. Joh. Jacob and Margaret; b. April 1; bap. May 20.
- Magdalena Bayer, d. Wendel and Catharina; b. May 8; bap. May 20.
- Maria Magdalena Hirsch, d. Conrad and Sophia; b. Feb. 26; bap. May 20.
- Johann Georg Griesinger, s. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. March 26; bap. May 20.
- Johann Ludwig Schindel, s. Friedrich and Barbara; b. May 22; bap. May 24.
- Johan Philipp Schenk, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. May 26; bap. May 27.
- Philipp Adam Ricker, s. Jacob and Christina; b. May 15; bap. May 27.
- Anna Maria Schrey, d. Joh. Martin and Magdalena; b. Jan. 16; bap. May 27.
- Maria Susannah Veit, d. Michael and Magdalena; b. May 17; bap. May 27.
- Anna Christina Metzger, d. Jacob and Anna Christina; b. June 3; bap. June 17.

- Anna Margaret Schweizer, d. Stephan and Magdalena; b. June 10; bap. June 17.
- Anna Maria Heyl, d. Joh. Jacob and Anna; b. Jan. 1; bap. June 24.
- Catharina Laumann, d. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. June 25; bap. June 27.
- Siegfried Heinrich Geroch, s. Joh. Siegfried and Rosina; b. June 27; bap. Feb. 26, a. s.
- Johannes Albrecht, s. Peter and Anna Maria; b. March 8, 1755; bap. July 1.
- Jean Meraux, s. Franz and Magdaleine; b. June 2; bap. July 1.
- Matthaeus Bertjes, s. Michael and Cath. Elisabeth; b. June 3; bap. July 1.
- Maria Zehmar, d. Anton and Sophia; b. June 20; bap. July 8.
- Michael and Johann Jacob Schmuck (twins), s. Johannes and Catharina; b. May 20; bap. July 8.
- Friedrich Windnagel, s. Matthaeus and Catharina; b. May 30; bap. July 8.
- Bernhart Mezger, s. Jonas and Susannah; b. July 8; bap. July 15.
- Joseph Koch, s. Christian and Justina; b. June 14; bap. July 15.
- Anna Maria Voltz, d. Joh. Adam and Margaret; b. July 8; bap. July 15.
- Anna Magdalena Fritz, d. Ludwig and Catharina; b. June 27; bap. July 15.
- Susannah Louise Loeser, d. Jacob and Margaret; b. June 18; bap. June 22.
- Anna Maria Breitenheert, d. Christoph and Dorothea; bap. Aug. 4.
- Catharina Lieberich, d. Johannes and wife; b. July 31; bap. Aug. 5.
- Johann Jacob Mezger, s. Philipp and Anna Margaret; b. Feb. 20; bap. Aug. 19.
- Maria Dorothea Weingärtner, d. Nicolaus and Barbara; b. Aug. 26; bap. Sept. 2.
- Catharina Elisabeth Hornung, d. Wendel and Magdalena; b. Aug. 19; bap. Sept. 2.
- Maria Elisabeth Knecht, d. Nicolaus and Rosina; b. Aug. 29; bap. Sept. 2.
- Elisabeth Trautmann, d. Joh. Georg and Margaret; b. Sept. 1; bap. Sept. 9.
- Elizabeth and Anna Maria Geiger (twins), d. Johannes and Anna; b. Aug. 31; bap. Sept. 9.
- Anna Barbara Schindel, d. Peter and Anna Margaret; b. Sept. 12; bap. Sept. 14.
- Anna Maria Dosch, d. Christoph and Elizabeth; b. Aug. 23; bap. Sept. 16.

- Eva Margaret Biehl, d. Philipp and Margaret; b. Sept. 12; bap. Sept. 16.
- Susanna Margaret Guntaker, d. Michael and Margaret; b. Sept. 21; bap. Sept. 26.
- Johannes Schreyer, s. Adam and Catharina; b. Sept. 20; bap. Oct. 7.
- Georg Friedrich Matthiot, s. Jean and Catharina; b. Oct. 13; bap. Oct. 14.
- Johann Christian Hölsel, s. Heinrich and Margaret; b. Oct. 14; bap. Oct. 19.
- Matthaeus Friedrich Meydinger, s. Ludwig and Mar. Margaret; b. Sept. 7; bap. Oct. 21.
- Elisabeth Beyerle, d. Ludwig and Eva Maria; b. Oct. 19; bap. Oct. 21.
- Elisabeth Klopfer, d. Adam and Anna Margaret; b. Oct. 15; bap. Oct. 21.
- Barbara Spöck, d. Bernhart and Magdalena; b. Nov. 1; bap. Nov. 11.
- Martin Hottenstein, s. Jacob and Barbara; b. Oct. 13; bap. Nov. 11.
- Susannah Margaret Klug, d. Carl and Susannah; b. Nov. 8; bap. Nov. 11.
- Eva Christina Odenwald, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 5; bap. Nov. 11.
- Elisabeth Weiss, d. Joh. Jacob and Maria; b. Dec. 31, 1758; bap. Nov. 11.
- Johann Michael Claus, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 19; bap. Nov. 19.
- Bernhart Becker, s. Johannes and Barbara; b. Nov. 5; bap. Nov. 18.
- Johannes Kummerle, s. Jacob and Margaret; b. Oct. 18; bap. Nov. 18.
- Johannes Schoertel, s. Johannes and Christina; b. Nov. 1; bap. Nov. 25.
- Anna Catharina Mohr, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Nov. 13; bap. Nov. 25.
- Carl Schneider, s. Carl and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 7; bap. Nov. 25.
- Maria Barbara Küster, d. Georg and Barbara; b. Aug. 27; bap. Dec. 2.
- Joh. Friedrich Haeusele, s. Conrad and Sophia Berhartina; b. Oct. 17; bap. Dec. 9.
- Johann Georg Schaeffer, s. Joh. Michael and Maria Elisabeth; b. Oct. 4; bap. Dec. 9.
- Johannes Albert, s. Philipp and Maria Regina; b. Dec. 16; bap. Dec. 23.
- Ephraim Kerner, s. Joh. Wilhelm and Jane; b. Dec. 12; bap. Dec. 25.

1760.

- Elisabeth Steinheuser, d. Jonas and Margaret; b. Dec. 23, 1759;
bap. Jan. 1.
- Heinrich Kütchler, s. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 18, 1759;
bap. Jan. 1.
- Franciscus Leistnitz, s. Christian and Christina; b. Nov. 13, 1759;
bap. Jan. 6.
- Johann Dieterich Kilian, s. Michael and Anna Gertraud; b. Dec. 7,
1759; bap. Jan. 6.
- Johannes Frick, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 31, 1759; bap.
Jan. 13.
- Christina Sophia Tochtermann, d. Friedrich and Susannah; b. Dec.
30, 1759; bap. Jan. 13.
- Maria Catharina Franciscus, d. Michael and Johanna; b. Jan. 6;
bap. Jan. 13.
- Barbara Schmitt, d. Christian and Helena; b. Jan. 15; bap. Jan. 20.
- Johann Wendel Ackermann, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Jan. 11;
bap. Jan. 20.
- Eva Würtz, d. Christian and Margaret; b. Jan. 23; bap. Jan. 27.
- Joh. Georg Burg, s. Christian and Margaret; b. Jan. 22; bap. Jan. 27.
- Heinrich Klunck, s. Andreas and Magdalena; b. Jan. 24; bap. Feb. 3.
- Michael Kreuser, s. Caspar and Christina; b. Jan. 29; bap. Feb. 10.
- Margaret Mader, d. Jacob and Maria; b. Jan. 7; bap. Feb. 10.
- Elisabeth Margaret Wehrle, d. Thomas and Margaret; b. Dec. 29,
1759; bap. Feb. 17.
- Anna Catharina Liebpe, d. Christian and Catharina; b. Feb. 12; bap.
Feb. 17.
- Elisabeth App, d. Christian and Anna Catharina; b. Feb. 14; bap.
Feb. 24.
- Johann Heinrich Kaufmann, s. Solomon and Maria Elisabeth; b.
Oct. 13, 1759; bap. March 2.
- Elisabeth Greiner, d. Colemann and Rosina; bap. March 2.
- Catharina North, d. Joh. Georg and Mar. Margaret; b. Feb. 26; bap.
March 23.
- Catharina Umborn, d. Philipp and Dorothea; b. Feb. 5; bap.
March 23.
- Jacob Haardt, s. Valentin and Catharina; b. Feb. 1; bap. March 28.
- Friedrich Joseph Driesch, s. Friedrich and Catharina; b. March 19;
bap. March 21.
- Elisabeth Hubele, d. Bernhart and Eva Magdalena; b. March 16;
bap. March 23.
- Eberhart Luttmann, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. March 15; bap.
March 30.

- Johann Melchior Doebler, s. Matthaeus and Anna Elisabeth; b. Feb. 29; bap. March 30.
- Joseph Ludwig Entzmenger, s. Heinrich and Barbara; b. Jan. 31; bap. April 6.
- Johann Georg Rösale, s. Johannes and Susannah; b. Dec. 27, 1759; bap. April 6.
- Elisabeth Hofmann, d. Michael and Barbara; b. Jan. 26; bap. April 6.
- Anna Catharina Franckfurter, d. Michael and Catharina Elisabeth; b. March 8; bap. April 6.
- Johann Jacob Voltz, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. March 26; bap. April 13.
- Michael Pfefferle, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 4, 1759; bap. April 20.
- Johann Peter Schindel, s. Michael and Anna Barbara; b. April 29; bap. May 4.
- Eva Catharina Lorschbach, d. Hermann and Barbara; b. April 27; bap. May 11.
- Margaret Elisabeth Kern, d. Geo. Michael and Caritas; b. April 8; bap. May 11.
- Eva Maria Ihle, d. Georg and Maria; b. Dec. 11, 1759; bap. May 11.
- Anna Catharina Krehl, d. Michael and Margaret; b. April 25; bap. May 25.
- Maria Magdalena Pritzius, d. Adam and Catharina; b. May 12; bap. May 18.
- Christina Juliana Miller, d. Michael and Eva Juliana; b. May 10; bap. May 25.
- Susannah Boger, d. Joseph and Susanna; b. April 15; bap. June 1.
- Georg Peter Jaeger, s. Joh. Simon and Anna Margaret; b. May 28; bap. June 1.
- Anna Catharina Lutz, d. Caspar and Eva; b. April 20; bap. June 8.
- Johann Georg Binder, s. Leonhart and Catharina; b. Aug. 5, 1759; bap. June 15.
- Johann Wilhelm ———, s. Andreas and Anna Maria; b. May 13; bap. June 22.
- Michael Schneider, s. Peter and Catharina; b. April 30; bap. June 29.
- Maria Elisabeth Mayfart, d. Georg and Magdalena; b. June 3; bap. June 29.
- Johann Georg Angst, s. Daniel and Mar. Elisabeth; b. March 6; bap. July 6.
- Anna Elisabeth Gottwald, d. Jacob and Mar. Catharina; b. June 22; bap. July 13.
- Barbara Würtz, d. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 1; bap. Aug. 10.

- Elisabeth Klein, d. Peter and Anna Margaret; b. June 23; bap. Aug. 10.
- Johann Peter Brunner, s. Johannes and Maria Sarah; b. May 13; bap. Aug. 10.
- Anna Maria Dosch, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Jan. 14, 1759; bap. Aug. 17.
- Joh. Georg Dosch, s. Michael and Catharina; b. March 25; bap. Aug. 17.
- Joh. Michael Oehler, s. Georg and Rosina; b. Aug. 2; bap. Aug. 17.
- Anna Elisabeth Luttmann, d. Jacob and Margaret; b. Aug. 13; bap. Aug. 24.
- Johann Martin Kurtz, s. Conrad and Juliana; b. April 2; bap. Aug. 24.
- Anna Margaret May, d. Joseph and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 17, 1759; bap. Aug. 24.
- Johann Jacob Maule, s. Jacob and Christina; b. Jan. 28; bap. Aug. 31.
- Susannah Wall, d. William and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 27; bap. Aug. 31.
- Eva Edlemann, d. Joh. Adam and Juliana; b. Sept. 2; bap. Sept. 7.
- Michael Eppeler, s. Johannes and Sophia; b. Aug. 21; bap. Sept. 14.
- Catharina Richter, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Aug. 4; bap. Aug. 14.
- Catharina Margaret Krüger, d. Caspar and Margaret; b. July 30; bap. Sept. 18.
- Friedrich Schindel, s. Friedrich and Anna Barbara; b. Aug. 27; bap. Sept. 21.
- Johannes Wagner, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 17; bap. Sept. 21.
- Georg Friedrich Schenk, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Aug. 18; bap. Sept. 21.
- Johann Friedrich Baisch, s. Georg. Friedrich and Mar. Barbara; b. Sept. 21; bap. Sept. 28.
- Johann Georg Lögron, s. Leonhart and Mar. Barbara; b. Aug. 17; bap. Sept. 28.
- Johannes Pfeifle, s. Christian and Dorothea; b. Aug. 26; bap. Sept. 28.
- Johannes Sauerzapf, s. Johannes and Judith; b. Sept. 1; bap. Sept. 28.
- Philipp Jacob Ohlweiler, s. Philipp and Barbara; b. Aug. 28; bap. Sept. 28.
- Maria Elisabeth Sulzer, d. Georg and Maria Catharina; b. Aug. 19; bap. Sept. 28.
- Gottlieb Holdermann, s. Joh. Jacob and Margaret; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 5.

- Joh. Michael Griesinger, s. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 4;
bap. Oct. 9.
- Eva Reinhart, d. Heinrich and Magdalena; b. Sept. 30; bap. Oct. 11.
- Johann Heinrich Stein, s. Ludwig and Anna Catharina; b. Sept. 28;
bap. Oct. 6.
- Johann Nicolaus Machenheimer, s. Gabriel and Margaret; b. Oct.
20; bap. Oct. 26.
- Catharina Guoth, d. Theobald and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 8; bap.
Oct. 26.
- Anna Margaret Sohn, d. Michael and Catharina; b. July 19; bap.
Oct. 26.
- Johann Georg Lutz, s. Joh. Georg and Barbara; b. July 13; bap.
Nov. 2.
- Susanna Catharina Löhr, d. Philipp and Mar. Margaret; b. Sept. 19;
bap. Nov. 9.
- Johan Christoph Gumpf, s. Dieterich and Catharina; b. Oct. 26;
bap. Nov. 9.
- Anna Catharina Luttmann, d. Eberhart and Christina; b. Nov. 9;
bap. Nov. 16.
- Johann Jacob Albert, s. Johannes and Christina; b. Oct. 26; bap.
Nov. 16.
- Elisabeth Lanz, d. Balthasar and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 5; bap. Nov. 23.
- Elisabeth Weiss, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 9; bap. Nov. 30.
- Catharina Muney, d. Joh. Peter and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 25; bap.
Nov. 30.
- Maria Magdalena Brehm, d. Christoph and Helena; b. Nov. 26;
bap. Nov. 30.
- Anna Catharina Rudesily, d. Melchior and Christina; b. Dec. 2;
bap. Dec. 5.
- Johann Christoph Schmitt, s. Christian and Helena; b. Nov. 30;
bap. Dec. 7.
- Anna Eva Brunkhart, d. Martin and Christina; b. Nov. 23; bap.
Dec. 7.
- Adam Laumann, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 5; bap. Dec. 7.
- Anna Barbara Schaeffer, d. Valentin and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 1; bap.
Oct. 10.
- Johann Daniel Meydinger, s. Geo. Ludwig and Margaret; b. Dec. 14;
bap. Dec. 18.
- Jacob Wüst, s. Geo. Adam and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 22; bap. Dec. 23.
- Maria Juliana Knight, d. Nicholas and Juliana; b. Dec. 20; bap.
Dec. 24.
- Johann Christoph Barth, s. Zacharias and Susannah Catharina; b.
Dec. 19; bap. Dec. 25.

1761.

- Anna Catharina Geiger, d. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 21, 1760; bap. Jan. 1.
Johann Gottfried Klug, s. Carl and Susannah.
Margaret Bernhardt, d. Thomas and Margaret; b. Jan. 8; bap. Jan. 11.
Johannes Schreiber, s. Johannes and Anna Eva; b. Dec. 26, 1760; bap. Jan. 18.
Conrad Wüst, s. Georg Adam and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 22, 1760; bap. Jan. 18.
Catharina Jeyser, d. Joh. Friedrich and Catharina; b. Jan. 22; bap. Jan. 25.
Johann Benedict Betz, s. Johannes and Maria; b. May 10, 1760; bap. Feb. 12.
Gottlieb Gottschall, s. Peter and Catharina; b. Jan. 19; bap. Feb. 15.
Margaret Elisabeth Kayser, d. Michael and Johanna Maria; b. Feb. 10; bap. Feb. 15.
Maria Catharina Wild, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Jan. 25; bap. Feb. 15.
Eva Susannah Schweizer, d. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Jan. 28; bap. Feb. 22.
Margaret Gruys, d. Christoph and Catharina; b. Jan. 13; bap. Feb. 22.
Anna Catharina Hornberger, d. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Feb. 17; bap. Feb. 22.
Elisabeth Crafford, d. Philipp and Elisabeth; bap. Feb. 27.
Johann Heinrich Berntheusel, s. Martin and Eva Maria; b. Feb. 26; bap. March 1.
Anna Maria Schott, d. Ludwig and Maria Barbara; b. Nov. 16; bap. March 1.
Maria Magdalena Braun, d. Johannes and Margaret Elis.; b. Dec. 1, 1760; bap. March 1.
Jacob Sprecher, s. Jacob Andreas and Margaret; b. March 3; bap. March 5.
Maria Zehmar, d. Anton and Sophia; b. Feb. 23; bap. March 8.
Maria Barbara Guntaker, d. Michael and Margaret; b. March 12; bap. March 18.
Elisabeth Barbara Umborn, d. Philipp and Dorothea; b. Jan. 29; bap. March 15.
Anna Elisabeth Heinkel, d. Johannes and Anna Elisabeth; b. Feb. 7; bap. March 22.
Susanna Catharina Keppele, d. Christoph and Eva; b. Dec. 21, 1760; bap. March 20.
Anna Margareta Burg, d. Christian and Margareta; b. March 7; bap. March 22.

- Catharina Meraux, d. Franz and Anna Maria; b. March 16; bap. March 22.
- Johann Michael Strohmenger, s. Jacob and Magdalena; b. Oct. 26, 1760; bap. March 22.
- Catharina Romig, d. Christian and Catharina; b. Feb. 17; bap. March 23.
- Johann Michael Dannbach, s. Friedrich and Elisabeth; b. March 4; bap. March 24.
- Eva Maria Keller, d. Matthaeus and Christina; b. March 23; bap. March 29.
- Catharina Werner, d. Jacob and Maria; b. Dec. 1, 1760; bap. March 29.
- Georg Ludwig Mayer, s. Geo. Ludwig and Maria Barbara; b. April 12; bap. April 19.
- Georg Nicolaus Weingärtner, s. Nicolaus and Barbara; b. April 17; bap. April 17.
- Maria Catharina Fritz, d. Ludwig and Catharina; b. March 25; bap. April 19.
- Jacob Thierwächter, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. April 13; bap. April 26.
- Heinrich Haart, s. Heinrich and Petronella; b. Dec. 23, 1760; bap. April 26.
- Maria Elisabeth Rieber, d. Ulrich and Catharina; b. Dec. 24, 1760; bap. April 26.
- Johan Friedrich Hirsch, s. Conrad and Sophia; b. Jan. 22; bap. April 30.
- Johann Ludwig Küster, s. Heinrich and Maria Eva; b. Feb. 19; bap. Feb. 20.
- Elisabeth Schaefer, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 15; bap. May 3.
- Conrad Regelman, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Jan. 24; bap. May 3.
- Christoph Rösler, s. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 6, 1760; bap. May 10.
- Elisabeth Baader, d. Georg and Maria Dorothea; b. Oct. 12, 1760; bap. May 10.
- Magdalena Spath, d. Johannes and Catharina; b. April 8; bap. May 11.
- Johan Friedrich and Maria Elisabeth Kistener (twins), s. and d. Georg and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 9; bap. May 22.
- Margaret Voltz, d. Adam and Margaret; b. May 19; bap. May 24.
- Catharina Danner, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. May 6; bap. May 24.
- Elisabeth Hofmann, d. Valentin and Rosina; b. April 26; bap. May 24.
- Jacob Heyl, s. Joh. Jacob and Anna; b. July 30, 1760; bap. May 31.

- Brenner, — Philipp and Elisabetha Cathar.; b. April 2; bap. May 24.
- Catharina Miller, d. Joh. Jacob and Elisabeth; b. April 3; bap. May 31.
- Maria Magdalena Franciscus, d. Michael and Johanna; bap. June 7.
- Johannes Hirsch, s. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. May 5; bap. June 7.
- Eva Maria Stauter, d. Heinrich and Barbara; b. June 19; bap. June 21.
- Johannes Matthiot, s. Jean and Catharina; b. June 22; bap. June 28.
- Anna Elisabeth Zimmermann, d. Rernhart and Salome; b. June 13; bap. July 24.
- Johannes Schütterle, s. Johannes and Eva Barbara; b. June 13; bap. July 5.
- Johannes Steyer, s. Friedrich and Margaret; b. June 7; bap. July 5.
- Johann Heinrich Schmitt, s. Ludwig and Gertraud; b. May. 27; bap. July 5.
- Catharina Barbara Schelling, d. Geo. Balthasar and Eva Catharina; b. June 25; bap. July 12.
- Joh. Georg Hess (posthumous), s. Balthasar and Eva Susanna; b. July 12; bap. July 19.
- Daniel Senger, s. Caspar and Eva; b. July 17; bap. July 20.
- Johann Peter Koehler, s. Peter and Anna Maria; b. July 13; bap. July 19.
- Elisabeth Senghaas, d. Caspar and Amoena Catharina; b. Nov. 9, 1760; bap. Aug. 6.
- Matthaeus Deeg, s. Friedrich and Maria; b. June 25; bap. Aug. 9.
- Sebastian Hauer, s. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 9; bap. Aug. 16.
- Daniel Höns, s. Jacob and Magdalena; b. May 28; bap. Aug. 16.
- Eva Margaret Schrenk, d. Martin and Maria; b. July 4; bap. Aug. 23.
- Eva Catharina Hottenstein, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. Aug. 7; bap. Aug. 30.
- Johann Philipp Hayde, s. Georg and Maria Sarah; b. Aug. 16; bap. Aug. 30.
- Georg Heinrich Parker, s. John and Barbara; b. Jan. 3; bap. Sept. 3.
- Carl Becker, s. Arnold and Maria Barbara; b. Aug. 27; bap. Sept. 6.
- Maria Magdalene Röger, d. Conrad and Eva Maria; b. Aug. 2; bap. Sept. 13.
- Sophia Catharina Riecker, d. Melchior and Catharina; b. Aug. 10; bap. Sept. 13.
- Michael Lohrmann, s. Georg and Dorothea; b. Sept. 8; bap. Sept. 13.
- Johannes Leitner, s. Johannes and Esther; b. Sept. 14; bap. Sept. 27.
- Maria Eva East, d. Daniel and Hannah; b. Sept. 23; bap. Oct. 4.

- Georg Heinrich Schenk, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Aug. 27; bap. Oct. 4.
- Andreas Rehburg, s. Geo. Wilhelm and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 4.
- Joseph Braun, s. Johannes and Dorothea; b. Sept. 27; bap. Oct. 4.
- Johann Georg Schindel, s. Nicolaus and Magdalena; b. Sept. 5; bap. Oct. 4.
- Anna Maria Süsse, d. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 9; bap. Oct. 4.
- Johannes Schumann, s. Georg and Barbara; b. Sept. 4; bap. Oct. 4.
- Michael Mockeberger, s. Abraham and Anna Barbara; b. Aug. 12; bap. Oct. 4.
- Elisabeth Miller, d. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 27; bap. Oct. 11.
- Ernestina Catharina Hörner, d. Michael and Barbara; b. Sept. 22; bap. Oct. 11.
- Maria Magdalena Trachsel, d. Georg and Margaret; b. Sept. 15; bap. Oct. 18.
- Eva Messerschmidt, d. Nicolaus and Maria Dorothea; b. Oct. 16; bap. Oct. 19.
- Georg Friederich Schrey, s. Joh. Martin and Magdalena; b. Sept. 17; bap. Oct. 18.
- Elisabeth Schelling, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Sept. 24; bap. Oct. 18.
- Catharina Becker, d. Johannes and Barbara; b. Oct. 20; bap. Nov. 1.
- Christina Susannah Ihle, d. Georg and Maria; b. Sept. 27; bap. Nov. 1.
- Christian Reinhart, s. Heinrich and Magdalena; b. Sept. 26; bap. Nov. 1.
- Maria Magdalena Baader, d. Johannes and Christina; b. Aug. 20; bap. Nov. 1.
- Johann Jacob Schaeurich, s. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 24; bap. Nov. 1.
- Johann Gottfried Wentz, s. Andreas and Catharina; b. Oct. 26; bap. Nov. 1.
- Johann Adam Mohr, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Oct. 16; bap. Nov. 1.
- Johann Peter Miller, s. Christian and Susanna; b. Oct. 14; bap. Nov. 1.
- Catharina Schütz (posthuma), d. Johannes and Barbara; b. Oct. 26; bap. Nov. 1.
- Maria Elisabeth Würz, d. Christian and Margaret; bap. Nov. 1.
- Anna Barbara Arnold, d. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Nov. 3; bap. Nov. 8.
- Christoph Liebbe, s. Christian and Catharina; b. Oct. 14; bap. Nov. 8.

- Bausmann, - Michael and Magdalena; b. Oct. 25; bap. Nov. 15.
 Elisabeth Ackermann, d. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. Oct. 31;
 bap. Nov. 15.
 Johann Heinrich Nagel, s. Joachim and Juliana; b. Nov. 10;
 bap. Nov. 22.
 Hannah Kuhn, d. Adam Simon and Sabina; b. Nov. 13; bap. Nov. 22.
 Joseph Lang, s. Martin and Agnes; b. Oct. 24; bap. Nov. 22.
 Philipp Laumann, s. Martin and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 1; bap. Dec. 15.
 Rosina Uhrig, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Dec. 13; bap. Dec. 20.
 Maria Barbara Taxis, d. Friedrich and Christina; b. Dec. 10; bap.
 Dec. 20.
 Johann Christoph Schaertel, s. Johannes and Christina; b. Nov. 25;
 bap. Dec. 20.
 Maria Helena Odenwalder, d. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 12;
 bap. Dec. 27.
 Johann Jacob Böhner, s. Jacob and Margaret; b. Dec. 24; bap.
 Dec. 27.

1762.

- Johann Michael Boger, s. Joseph and Susannah; b. April 1; bap.
 May 23.
 Johann Carl Schneider, s. Carl and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 25, 1761; bap.
 Jan. 1.
 Eva Naumann, d. Johannes and Dorothea; b. Nov. 12, 1761; bap.
 Jan. 10.
 Johann Peter Reiff, s. Peter and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 18, 1761; bap.
 Jan. 17.
 Jacob Pritzius, s. Adam and Catharina; b. Jan. 14; bap. Jan. 24.
 Philipp Jacob Schott, s. Friedrich and Maria Esther; b. Nov. 11,
 1761; bap. Jan. 24.
 Johann Jacob Guoth, s. Jacob and Magdalena; b. Dec. 21, 1761;
 bap. Jan. 24.
 Eva Gross, d. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 4; bap. Feb. 14.
 Anna Christina Stolz, d. Wendel and Catharina; b. Jan. 1; bap.
 Feb. 14.
 Eva Magdalena Baisch, d. Geo. Friedrich and Barbara; b. Feb. 13;
 bap. Feb. 21.
 Catharina Bayer, d. Wendel and Catharina; bap. Feb. 19.
 Anna Juliana Bertjes, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Jan. 9; bap.
 Feb. 21.
 Elisabeth Claus, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. April 20; bap. May 13.
 Elisabeth Wütrle, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 12; bap.
 March 7.

- Maria Magdalena Renninger, d. Wendel and Cathar. Elisabeth; b. Feb. 13; bap. March 7.
- Margaret Susannah Gumpf, d. Dieterich and Margar. Susannah; b. March 5; bap. March 28.
- Johann Moritz Rau, s. Joh. Moritz and Maria Magdalena; b. April 4; bap. April 12.
- Barbara Kautz, d. Joseph and Barbara; b. March 17; bap. April 12.
- Anna Margaret Schmitt, d. Theobald and Margaret; b. March 31; bap. April 12.
- Carl Friedrich Schaefer, s. Friedrich and Anna Barbara; b. April 8; bap. April 18.
- Catharina Elisabeth Beker, d. Joh. Jacob and Cathar. Margaret; b. Feb. 7; bap. April 21.
- Maria Magdalena Steinhäuser, d. Jonas and Margaret; b. April 8; bap. April 25.
- Jacob Erfurt, s. Anton and Anna Maria; b. March 19; bap. April 25.
- Margaret Pfeiffle, d. Christian and Dorothea; b. March 19; bap. April 25.
- Georg Friedrich Meraux, s. Jean Pierre and Bichette; b. Feb. 15; bap. April 18.
- Maria Elisabeth Greiner, d. Colmann and Ursula; b. March 25; bap. May 9.
- Johannes Gussmann, s. Abraham and Christiana Gottliebin; b. April 25; bap. May 16.
- Maria Elisabeth Lutz, d. Caspar and Eva; b. April 26; bap. May 20.
- Anna Barbara Rudesily, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. March 14; bap. March 28.
- Joseph Koch, s. Christian and Justina; b. Feb. 19; bap. March 28.
- Maria Elisabeth Boffenmayer, d. Matthaeus and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 10, bap. March 28.
- Maria Dorothea Schmitt, d. Christian and Helena; b. Feb. 17; bap. March 28.
- Susannah Catharina Rudesily, d. Melchior and Christina; b. March 25; bap. April 4.
- Anna Catharina Federhaf, d. Joh. Georg and Anna Dorothea; b. March 31; bap. April 4.
- Catharina Wall, d. Wilhelm and Elizabeth; b. Feb. 15; bap. April 5.
- Georg Michael Bitz, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Jan. 26; bap. April 11.
- Maria Barbara Brunner, d. Johannes and Maria Sarah; b. Jan. 14; bap. April 11.
- Anna Maria Henrich, d. Christian and Regina; b. Jan. 11; bap. April 11.

- Johann Jacob Baader, s. Georg and Dorothea; b. Jan. 15; bap. April 11.
- Johann Philipp Schindel, s. Friedrich and Maria Barbara; b. April 3; bap. April 11.
- Johann Christian May, s. Joseph and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 30; bap. May 23.
- Anna Catharina Lutz, d. Johann Georg and Catharina; b. April 11; bap. May 30.
- Anna Maria Schütz, d. Christoph and Maria; b. April 26; bap. May 30.
- Maria Barbara Löhr, d. Philipp and Mar. Margaret; b. Feb. 3; bap. May 30.
- Anna Maria Steiner, d. Georg and Susannah; b. Oct. 18, 1761; bap. May 30.
- Anna Catharina Ege, d. Friedrich and Susanna Catharina; b. May 17; bap. May 23.
- Anna Maria and Elisabeth Günther (twins), d. Christian and Eva Margaret; b. June 6; bap. June 6.
- Maria Magdalena Klein, d. Andreas and Eva; b. June 2; bap. June 6.
- Anna Maria Klein, d. Peter and Margaret; b. March 24; bap. June 6.
- Catharina Leitze, d. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 22, 1753; bap. March 24, *eodem anno*.
- Johann Georg Dosch, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Jan. 27, 1761; bap. June 13.
- Catharina Voltz, d. Adam and Margaret; b. June 13; bap. June 20.
- Johannes Wagner, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. May 17; bap. June 20.
- Johannes Weiss, s. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 8; bap. June 20.
- Philipp Stech, s. Christoph and Anna Barbara; b. April 18; bap. June 20.
- Anna Catharina Albert, d. Johannes and Christina; b. May 12; bap. July 18.
- Anna Catharina Albert, d. Philipp and Maria Regina; b. July 4; bap. July 18.
- Johann Jacob Vöhl, s. Andreas and Barbara; b. June 12; bap. July 18.
- Johannes Schindel, s. Michael and Anna Barbara; b. June 18; bap. June 27.
- Anna Rosina Stoor, d. Georg and Catharina; b. July 25; bap. Aug. 1.
- Elisabeth Richter, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Feb. 29; bap. Aug. 8.
- Daniel Kröner, s. Dieterich and Rosina Barbara; b. July 14; bap. Aug. 8.
- Johann Peter Muney, s. Johann Peter and Elisabeth; b. June 21.
- Susannah Bernhart, d. Thomas and Margaret; b. July 6; bap. Aug. 8.

- Maria Eva Schopf, d. Dieterich and Mar. Margaret; b. July 14; bap. Aug. 10.
- Johann Christian Haart, s. Valentin and Catharina; b. April 16; bap. Aug. 10.
- Anna Barbara Kern, d. Michael and Anna Caritas; b. July 18; bap. Aug. 15.
- Anna Eva Sengir, d. Christian and Anna Eva; b. Aug. 15; bap. Aug. 17.
- Maria Catharina Weingärtner, d. Nicolaus and Barbara; b. Aug. 13; bap. Aug. 22.
- Johannes Will, s. Joh. Erhart and Christina; b. March 8; bap. Aug. 22.
- Johann Philipp Mezger, s. Philipp and Anna Margaret; b. Dec. 31, 1761; b. Aug. 22.
- Andreas Gottwald, s. Jacob and Maria Catharina; b. June 29; bap. Aug. 22.
- Catharina Deeg, d. Friedrich and Maria; b. Aug. 13; bap. Aug. 22.
- Adam Mezger, s. Jonas and Susannah; b. Aug. 18; bap. Aug. 29.
- Tochtermann, — Friedrich and Susanna; b. Aug. 22; bap. Sept. 4.
- Johann Georg Göber, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. May 26; bap. Sept. 5.
- Johann Heinrich Hölzel, s. Heinrich and Margaret; b. Sept. 10; bap. Sept. 12.
- Johann Adam Hauer, s. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 21; bap. Oct. 3.
- Catharina Keppele, d. Christoph and Eva; b. Aug. 8; bap. Oct. 3.
- Eva Catharina Spengel, d. Zacharias and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 23; bap. Oct. 3.
- Maria Elisabeth Greisinger, d. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 1.
- Anna Eva Weyl, d. Peter and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 5; bap. Oct. 10.
- Margaret Luttmann (posthumous), d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 11; bap. Oct. 24.
- Michael Schütterle, s. Johannes and Eva Barbara; b. Oct. 7; bap. Oct. 31.
- Johann Michael Barth, s. Zacharias and Susanna Catharina; b. Sept. 1; bap. Oct. 31.
- David Guth, s. Theobald and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 1; bap. Oct. 31.
- Georg Geiger, s. Johannes and Anna; b. Oct. 26; bap. Nov. 7.
- Christina Braun, d. Johannes and Christina; b. Nov. 3; bap. Nov. 7.
- Catharina Margaret Ruscher, d. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 30; bap. Nov. 7.
- Maria Margaret Krüger, d. Caspar and Margaret; b. Feb. 24; bap. Nov. 14.
- Johannes Zehmar, s. Anton and Sophia; b. Nov. 13; bap. Nov. 21.

- Dorothea Umborn, d. Philipp and Dorothea; b. Oct. 14. bap. Nov. 21.
 Johannes Rau, s. Peter and Charlotte; b. Sept. 19; bap. Nov. 21.
 Anna Barbara Waltz, d. Johannes and Margaret; b. July 24; bap.
 Nov. 28.
 Andreas Wentz, s. Andreas and Catharina; b. Dec. 6; bap. Dec. 12.
 Johann Jacob Petermann, s. Jacob and Anna; b. Nov. 19; bap.
 Dec. 12.
 Elisabeth Matz, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Oct. 7; bap. Dec. 13.
 Friedrich Sehner, s. Gottlieb and Mar. Barbara; b. Nov. 14; bap.
 Dec. 19.
 Johann Heinrich Schumacher, s. Jacob and Margaret; b. Nov. 28;
 bap. Dec. 19.
 Dorothea, parentes *idem* antecedentes; b. Jan. 20, 1760; baptis.
 posthar.
 Johannes Stech, s. Christoph and Anna Barbara; b. Nov. 12; bap.
 Dec. 25.
 Susannah Schenk, d. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Dec. 20; bap.
 Dec. 25.
 Susannah Lantz, d. Balthasar and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 18; bap. Dec. 25.
 Johann Philipp Schmitt, s. Matthaeus and Barbara; b. Dec. 6; bap.
 Dec. 26.

1763.

- Johann Georg Betz, s. Georg and Nany; b. Nov. 24, 1762; bap. Jan. 1.
 Johannes Laumann, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 10, 1762;
 bap. Jan. 9.
 Anna Barbara Matthiot; d. Jean and Catharina; b. Jan. 1; bap.
 Jan. 9.
 Jacob Philipp Knecht, s. Nicolaus and Rosina; b. Jan. 10; bap.
 Jan. 16.
 Christian Graf, s. Wilhelm and Christina; b. Dec. 31, 1762; bap.
 Jan. 16.
 Johann Heinrich Stauter, s. Heinrich and Barbara; b. Jan. 16; bap.
 Jan. 23.
 Margaret Schneiber, d. Johannes and Eva; b. Jan. 13; bap. Jan. 23.
 Johann Philipp Zimmermann, s. Bernhart and Salome; b. Nov. 25,
 1762; bap. Jan. 26.
 Johann Georg Quickel, s. Nicolaus and Anna; b. Dec. 15, 1762; bap.
 Jan. 30.
 Ephraim Benedict Geydinger, s. Andreas and Sabina; b. Jan. 13;
 bap. Jan. 30.
 Johann Ludwig Meydinger, s. Geo. Ludwig and Mar. Margaret; b.
 Dec. 20, 1762; bap. Feb. 13.
 Catharina Rosing, d. Bernhart and Susanna; b. Dec. 2, 1762.

- Johannes Zunnel, s. Michael and Mar. Barbara; b. Feb. 17; bap. Feb. 20.
- Rosina Elisabeth Bäsch, d. Adam and Eva Maria; b. March 10; bap. March 20.
- Peter Meraux, s. Franz and wife; b. March 16; bap. March 30.
- Anna Barbara Schaeurich, d. Matthaeus and Catharina; b. Jan. 28; bap. March 30.
- Catharina Weinkann, d. Joseph and Susanna; b. Feb. 9; bap. March 30.
- Johann Ludwig Schmitt, s. Joh. Ludwig and Anna Gertraud; b. March 4; bap. April 1.
- Johannes Singer, s. Caspar and Eva; b. March 11; bap. April 1.
- Elisabeth Stein, d. Ludwig and Catharina; b. Sept. 10, 1762; bap. April 3.
- Anna Catharina Dosch, d. Christoph and Maria Elisabeth; b. Nov. 17, 1761; bap. April 3.
- Johann Georg Baader, s. Georg and Salome; b. Feb. 22; bap. April 3.
- Anna Maria Gottschall, d. Peter and Catharina; b. March 3; bap. April 10.
- Johannes Schweizer, s. Stephan and Magdalena; b. March 15; bap. April 10.
- Maria Barbara Lögron, d. Leonhart and Maria Barbara; b. Feb. 14; bap. April 10.
- Christian Vogel 1, s. Simon and Elizabeth; b. Feb. 4, 1757; bap. April 10.
- Elisabeth Vogel 2, d. Simon and Elizabeth; b. April 18, 1761; bap. April 10.
- Joh. Heinrich Vogel 3, s. Simon and Elizabeth; b. Nov. 22, 1762; bap. April 10.
- Veronica Hornberger, d. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Feb. 10; bap. April 10.
- Christian Driesch, s. Friedrich and Catharina; b. April 2; bap. April 10.
- Louisa Will, d. Jost and Anna Margaret; b. April 6; bap. April 17.
- Johannes Klug, s. Philipp and Veronica; b. April 1; bap. April 17.
- Christina Stein, d. Friedrich and Magdalena; b. Jan. 16; bap. April 17.
- Eva Catharina Sulzer, d. Georg and Maria Catharina; b. Jan. 15; bap. April 17.
- Maria Eva Miller, d. Michael and Eva; b. March 12; bap. April 24.
- Eva Margareta Jaeger, d. Joh. Simon and Anna Margaret; b. Jan. 25; bap. April 24.
- Guntaker, — Michael and Margaret; b. March 12; bap. April 24.

- Sophia Bernhardtina Haeusseler, d. Conrad and Sophia Bernhardtina;
b. March 27; bap. April 24.
- Johann Georg Schmitt, s. Christian and Helena; b. April 23; bap.
April 24.
- Maria Barbara Frey, d. Philipp and Eva Elizabeth; bap. April 24.
- Anna Christina Geiger, d. Joh. Georg and Cath. Elisabeth; b. April
21; bap. May 8.
- Elisabeth Burg, d. Christian and Margaret; b. Feb. 28; bap. May 8.
- Veronica Lutz, d. Christian and Barbara; b. March 22; bap. May 8.
- Catharina Schaeurich, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 22; bap.
May 8.
- Johannes Ackermann, s. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. April 21;
bap. May 8.
- Catharina Rieber, d. Ulrich and Catharina; b. Jan. 6; bap. May 8.
- Johannes Buchtel, s. Johannes and Catharina; b. July 3, 1762; bap.
May 12.
- Catharina Eppeler, d. Johannes and Sophia; b. March 9; bap. May 12.
- Johannes Bartholomae, s. Nicolaus and Catharina; b. May 7; bap.
May 15.
- Johannes Salzmann, s. Franz and Anna Barbara; b. March 24; bap.
May 15.
- Magdalena Schleiffer, d. Philipp and Sabina; b. March 9; bap.
May 22.
- Johann Matthaeus Seiz, s. Joseph and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 16, 1762;
bap. May 22.
- Johannes Haart, s. Heinrich and Petronella; b. Jan. 5; bap. June 5.
- Elisabeth Reinhart, d. Heinrich and Magdalena; b. May 5; bap.
June 5.
- Johann Philipp Frankfurter, s. Joh. Nicolaus and Maria Elisabeth;
b. May 24; bap. June 12.
- Catharina Elisabeth Leitenberger, d. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b.
April 27; bap. June 13.
- Maria Magdalena Bärtel, d. Geo. Adam and Magdalena; b. Dec. 28,
1762, bap. June 14.
- Maria Elisabeth Strohmeier, d. Jacob and Magdalena; b. Jan. 31;
bap. June 19.
- Elisabeth Stumpf, d. Michael and Rosina; b. June 13; bap. June 19.
- Elisabeth Joost, d. Conrad and Philippina; b. June 19; bap. June 26.
- David Leyer, s. Joh. Georg and Agnes; b. June 25; bap. July 2.
- Johann Friedrich Rummele, s. Friedrich and Anna Maria; b. July 3;
bap. July 10.
- Pfautz, - Friedrich and Susanna; b. June 13; bap. July 10.
- Elisabeth Lutz, d. Joh. Georg and Anna Catharina; b. May 27; bap.
July 24.

- Johann Jacob Kopp, s. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. July 13; bap.
July 24.
- Maria Magdalena Graff, d. Georg and Barbara; b. July 14; bap.
Aug. 7.
- Anna Margaret Lögron, d. Jacob and Dorothea; b. Dec. 21, 1760;
bap. Aug. 7.
- Jacob Lögron, s. Jacob and Dorothea; b. March 13; bap. Aug. 7.
- Georg Michael Schelling, s. Geo. Balthasar and Eva Catharina; b.
July 20; bap. Aug. 14.
- Jacob Laumann, s. Martin and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 16; bap.
Aug. 16.
- Johann Peter Lazarus, s. Peter and Johanna; b. August 6; bap.
Aug. 21.
- Christian Tochtermann, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Aug. 19; bap.
Aug. 23.
- Elisabeth Hartmann, d. Wilhelm and Barbara; b. Nov. 18, 1762;
bap. Aug. 23.
- Anna Maria Schott, d. Friedrich and Esther; b. July 4; bap. Aug. 28.
- Johannes Bauer, s. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. July 17; bap.
Sept. 4.
- Maria Esther Beuttler, d. Christian and Catharina; b. July 29; bap.
Sept. 4.
- Johannes Steinkönig, s. Adam and Polly; b. May 27; bap. Sept. 6.
- Bernhart Scheurmann, s. Peter and Rosina; b. Aug. 11; bap. Sept. 11.
- Anna Catharina Helm, d. Martin and Catharina; b. Sept. 3; bap.
Sept. 8.
- Maria Margaret Groskopf, d. Michael and Margaret; b. Sept. 1; bap.
Sept. 11.
- Susanna Mokeberger, d. Abraham and Anna Barbara; b. May 4;
bap. Sept. 18.
- Maria Elisabeth Hirsch, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 25; bap.
Sept. 18.
- Samuel Schrey, s. Joh. Martin and Magdalena; b. Aug. 26; bap.
Sept. 18.
- Nicolaus Brunkhart, s. Martin and Christina; b. Sept. 5; bap.
Sept. 18.
- Christian Machenheimer, s. Gabriel and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 24;
bap. Oct. 2.
- Catharina Barbara Johnston, d. John and Catharina; b. Sept. 12;
bap. Oct. 2.
- Catharina Süss, d. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 26; bap.
Oct. 2.
- Georg Friedrich Taxis, s. Friedrich and Christina; b. Sept. 22; bap.
Oct. 9.

- Johann Michael Leim, s. Michael and Esther; b. Sept. 18; bap. Oct. 23.
 Catharina Barbara Ihle, d. Georg and Maria; b. June 30; bap. Oct. 23.
 Johann Heinrich Seybert, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 25; bap. Oct. 23.
 Elisabeth Dösch, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Sept. 24; bap. Oct. 23.
 Johann Theobald Laysinger, s. Heinrich and Margaret; b. Oct. 9; bap. Oct. 23.
 Georg Schumann, s. Georg and Barbara; b. Oct. 10; bap. Oct. 30.
 Eva Maria Lohrmann, d. Georg and Margaret; b. Sept. 22; bap. Oct. 30.
 Johann Dieterich Kähler, s. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 30; bap. Nov. 4.
 Heinrich Boffenmayer, s. Matthaeus and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 23; bap. Nov. 13.
 Georg Metzger, s. Jonas and Susanna; b. Oct. 9; bap. Oct. 9.
 Johann Ludwig Würtz, s. Ludwig and Eva Margaret; b. Sept. 7; bap. Nov. 13.
 Christian Schmitt, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 3; bap. Nov. 13.
 Anna Maria Schaertel, d. Johannes and Christina; b. Nov. 5; bap. Nov. 20.
 Johann Georg Odenwald, s. Philipp and Magdalena; b. Nov. 16; bap. Nov. 22.
 Catharina Glaser, d. Friedrich and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 20; bap. Nov. 25.
 Anna Dorothea Odenwald, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 11; bap. Dec. 4.
 Anna Barbara Arnold, d. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Nov. 30; bap. Dec. 4.
 Margaret Kochendörfer, d. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 26; bap. Dec. 4.
 Catharina Pritzius, d. Adam and Catharina; b. Dec. 29; bap. Dec. 30.
 Johannes Stech, s. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 12; bap. Dec. 25.

1764.

- Jacob Eberle, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Dec. 23, 1763; bap. Jan. 1.
 Anna Maria Weiss, d. Jacob and Maria; b. Sept. 28, 1763; bap. Jan. 1.
 Anna Maria Sprecher, d. Jacob Andreas and Margaret; b. Jan. 2; bap. Jan. 8.
 Maria Dorothea Majer, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Jan. 1; bap. Jan. 8.
 Anna Catharina Weiss, d. Georg and Margaret; b. Jan. 11; bap. Jan. 15.

- Anna Margaret Barth, d. Georg Philipp and Anna Margaret; b. Nov. 27, 1763; bap. Jan. 15.
- Johann Jacob Dress, s. Wilhelm and Clara; b. Jan. 31.
- Anna Catharina Leitner, d. Johannes and Esther; b. Jan. 5; bap. Jan. 22.
- Johann Friedrich Dannbach, s. Friedrich and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 15; bap. Jan. 23.
- Jacob Forsch, s. Martin and Barbara; b. Dec. 20, 1763; bap. Jan. 29.
- Johann Wilhelm Moser, s. Michael and Maria; b. Jan. 23; bap. Feb. 5.
- Johann Jacob Göbel, s. Wilhelm and Eva; b. Feb. 11; bap. Feb. 12.
- Johannes Matthiot, s. George and Lucia; b. Jan. 15; bap. Feb. 19.
- Catharina Judith Volk, d. Wilhelm and Maria Magdalena; b. Dec. 4, 1763; bap. Feb. 22.
- Johann Christoph Klug, s. Carl and Susanna; b. Feb. 19; bap. Feb. 23.
- Johann Heinrich Stroh, s. Georg and Magdalena; b. Jan. 26; bap. Feb. 26.
- Elisabeth Rau, d. Peter and Charlotta; b. Feb. 19; bap. Feb. 26.
- Heinrich Kann, s. Johannes and Anna Elisabeth; b. Feb. 18; bap. March 3.
- Anna Barbara Brecht, d. Geo. Michael and Catharina; b. Dec. 10, 1763; bap. March 4.
- Maria Magdalena Krüger, d. Johannes and Sophia; b. Feb. 4; bap. March 11.
- Johann Friedrich Flentspach, s. Melchior and Sophia Catharina; b. Feb. 5; bap. March 12.
- Susannah Gussman, d. Abraham and Christiana; b. Feb. 21; bap. March 18.
- Wilhelm Grove, s. Wilhelm and Christina; b. March —; bap. March 18.
- Gottlieb Brehm, s. Christoph and Helena; b. March 15; bap. March 25.
- Elisabeth Barbara Voltz, d. Adam and Margaret; b. March 27; bap. April 1.
- Matthaeus Becker, s. Arnold and Mar. Barbara; b. March 24; bap. April 1.
- Johannes Miller, s. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. February 2; bap. April 1.
- Johannes Zehmar, s. Anton and Sophia; b. April 7; bap. April 15.
- Catharina Trebut, d. Justus and Dorothea; b. March 29; bap. April 8.
- Margareta Löhr, d. Philipp and Margareta; b. Aug. 16, 1763; bap. April 8.

- Maria Elisabeth Krick, d. Jacob and Cathar. Barbara; b. Jan. 18; bap. April 22.
- Johannes Santeau, s. Jacob and Margaret; b. Nov. 12, 1763; bap. April 22.
- Maria Elisabeth Mundorf, d. Johannes and Catharina; b. March 25; bap. April 22.
- Elisabeth Magdalena Miller, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. April 15; bap. April 24.
- Michael Rehburg, s. Geo. Wilhelm and Anna Maria; b. April 20; bap. April 29.
- Johannes Schindel, s. Nicolaus and Anna Maria; b. March 28; bap. May 6.
- Maria Elisabeth Bott, d. Heinrich and Elisabeth; bap. May 6.
- Christina Magdalena Rudesily, d. Melchior and Christina; b. April 25; bap. May 6.
- Johann Georg Schmidt, s. Matthaeus and Barbara; b. April 20; bap. May 6.
- Anna Margareta Klein, d. Peter and Margareta; b. May 2; bap. May 11.
- Elisabeth Heinrich, d. Christian and Rachel; b. Sept. 24, 1763; bap. May 12.
- Maria Elisabeth Höns, d. Jacob and Magdalena; b. Sept. 20, 1763; bap. May 8.
- Johann Peter Drachsel, s. Georg and Margaret; b. Feb. 5; bap. May 20.
- Catharina Brunner, d. Johannes and Sarah; b. Dec. 10, 1763; bap. May 7.
- Maria Elisabeth Beck, d. Georg and Catharina; b. April 12; bap. May 20.
- Maria Catharina Hayde, d. Georg and Maria Sarah; bap. May 20.
- Elisabeth Kopp, d. Peter and Magdalena; b. March 28; bap. May 7.
- Johann Georg Laumann, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. May 14; bap. May 22.
- Anna Maria Ziegel, d. Friedrich and Barbara; b. Feb. 22; bap. May 7.
- Christina Hofmann, d. Valentin and Rosina; b. May 1; bap. June 3.
- Johann Georg Gfirmle, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. April 5; bap. June 3.
- Anna Catharina, d. Maria Eva Klein and Arthur Wright; b. Dec. 22, 1763; bap. June 3.
- Johann Adam Barth, s. Zacharias and Susanna Cathar.; b. April 30; bap. June 10.
- Christian Romig, s. Christian and Catharina; b. May 28, 1763; bap. June 15.
- Jacob Weyl, s. Philipp and Magdalena; b. June 7; bap. June 17.

- Johannes Richter, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Oct. 1, 1763; bap. June 20.
- Anna Maria Schmitt, d. Conrad and Susannah; b. April 19; bap. June 24.
- Johan Philipp and Joh. Heinrich Hottenstein (twins), s. Jacob and Barbara; b. June 16; bap. June 24.
- Friedrich Vöhl, s. Andreas and Barbara; b. Feb. 28; bap. June 24.
- Johann Georg Klein, s. Gottfried and Rosina; b. June 9; bap. July 1.
- Regina Boger, d. Joseph and Susanna; b. April 28; bap. July 22.
- Jacob Schaefer, s. Friedrich and Barbara; b. July 25; bap. Aug. 9.
- Maria Barbara Lay, d. Alexander and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 2; bap. Aug. 12.
- Johann Georg Günther, s. Christian and Eva Margaret; b. July 27; bap. Aug. 12.
- Friedrich Schmitt, s. Theobald and Margaret; b. July 28; bap. Aug. 19.
- Johannes Schmidt, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. May 28; bap. Aug. 12.
- Johann Carl Meraux, s. Joh. Peter and Elisabeth; bap. Aug. 12.
- Johann Georg Mann, s. Georg and Maria Catharina; b. June 3; bap. Aug. 12.
- Maria Magdalena Speck, d. Sigmund and Veronica; b. July 7; bap. Aug. 17.
- Simon Hubele, s. Bernhart and Eva Magdalene; b. July 23; bap. Aug. 16.
- Johann Jacob Röger, s. Conrad and Eva; b. June 28; bap. Aug. 19.
- Johannes Martin, s. Jacob and Eva; b. Aug. 4; bap. Aug. 26.
- Magdalena Frey, d. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. June 19; bap. Aug. 26.
- Susanna Vogler, d. Simon and Elisabeth; b. June 24; bap. Aug. 26.
- Simon Zimmermann, s. Bernhart and Salome; b. May 2; bap. Aug. 27.
- Jacob Laumann, s. Martin and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 16; bap. Aug. 26.
- Johann Georg Naegele, s. Georg and Magdalena; b. July 3; bap. Sept. 1.
- Elisabeth Magdalena Wagner, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 2; bap. Sept. 2.
- Christian Senger, s. Christian and Anna Eva; b. Aug. 20; bap. Sept. 8.
- Anna Maria Eichholz, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 1; bap. Sept. 9.
- Anna Maria Bayer, d. Wendel and Catharina; b. Aug. 25; bap. Sept. 9.
- Johannes May, s. Joseph and Elisabeth; b. May 4; bap. Sept. 9.

- Anna Maria Matz, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. July 30; bap. Sept. 16.
 Anna Rosina Weingärtner, d. Nicolaus and Barbara; b. Sept. 8; bap. Sept. 16.
 Anna Barbara Goehler, d. Andreas and Barbara; b. Aug. 30; bap. Sept. 30.
 Peter Abraham Muncy, s. Joh. Peter and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 31; bap. Sept. 30.
 Johann Georg Omelong, s. Christoph and Wilhelmine; b. Aug. 7; bap. Sept. 30.
 Catharina Hütter, d. Andreas and Magdalena; b. Aug. 19; bap. Sept. 30.
 Maria Magdalena Schweizer, d. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Sept. 20; bap. Oct. 15.
 Johann Georg Stech, s. Christoph and Anna Barbara; b. Sept. 11; bap. Oct. 14.
 Maria Susanna Albert, d. Philipp and Regina; b. Sept. 25; bap. Oct. 14.
 Susannah Veit, d. Michael and Magdalena; b. Oct. 6; bap. Oct. 21.
 Johannes Stahl, s. Jacob and Anna Margaret; b. Oct. 13; bap. Oct. 21.
 Johann Ernst Schöneberger, s. Johannes and Catharina; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 21.
 Maria Eva Schmitt, d. Christian and Helena; b. Oct. 28; bap. Oct. 30.
 Johann Philipp Umborn, s. Philipp and Dorothea; b. Aug. 17; bap. Nov. 4.
 Rudolph Rössle, s. Johannes and Susanna; b. Aug. 16; bap. Nov. 4.
 Johannes Seng, s. Philipp and Margaret; b. Nov. 1; bap. Nov. 4.
 Anton Buch, s. Felix and Catharina; b. Nov. 7; bap. Nov. 11.
 Maria Elisabeth Griesinger, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 3; bap. Nov. 14.
 Jacob Pfautz, s. Friedrich and Susanna; b. Sept. 4; bap. Nov. 18.
 Magdalena Sohn, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Aug. 17; bap. Nov. 18.
 Catharina Quikel, d. Michael and Veronica; b. Oct. 28; bap. Nov. 18.
 Solomon Denneler, s. Friedrich and Christina; b. Oct. 13; bap. Nov. 25.
 Anna Maria Kitzmiller, d. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 16; bap. Nov. 25.
 Eva Elisabeth König, d. Christian and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 23; bap. Nov. 26.
 Catharina Elisabeth Ackermann, d. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. Nov. 12; bap. Dec. 2.

Johann Valentin Guth, s. Theobald and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 28; bap.
Dec. 2.
Christian Kautz, s. Joseph and Barbara; b. Nov. 25; bap. Dec. 2.
Lorenz Albrecht, s. David and Dorothea; b. Oct. 28; bap. Dec. 2.
Anna Margaret Weyl, d. Peter and Anna Margaret; b. Oct. 14; bap.
Dec. 2.
Andreas Schütterle, s. Johannes and Eva Barbara; b. Nov. 17; bap.
Dec. 11.
Maria Schuler, d. Jacob and Regina; b. Dec. 16; bap. Dec. 30.

1765.

Eva Magdalena Breitenheert, d. Christoph and Dorothea; b. Nov.
12, 1764; bap. Jan. 13.
Anna Rosina Stoor, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Jan. 3; bap. Jan. 13;
Johann Adam Rieker, s. Melchior and Catharina; b. Oct. 31, 1764;
bap. Jan. 13.
Johannes Jost, s. Conrad and Philippina; b. Jan. 1; bap. Jan. 20.
Joseph Weeber, s. Joseph and Catharina; b. Jan. 22; bap. Jan. 25.
——— Jayser, — Jacob and Margaret; bap. Feb. 3.
Rosina Burg, d. Christian and Margaret; b. Nov. 24, 1764; bap.
Feb. 11.
Johann Georg Brunkhart, s. Martin and Christina; b. Feb. 7; bap.
Feb. 17.
Johann Jacob Nagel, s. Joachim and Juliana; b. Feb. 4; bap. Feb. 17.
Catharina Gross, d. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 20; bap.
Feb. 17.
Catharina Barbara Schreiner, d. Georg Michael and Anna Barbara;
b. Jan. 15; bap. Feb. 17.
Philipp Klug, s. Philipp and Veronica; b. Feb. 11; bap. March 3.
Anna Maria Mohr, d. Adam and Maria Magdalena; b. Dec. 5, 1764;
bap. March 10.
Johann Anton Schmidt, s. Ludwig and Anna Gertraud; b. Dec.
8, 1764; bap. March 10.
Michael Glaser, s. Friedrich and Elisabeth; b. March 8; bap.
March 17.
Anna Maria Ströher, d. Matthaeus and Margaret; b. Jan. 12; bap.
March 17.
Isaac Schindel, s. Friedrich and Maria Barbara; b. Feb. 28; bap.
March 17.
Johannes Narding, s. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 10, 1764;
bap. March 17.
Eva Maria Heilbronner, d. Joh. Wolfgang and Margaret; b. Feb. 2;
bap. March 17.

- Anna Charlotta Mezger, d. Jacob and Anna Christina; b. March 6; bap. March 15.
- Maria Eva Meydttinger, d. Geo. Ludwig and Maria Margaret; b. Jan. 14; bap. March 23.
- Johann Carl Sprecher, s. Jacob Andreas and Margaret; bap. March 21.
- Elisabeth Wild, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. March 1; bap. March 31, Christina Fuhrmann, d. Johannes and Johanna; b. March 17; bap. March 31.
- Catharina Gottschall, d. Peter and Catharina; b. March 3; bap. March 31.
- Johann Michael Mohr, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Feb. 25; bap. March 31.
- Matthaeus Huber, s. Jacob and Susanna Philippina; b. March 23; bap. March 31.
- Catharina Kienzer, d. Jacob and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 25; bap. April 5.
- Johannes Mauch, s. Sebastian and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 26; bap. April 5.
- Johannes Rosing, s. Bernhart and Susanna; b. Jan. 18; bap. April 5.
- Joseph Braun, s. Johannes and Dorothea; b. March 19; bap. April 7.
- Johann Peter Rieber, s. Ulrich and Catharina; b. Nov. 24, 1764; bap. April 7.
- Maria Helena Reinhart, d. Heinrich and Magdalena; b. Oct. 30, 1764; bap. April 7.
- Johannes Steinweeg, s. Johannes and Veronica; b. March 1; bap. April 7.
- Johann Gottfried Steinheuser, s. Jonas and Margaret; b. March 17; bap. April 8.
- Friedrich Erfurt, s. Antoni and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 10; bap. April 8.
- Johannes Stein, s. Ludwig and Catharina; b. Dec. 27, 1764; bap. April 8.
- Maria Christina Kochendörfer, d. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. March 24; bap. April 8.
- Johann Michael and Joh. Andreas Weydtle (twins), s. Christian and Barbara; b. April 12; bap. April 17.
- Anna Barbara Schindel, d. Michael and Barbara; b. April 12; bap. April 21.
- Maria Apollonia Schaeurich, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 9; bap. April 21.
- Friedrich Stein, s. Friedrich and Magdalena; b. Jan. 29; bap. April 21.
- Johannes Franciscus, s. Michael and Johanna; b. April 8; bap. April 21.

- Anna Maria and Abraham Singer (twins), d. and s. Caspar and Eva;
b. April 25; bap. April 30.
- Elisabeth Stroh, d. Georg and Magdalena; b. March 25; bap. May 5.
- Catharina Schreiber, d. Johannes and Eva; b. April 4; bap. May 5.
- Johanna Baader, d. Georg and Salome; b. Feb. 1; bap. May 5.
- Johannes Plattenberger, s. Johannes and Christina; b. March 21;
bap. May 12.
- Elizabeth Mann, d. Bernhart and Maria; b. Dec. 26, 1764; bap. May 12.
- Sophia Scheitel, d. Martin and Christina; b. March 17; bap. May 19.
- Johann Georg Albrecht, s. Georg and Christina; b. Oct. 31, 1764;
bap. May 26.
- Christian App, s. Christian and Catharina; b. May 20; bap. June 14.
- Georg Michael Gumpf, s. Dieterich and Anna Catharina; b. June 4;
bap. June 23.
- Johann Peter Höflisch, s. Peter and Anna Maria; b. June 11; bap.
June 23.
- Johannes Becker, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. June 14; bap. June 23.
- Catharina Magdalena Hartmann, d. Christian and Christina; b.
April 17; bap. June 30.
- Heinrich Benedict Stauter, s. Heinrich and Barbara; b. June 21;
bap. June 30.
- Johann Georg Luttmann, s. Eberhart and Christina; b. June 26;
bap. July 7.
- Elisabeth Wehnau, d. Heinrich and Barbara; b. July 9; bap.
July 21.
- Andreas Ihle, s. Georg and Maria; b. June 12; bap. July 21.
- Johannes Brunner, s. Johannes and Sarah; b. May 30; bap. July 21.
- Friedrich Kochler, s. Joh. Jacob and Catharina; b. Jan. 11; bap.
Aug. 4.
- Catharina Heinrich, d. Christian and Regina; b. July 22; bap.
Sept. 29.
- Friedrich Matthiot, s. Jean and Catharina; b. Sept. 9; bap. Sept. 15.
- Maria Meraux, d. Franz and Maria; b. Aug. 17; bap. Aug. 25.
- Georg Christoph Saal, s. Georg and Maria; b. Aug. 10; bap. Oct. 6.
- Christoph Lutz, s. Christian and Barbara; b. Sept. 5; bap. Oct. 13.
- Christian Voltz, s. Johannes and Catharina; b. Oct. 6; bap. Oct. 13.
- Johannes Guntaker, s. Michael and Margaret; b. Sept. 28; bap.
Oct. 12.
- Johann Peter Kern, s. Michael and Anna Charitas; b. Oct. 3; bap.
Oct. 20.
- Johann Peter Gärtner, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Sept. 27; bap.
Oct. 20.
- Elisabeth Margaret Jung, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. Oct. 18; bap.
Oct. 25.

- Anna Margareta Weiss, d. Joh. Georg and Margaret; b. Oct. 20; bap. Oct. 26.
- Elisabeth Moser, d. Michael and Maria Barbara; b. Oct. 7; bap. Oct. 27.
- Oehler, — Georg and Rosina; bap. Oct. 27.
- Johann Friedrich Glass, s. Joh. Georg and Eva; b. Nov. 1; bap. Nov. 10.
- Johann Nicolaus Becker, s. Johannes and Barbara; b. Nov. 10; bap. Nov. 11.
- Michael Haart, s. Valentin and Catharina; b. Nov. 3; bap. Nov. 12.
- Johann Jacob Matthiot, s. Georg and Lucia; b. Sept. 28; bap. Nov. 17.
- Anna Maria Rau, d. Johannes and Catharina; b. Nov. 8; bap. Nov. 17.
- Georg Heinrich Ruscher, s. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 2; bap. Nov. 17.
- Johann Philip Hermann, s. Simon and Anna Margaret; b. Oct. 13; bap. Nov. 17.
- Anna Margaret Hermann, d. Simon and Anna Margaret; b. Feb. 7, 1763; bap. Nov. 17.
- Johann Michael Koehler, s. Daniel and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 5; bap. Nov. 24.
- Johann Michael Hirschmann, s. Adam and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 12; bap. Nov. 24.
- Peter Hirschmann, s. Adam and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 15, 1763; bap. Nov. 24.
- Johann Jacob Haart, s. Heinrich and Petronella; b. Jan. 12; bap. Nov. 29.
- Magdalena Dosch, d. Christoph and Maria Elisabeth; b. Feb. 22; bap. Dec. 1.
- Johannes Leysinger, s. Heinrich and Margaret; b. Nov. 17; bap. Dec. 1.
- Magdalena Machenheimer, d. Gabriel and Catharina; b. Dec. 5; bap. Dec. 8.
- Martin Stüss, s. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 14; bap. Dec. 8.
- Johann Jacob Müller, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 8.
- Johann Georg Barth, s. Georg Philipp and Margaret; b. Oct. 18; bap. Dec. 15.
- Maria Magdalena Richter, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Sept. 29; bap. Dec. 15.
- Elisabeth Lühr, d. Philipp and Margaret; b. Nov. 1; bap. Dec. 15.
- Johannes Mann, s. Johannes and Christina; b. July 7, 1761; bap. Nov. 14.

- Barbara Mann, d. Johannes and Christina; b. July 2, 1763; bap. Nov. 14.
Johann Georg Odenwald, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 7; bap. Dec. 25.
Maria Magdalena Frankfurter, d. Nicolaus and Maria Elisabeth; b. Dec. 19; bap. Dec. 29.
Johannes Sehner, s. Gottlieb and Maria Barbara; b. Oct. 7; bap. Dec. 29.
Anna Margareta Klein, d. Joh. Martin and Regina Dorothea; b. Dec. 29; bap. Dec. 30.

1766.

- David Mezger, s. Jonas and Susanna; b. Dec. 30, 1765; bap. Jan. 5.
Elisabeth Haun, d. Joh. Georg and Maria Magdalena; b. Jan. 6; bap. January 11.
Maria Elisabeth Rümmele, d. Friedrich and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 3; bap. Jan. 12.
Ludwig Fritz, s. Ludwig and Catharina, b. Dec. 5, 1765; bap. Jan. 19.
Valentin Fritz, s. Ludwig and Catharina; b. Sept. 10, 1763; bap. Nov. 13, 1763.
Johann Michael Hörner, s. Michael and Barbara; b. Jan. 7; bap. Jan. 19.
Sophia Arnold, d. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Jan. 20; bap. Jan. 26.
Maria Magdalena Volk, d. Wilhelm and Maria Magdalena; b. Dec. 22, 1765; bap. Jan. 29.
Maria Helena Schmitt, d. Christian and Maria Helena; b. Jan. 30; bap. Feb. 2.
Johann Liepke, s. Christian and Catharina; b. Jan. 18; bap. Feb. 2.
Sabina Benedict, d. Leonhárt and Catharina; b. Feb. 22; bap. March 9.
Maria Margareta Schoertel, d. Johannes and Maria Christina; b. Feb. 9; bap. March 9.
Anna Barbara Edelmann, d. Adam and Julia; b. March 2; bap. March 16.
Catharina Heinrich, d. Christian and Regina; b. July 22, 1765; bap. Sept. 29, 1765.
Catharina Staufer, d. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Feb. 26; bap. March 16.
—— Eberle, - Georg and Catharina; b. March 19; bap. March 30.
Johan Simon Lögron, s. Jacob and Dorothea; b. Oct. 20, 1765; bap. March 30.
Johannes Sohn, s. Michael and Barbara; b. Dec. 13, 1765; bap. March 31.

- Anna Christina Elisabeth Mezger, d. Jacob and Christina; b. March 25; bap. March 31.
- Johann Ernst Frehner, s. Jacob and Eva Maria; b. April 2; bap. April 6.
- Johann Georg Reinhart, s. Heinrich and Magdalena; b. March 21; bap. April 6.
- Maria Susanna Zügel, d. Friedrich and Maria Magdalena; b. March 14; bap. May 10.
- Maria Magdalena Mayer, d. Abraham and Christina; b. May 3; bap. May 14.
- Maria Eva Straub, d. Andreas and Catharina; b. Jan. 23; bap. May 18.
- Barbara Layer, d. Joh. Georg and Agnes; b. Sept. 26; bap. May 18.
- Johann Peter Lögron, s. Leonhart and Barbara; b. March 30; bap. May 25.
- Georg Friedrich Pichler, s. Georg and Anna Barbara; b. May 20; bap. May 25.
- Johann Heinrich Miller, s. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 18; bap. May 30.
- Eva Catharine Stroh, d. Joh. Georg and Magdalena; b. April 27; bap. June 1.
- Johann Georg Walz, s. Christoph and Elisabeth; b. April 14; bap. June 15.
- Schenk, - Heinrich and wife; bap. June 15.
- Johan Friedrich Krüger, s. Joh. Friedrich and Sophia; b. May 5; bap. July 6.
- Peter Santeau, s. Jacques and Margaret; b. March 20; bap. July 13.
- Elisabeth Wagner, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. June 6; bap. July 13.
- Johan Heinrich Klug, s. Carl and Susanna; b. July 18; bap. July 20.
- Elisabeth Burg, d. Christian and Elisabeth; b. July 15; bap. July 27.
- Christina Ackermann, d. Joh. Georg and Catharina; b. July 14; bap. July 27.
- Johann Heinrich Singer, s. Christian and Eva; b. June 15; bap. July 27.
- Catharina Margaret Lazarus, d. Peter and Johann; b. June 13; bap. July 27.
- Mary Perkins, d. John and Anne Mary; b. March 11, 1764; bap. Aug. 1.
- Caleb Perkins, s. John and Anne Mary; b. Feb. 1; bap. Aug. 1.
- Catharina Barth, d. Zacharias and Susanna Catharina; b. June 17; bap. Aug. 3.
- Johan Gottlieb Pritzius, s. Adam and Catharina; b. July 23; bap. Aug. 3.

- Maria Magdalena Leim, d. Michael and Maria Esther; b. July 22;
bap. Aug. 3.
Johann Peter Volz, s. Adam and Margareta; b. July 26; bap.
Aug. 13.
Rebecca Moser, d. Georg and Christina; b. Aug. 5; bap. Aug. 10.
Magdalena Brehm, d. Philipp and Sabina; b. April 25, 1765; bap.
April 30.
Johan Leonhart Brehm, s. Philipp and Sabina; b. July 28; bap.
Aug. 10.
Stephan Hornberger, s. Stephan and Magdalena; b. July.
Georg King, s. William and Catharina; b. July 6; bap. Aug. 10.
—— Schmitt, — Matthias; bap. Aug. 17.
Georg Michael Hoff, s. Joh. Georg and Justina Margaret; b. Aug.
12; bap. Aug. 17.
Michael Mayer, s. Georg and Magdalena; b. Aug. 25; bap. Aug. 31.
Johann Georg Raab, s. Georg Andreas and Eva Margaret; b. June
25; bap. Aug. 31.
Maria Barbara Schweizer, d. Leonhart and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 6,
1758; bap. Aug. 31.
Jacob Schweizer, s. Leonhart and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 1, 1761; bap.
Aug. 31.
Margaret Schweizer, d. Leonhart and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 6, 1765;
bap. Aug. 31.
Johann Philipp Hartmayer, s. Matthaëus and Anna Margaret; b.
Aug. 25; bap. Sept. 7.
Susannah Mezger, d. Jacob and Susanna; b. July 25; bap. Sept. 14.
Johann Peter Schneyder, s. Caspar and Sabina; b. Sept. 16; bap.
Sept. 25.
David Boffenmajer, s. Matthaëus and Elisabeth; b. July 26; bap.
Sept. 28.
Maria Elisabeth May, d. Joseph and Elisabeth; b. June 16; bap.
Sept. 28.
Johannes Seybert, s. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 26; bap.
Oct. 12.
Maria Rosina Schmitt, d. Theobald and Margaretha; b. Oct. 3; bap.
Oct. 12.
Georg Christoph Brenner, s. Adam and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 1;
bap. Oct. 14.
Johann Adam Brenner, s. Adam and Anna Maria; b. June 12, 1762;
bap. July 10, 1762.
Johann Adam Dürstler, s. Adam and Regina; b. Sept. 14; bap.
Oct. 19.
Anna Elisabeth Urban, d. Ludwig and Veronica; b. Nov. 7, 1765;
bap. Oct. 19.

- Christian Schmidt, s. Peter and Catharina; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 19.
 Philipp Kolb, s. Philipp and Margaret; bap. Oct. 19.
 Matthaeus Ströher, s. Matthaeus and Margaret; b. Sept. 21; bap. Oct. 26.
 Johann Jacob Mayer, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 27; bap. Nov. 2.
 Christian Schmitt, s. Christian and Eva; b. Oct. 11; bap. Nov. 9.
 Johann Georg Drachsel, s. Georg and Margaret; b. June 26; bap. Nov. 9.
 Ludwig Wehner, s. Gottlieb and Maria Magdalena; b. Nov. 1; bap. Nov. 16.
 Heinrich Gross, s. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 1; bap. Nov. 23.
 Eva Rosina Klein, d. Gottfried and Rosina; b. Nov. 5; bap. Nov. 23.
 John Georg Mann, s. Joh. Georg and Christina; b. June 13; bap. Nov. 30.
 Anna Elisabeth Jung, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Nov. 23; bap. Dec. 7.
 ——— Liebe, — Christian and Catharina.
 Elisabeth Singer, d. Caspar and Eva; b. Oct. 30; bap. Dec. 7.
 Johann Georg Werner, s. Johannes and Catharina; b. Oct. 30; bap. Dec. 20.
 Catharina Dosch, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Nov. 22, 1764; bap. Dec. 19.
 Anna Dosch, d. Michael and Catharina; b. April 18; bap. Dec. 19.
 Johann Peter Mohr, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Oct. 22; bap. Dec. 25.
 Jacob Johann Hardt, s. Adam and Anna Margaret; b. Oct. 20; bap. Oct. 21.
 Ludwig Laumann, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth; b. April 10; bap. April 16.
 Christian Weber, s. Joseph and Catharina; b. Dec. 17.

1767.

- Joseph Forrest (posthumous), s. Humphrey and Salome; b. Dec. 21, 1766; bap. Jan. 1.
 Michael Mohr, s. Adam and Magdalena; b. Nov. 24, 1766; bap. Jan. 11.
 Elisabeth Glaser, d. Frederick and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 4; bap. Jan. 18.
 Johannes Seelig, s. Johannes and Margaret; b. Jan. 11; bap. Jan. 18.
 Johannes Schweizer, s. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Nov. 20, 1766; bap. Jan. 19.
 Johann Jacob Rudesily, s. Melchior and Christina; b. Jan. 16; bap. Jan. 25.

- Johann Peter Reisinger, s. Johannes and Susanna; b. Nov. 29, 1766;
bap. Jan. 25.
- Catharina Bäsch, d. Adam and Maria Eva; b. Jan. 17; bap. Jan. 25.
- Carl Hölsel, s. Heinrich and Margaret; b. Jan. 22; bap. Feb. 1.
- Maria Magdalena Stahl, d. Jacob and Margaret; b. Jan. 24; bap.
Feb. 1.
- Anna Maria Sybach, d. Christoph and Catharina; b. Jan. 31; bap.
Feb. 8.
- Elisabeth Schreiner, d. Michael and Anna Barbara; b. Dec. 17, 1766;
bap. Feb. 7.
- Maria Elisabeth Plattenberger, d. Johannes and Christina; b. Jan.
30; bap. Feb. 8.
- Michael Quickel, s. Michael and Veronica; b. Oct. 22, 1766; bap.
Feb. 11.
- Catharina Walz, d. Martin and Marg. Barbara; b. Feb. 16; bap.
Feb. 20.
- Johann Heinrich Stephen (posthumous), s. Martin and Magdalena;
b. Feb. 17; bap. Feb. 22.
- Maria Salome Rau, d. Peter and Charlotta; b. Jan. 1; bap. Feb. 22.
- Johann Jacob Bitzberger, s. Abraham and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 23;
bap. March 1.
- Ephraim Benedict Veit, s. Joh. Michael and Magdalena; b. Feb. 10;
bap. March 1.
- Johann Philipp Joost, s. Conrad and Philippina; b. Jan. 8; bap.
March 1.
- Johann Daniel Koehler, s. Daniel and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 25, 1766;
bap. March 8.
- Samuel Gross, s. Jacob and Susanna; b. Feb. 28; bap. March 15.
- Heinrich Stein, s. Ludwig and Catharina; b. Sept. 27, 1766; bap.
March 15.
- Christian Mauch, s. Sebastian and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 6, 1766;
bap. March 22.
- Johannes Schneider, s. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 14, 1766;
bap. March 22.
- Johannes Kitzmiller, s. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. March 9;
bap. March 22.
- Elisabeth Will, d. Jost and Anna Margaret; b. March 17; bap.
March 21.
- Johann Georg Beck, s. Georg and Maria Catharina; b. Feb. 1; bap.
March 29.
- Maria Catharina Gottwald, d. Jacob and Maria Catharina; b. March
2; bap. March 29.
- Christian Weyl, s. Peter and Elisabeth; b. April 8; bap. April 19.

Catharina Hildebrand, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. Dec. 17, 1766; bap. April 15.
 Elisabeth Baltspach, d. Andreas and Maria Juliana; b. March 14; bap. April 15.
 Johann Peter Bader, s. Georg and Salome; b. Feb. 14; bap. April 15.
 Johann Heinrich Steyn, s. Friedrich and Magdalena; b. Jan. 5; bap. April 19.
 Joachim Petermann, s. Jacob and Anna; b. April 22; bap. May 17.
 Joseph Nagel, s. Christoph and Margaret; b. April 28; bap. May 17.
 Bernhart Breitenheert, s. Christoph and Magdalena; b. March; bap. April 9.
 Maria Margareta Seibel, d. Heinrich and Wilhelmina; b. April 10; bap. May 17.
 Veronica Baehr, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. May 2; bap. May 17.
 Maria Catharina Ilgener, d. Christian and Anna Maria; b. April 24; bap. April 25, 1768.
 The rest of the year is not found on Record, neither part of

1768.

Anna Maria Diehl, d. Abraham and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 17; bap. April 10.
 Samuel Cärger, s. Samuel and Maria; b. April 5; bap. April 10.
 Georg Heinrich Hammer, s. Friedrich and Sus. Elisabeth; b. March 5; bap. April 10.
 Hannah, *nee* Haenin, wife of Johannes Eichholtz; bap. April 13.
 Georg Friedrich Lay, s. Alexander and Anna Maria; b. Friday before Christmas, 1767; bap. April 17.
 Catharina Scheurich, d. Mathias and Catharina; b. Nov. 28, 1767; April 17.
 Hambrecht Johannes, s. Heinrich; 18 years old; bap. April 19.
 Christina Mann, d. Johannes and Christina; b. Nov. 16; bap. June 3.
 Johann Caspar Lutz, s. Caspar and Eva; b. Jan. 8; bap. June 3.
 Johan Georg Mann, s. Bernhard and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 10; bap. June 3.
 Zacharias Urich, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. May 12; bap. June 5.
 Johannes Mohr, s. Michael and Catharina; b. April 25; bap. June 5.
 Susanna Müller, d. Christian and Susanna; b. May 7; bap. June 5.
 Magdalena Hischmann, d. Joh. Adam and Anna Maria; b. March 13; bap. June 12.
 Johannes Feit, s. Georg and Magdalena; b. Sept. 22; bap. June 12.
 Anna Margaret Berties, d. Michael and Catharina; b. June 3; bap. June 17.
 Catharina Hildebrand, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. Feb. 8; bap. June 19.

- Catharina Fritz, d. Ludwig and Catharina; b. May —; bap. June 19.
Anna Margaret Groff, d. Georg and Justina Margareta; b. Dec. 30,
1758; bap. Jan. 7, 1769.
Margaretha Kuntz, d. Johannes and Margaretha; b. July 15; bap.
July 30.
Elisabeth Frey, d. Hennrich and Elisabeth; b. May 8; bap. July 31.
Maria Magdalena Mockert, d. Samuel and Maria Magdalena; b. Aug.
6; bap. Aug. 14.
Rosina Taubenhauer, d. Joh. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 12; bap.
Sept. 2.
Philipp Schreiner, s. Michael and Barbara; b. Aug. 2; bap. Sept. 4.
Eva Margareth Pechtel; d. Peter and Eva Margareth; b. Dec. 1,
1767; bap. Sept. 4.
Gorg Christoph Brehm, s. Philipp and Sabina; b. Aug. 26; bap.
Sept. 4.
Margaretha Wagner, d. Johannes and Elisabeth; b. July 12; bap.
Sept. 4.
Johann Philipp Seil, s. Johannes and Anna Maria; b. July 7; bap.
Sept. 4.
Johannes Steiner, s. Georg and Susanna; b. Jan. 25, 1766; bap.
Sept. 6.
Maria Susanna Steiner, d. Georg and Susanna; b. Oct. 27, 1767; bap.
Sept. 6.
Johann Georg Roemele, s. Friedrich and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 5;
bap. Oct. 2.
Margaretha Pfefferle, d. Michael and Elisabetha; b. Oct. 25, 1767;
bap. Oct. 3.
Adam Voltz, s. Adam and Margaretha; b. Oct. 11; bap. Oct. 23.
Anna Margareth Lutz, d. Christian and Barbara; b. Sept. 16; bap.
Oct. 23.
Andreas Streher, s. Mathias and Margaretha; b. Aug. 15; bap.
Oct. 23.
Georg Friedrich Metzger, s. Jacob and Susanna; b. Sept. 29; bap.
Nov. 13.
Barbara Dosch, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Feb. 5; bap. Nov. 16.
Christian Kochendörfer, s. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 8; bap.
Nov. 18.
Georg Friedrich Dobler, s. Georg and Christina; b. Oct. 30; bap.
Nov. 20.
Barbara Balspach, d. Andreas and Maria Juliana; b. Nov. 8; bap.
Nov. 20.
Johann Jacob Krüger, s. Johann and Sophia; b. Oct. 21; bap.
Nov. 20.

- Elisabeth Eichholtz, d. Johannes and Hannah; b. Nov. 19; bap. Nov. 23.
 Anna Rosina Jost, d. Conrad and Philippina; b. Nov. 16, 1760; bap. Nov. 24.
 Anna Barbara Stohr, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Nov. 17; bap. Nov. 27.
 Jacob Haberstich, s. Michael and Salome; b. Nov. 10, 1760; bap. Nov. 28.
 Michael Haberstich, s. Michael and Salome; b. Dec. 23, 1763; bap. Nov. 28.
 Rudolph Haberstich, s. Michael and Salome; b. Oct. 21, 1765; bap. Nov. 28.
 Johannes Haberstich, s. Michael and Salome; b. Dec. 24, 1767; bap. Nov. 28.
 Christian Schmidt, s. Christian and Maria Helena; b. Nov. 30; bap. Dec. 2.
 Maria Catharina Benedick, d. Leonhardt and Maria Catharina; b. Nov. 23; bap. Dec. 4.
 Jonas Eccle, s. Joseph and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 25; bap. Dec. 4.

1769.

- Christoph Breitenherd, s. Christoph and Eva Magdalena; b. Jan. 13; bap. March 20.
 Anna Maria Allwirth, d. Philipp and Maria Regina; b. Nov. 11, 1768; bap. March 27.
 Elisabeth Pesserer, d. John and Salome; b. March 16; bap. April 2.
 George Stophel Kember, s. Georg and Clara Dressin; b. Oct. 1, 1768; bap. April 2.
 Anna Maria Gross, d. Henrich and Anna Maria; b. March 25; bap. April 1.
 Christian Kurtz, s. Christian and Dorothea; b. March 1; bap. April 2.
 Johann Martin Schreiner, s. Philipp and Eva Catharina; b. Jan. 22; bap. April 2.
 Anna Maria Müller, d. Joh. Christian and Regina; b. Jan. 18, 1764; bap. April 8.
 Elisabeth Müller, d. Joh. Christian and Regina; b. Oct. 29, 1765; bap. April 8.
 Michael Beyer, s. Georg and Salome; b. Feb. 18; bap. April 9.
 Johann Philipp Hehns, s. Hans Wendel and Eva Barbara; b. Dec. 15, 1768; bap. April 9.
 Valentin Gärtner, s. Valentin and Maria; b. Feb. 5; bap. April 9.
 Barbara Schmidt, d. Matthaeus and Barbara; b. March 27; bap. April 9.

- Anna Schuler, d. Jacob and Regina; b. March 27; bap. April 9.
Joh. Abraham Schneider, s. Jacob and Margareth; bap. April 16.
John Michael Schmidt, s. Peter and Catharine; b. March 6; bap.
April 16.
Elisabeth Margareth Santau, d. Hans Jacob and Margareth; b. Feb.
21; bap. April 16.
Peter De Morce, s. John and Margareth; b. March 20; bap. April 30.
Joh. Jacob Rapp, s. Jacob and Maria Elisabeth; b. April 1; bap.
April 30.
Jacob Schmidt, s. Ludwig and Gertraud; b. Jan. 23; bap. May 4.
Susanna Schmidt, d. Conrad and Susanna; b. Jan. 8, 1767; bap.
May 4.
Anna Walz, d. Christoph and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 9, 1768; bap. May 4.
Jacob Vorenwald, s. Joh. Michael and Eva; b. Jan. 19; bap. May 5.
Anna Maria Hens, d. Michael and Margaretha; b. May 4; bap. May 7.
Georg Friedrich Schenck, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Jan. 27;
bap. May 7.
Joh. Christian Klein, s. Gottfried and Rosina; b. April 23; bap.
May 12.
Anna Maria Mann, d. Johannes and Christina; b. Jan. 24; bap.
May 13.
Margaretha Kolb, d. Philipp and Margareth; b. May 2; bap. May 14.
Stephan Kitzmüller, s. Caspar and Juliana; b. Feb. 18; bap. May 14.
Elisabeth Laumann, d. Martin and Anna Maria; b. May 4; bap.
May 14.
Johann Georg Wehnau, s. Hennrich and Anna Barbara; b. May 9;
bap. May 14.
Michael Seybel, s. Heinrich and Wilhelmine; b. April 9; bap.
May 14.
Sophia Fuhrmann, d. Johannes and Maria Johanna; b. March 29;
bap. May 14.
Margareth Feldberger, d. Henrich and Susanna; b. Jan. 1; bap.
May 14.
Maria Magdalena Kautz, d. Joseph and Barbara; b. May 7; bap.
May 15.
Anna Maria Schmidt, d. Theobald and Margareth; b. April 2; bap.
May 15.
Georg Friedrich Steiner, s. Geo. Friedrich and Anna Margaretha; b.
April 12; bap. May 21.
Christoph Nagel, s. Christoph and Margareth; b. May 7; bap.
May 21.
David Mauk, s. Bartian and Anna Maria; b. April 9; bap. May 21.
Friedrich Marguardt, s. Joh. Georg and Margaretha; b. March 16;
bap. May 28.

- Anna Maria Ziegler, d. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 17; bap. May 28.
- Anna Elisabeth Weidle, d. Christian and Anna Barbara; b. May 26; bap. June 4.
- Johann Ludwig Hildebrand, s. Jacob and Barbara; b. April 8; bap. June 4.
- Cathar. Elisabeth Benwald, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. March 10; bap. June 5.
- Rosina Seyd, d. Peter and Margaretha; b. March 15; bap. June 9.
- Johannes Streher, s. Adam and Elisabeth; b. May 4; bap. June 12.
- Johann Valentin Merck, s. Valentin and Eva Elisabeth; b. June 4; bap. June 13.
- Johannes Neu, s. Johannes and Maria Magdalena; b. June 11; bap. June 16.
- Catharina Goettig, d. Friedrich and Catharina; b. April 9; bap. June 18.
- David Frick, s. Philipp and Anna Margaretha; b. May 7; bap. June 17.
- Friedrich Sturz, s. Balthasar and Charlotta; b. June 6; bap. June 20.
- Jacob Heil, s. Zacharias and Eva Elisabeth; b. June 19; bap. July 2.
- Sophia Becker, d. Johann and Catharina; b. June 18; bap. July 9.
- Anna Margaretha Reitenauer, d. Nicolaus and Margaretha; b. June 27; bap. July 9.
- Anna Margaretha Rein, d. Heinrich and Anna Christina; b. May 18, 1767; bap. June 4, 1767.
- Anna Elisabeth Rein, d. Heinrich and Anna Christina; b. July 9; bap. July 14.
- Catharina Zehmar, d. Anton and Sophia; b. Jan. 16; bap. Feb. 19.
- Johann Jacob Eichholz, s. Johan Jacob and Anna; b. May 16; bap. July 19.
- Friedrich Moser, s. Michael and Barbara Maria; b. July 14; bap. July 23.
- Johannes Peter Sulzer, s. Georg and Maria Catharina; b. April 23; bap. July 23.
- Jonas Gebhardt, s. Peter and Rosina; b. July 20; bap. July 25.
- Anna Maria Rupele, d. Jacob and Maria; b. Jan. 16; bap. July 26.
- Elisabeth Kauffmann, d. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 26, 1768; bap. July 26.
- Maria Schopfs, d. Bernhart and Eleonora; b. Jan. 16; bap. July 26.
- Michael Brunner, s. Johann and Maria Sarah; b. April 2; bap. July 26.
- Johann Friedrich Pfitger, s. Johann and Elisabeth; b. July 26; bap. Aug. 2.

- Jeremias Eberle, s. Georg and Catharina; b. July 27; bap. Aug. 4.
Michael Hiel, s. Melchior and Justina; b. July 25; bap. Aug. 6.
Johann Jacob Schertel, s. Johannes and Maria Christina; b. July 23;
bap. Aug. 6.
Johan Ludwig Lindeberger, s. Georg and Hanna; b. July 20; bap.
Aug. 13.
Catharina Schneider, d. Caspar and Sabina; b. April 27; bap.
Aug. 13.
Johann Rumff, s. Joh. Dietrich and Catharina; b. June 24; bap.
Aug. 9.
Susanna Leitner, d. Johann and Esther; b. Oct. 15, 1766; bap.
Aug. 12.
Nicolaus Stroh, s. Georg and Catharina Schmidt; b. Aug. 8; bap.
Aug. 20.
Johann Tobias Heiss, s. Dietrich and Maria Magdalena; b. Aug.
20; bap. Aug. 27.
Susana Margaret Litzenberger, d. Adam and Catharina; b. Sept. 1;
bap. Sept. 10.
Johannes Possenmeier, s. Mathias and Elisabeth; b. June 2; bap.
Sept. 10.
Anna Elisabeth Lazarus, d. Peter and Johanna; b. July 29; bap.
Sept. 24.
Johann Ludwig Gross, s. Martin and Catharina; b. Aug. 15; bap.
Sept. 24.
Jacob Freytag, s. Jacob and Salome; b. Aug. 26; bap. Sept. 24.
Anna Maria Brensikober, d. Caspar and Susannah; aged 6 weeks;
bap. Sept. 24.
Elisabeth Gern, d. Johannes and Margaretha; b. Sept. 20; bap.
Sept. 25.
Georg Friedrich, s. Catharina Weidlin and Friedrich Köhler; b.
July 23; bap. Sept. 26.
Johann Conrad Schindel, s. Michael and Anna Barbara; b. June 29;
bap. July.
Maria Helena Weber, d. Joseph and Catharina; b. Sept. 18; bap.
Oct. 1.
Susannah Wild, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Sept. 9; bap. Oct. 5.
Johann Georg Schilling, s. Georg Balthasar and Eva Catharina; b.
Sept. 9; bap. Oct. 1.
Sarah Engel Dick, d. Friedrich and Catharina; b. Sept. 11; bap.
Oct. 4.
Eva Elisabeth Pechtel, d. Peter and Eva Margaret; b. May 16; bap.
Oct. 8.
Elisabeth Barbara Stauder, d. Heinrich and Barbara; b. Sept. 15;
bap. Oct. 8.

- Catharina Ritsmüller, d. Johann and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 12; bap. Oct. 8.
- Maria Schitterle, d. Johannes and Margareth; b. Oct. 2; bap. Oct. 6.
- Johann Christian Weidel, s. Johann and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 13; bap. Oct. 15.
- Elisabeth Reutlinger, d. Georg and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 13; bap. Oct. 22.
- Christoph Trebenstadt, s. Joh. Albrecht and Eva; b. Oct. 15; bap. Oct. 18.
- Jacob Schroeder, s. Jacob and Cathar. Elisabeth; b. Aug. 6; bap. Sept. 29.
- Anna Catharina Müller, d. Mathias and Anna Catharina; b. Sept. 14; bap. Oct. 23.
- Johann Stroh, s. Georg and Magdalena; b. Sept. 15; bap. Oct. 30.
- Anna Maria Craemer, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 31; bap. Nov. 1.
- Susanna Schindel, d. Friedrich and Maria Barbara; b. Oct. 28; bap. Nov. 5.
- Catharine Mathiot, d. Johann and Margaret Catharina; b. Nov. 3; bap. Nov. 5.
- Johann Jacob Luttmann, s. Georg and Anna Margaretha; b. Oct. 25; bap. Nov. 9.
- Johann Peter Bauer, s. Nicolaus and Catharina; b. Nov. 8; bap. Nov. 19.
- Georg Adam Haag, s. Johann Georg and Maria Catharina; b. Sept. 16; bap. Nov. 26.
- Johann Selig, s. Johann and Margaretha; b. Nov. 18; bap. Nov. 26.
- Salome Besch, d. Adam and Maria Eva; b. Nov. 3; bap. Nov. 26.
- Maria Magdalena Braun, d. Joseph and Magdalena; b. Aug. 10; bap. Nov. 3.
- Catharina Pettison, d. John and Maria Margaretha; b. Sept. 13; bap. Dec. 3.
- Maria Catharina Rein, d. Jacob and Maria Eva; b. Nov. 29; bap. Dec. 2.
- Anna Barbara, d. Anna Dehnin and Martin Laumann; b. Oct. 13; bap. Dec. 6.
- Jacob Schwein, s. Benjamin and Maria; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 10.
- Christian Jlgner, s. Christian and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 15; bap. Dec. 17.
- Heinrich Lang, s. Mathias and Catharina; b. Nov. 27; bap. Dec. 24.
- Christian Schindel, s. Nicolaus and Magdalena; b. Sept. 22; bap. Dec. 25.
- Christina Scheickel, d. Martin and Christina; b. Nov. 5; bap. Dec. 25.

Elisabeth Hubley, d. Bernhardt and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 15; bap.
Dec. 16.
Maria Elisabeth Daschtler, d. Adam and Regina; b. July 11; bap.
Aug. 1.
Johan Ulrich Riber, s. Ulrich and Catharina; b. Dec. 5, 1768; bap.
Aug. 16.
Johann Schneider, s. Johann and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 9; bap. Dec. 31.
Isaac Britius, s. Adam and Catharina; b. Dec. 19; bap. Dec. 31.

1770.

Johann Peter Weingärtner, s. Conrad and Barbara; b. Dec. 29, 1769;
bap. Jan. 4.
Anna Maria Froehner, d. Simon and Eva Maria; b. Jan. 2; bap.
Jan. 7.
Johann Georg, s. Johann Leyser, and mother Maria Magdalena
Ewerin; b. Jan. 7; bap. Jan. 9.
Georg Wirz, s. Ludwig and Elisabeth Margaretha; b. Dec. 9, 1769;
bap. Jan. 15.
Johann Rudesily, s. Melchior and Christina; b. Jan. 8; bap. Jan. 14.
Catharina Barbara Becker, d. Nicolaus and Magdalena; b. Jan. 6;
bap. Jan. 14.
Elisabeth Schenck, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 28, 1769; bap.
Jan. 22.
Elisabeth Pens, d. Conrad and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 10; bap. Feb. 4.
Michael Seng, s. Philipp and Anna Margaretha; b. Jan. 24; bap.
Feb. 4.
Philip Ackermann, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Jan. 3; bap. Feb. 4.
Margaretha Schwarz, d. Conrad and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 3; bap.
Feb. 11.
Margareth Nagel, d. Christoph and Maria; b. Dec. 17, 1769; bap.
Feb. 11.
Barbara Redebach, d. Michael and Hanna; b. Dec. 26, 1769; bap.
Feb. 11.
Martin Schreiner, s. Michael and Barbara; b. Dec. 1, 1769; bap.
Jan. 9.
Catharina Frey, d. Johann and Magdalena; b. Nov. 30, 1769; bap.
Feb. 18.
Anna Maria Tanbach, d. Friedrich and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 14;
bap. Feb. 18.
Johann Georg Sekatz, s. Peter and Friederica; b. Feb. 12; bap.
Feb. 19.
Johann Bernhart Bartholomae, s. Theodor and Anna Margaretha; b.
Jan. 18; bap. Feb. 25.

- Johann Friedrich Weigel, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 11; bap. Feb. 25.
- Johann Seil, s. Johann and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 21; bap. March 4.
- Ann Maria Martin, d. Bernhart and Barbara; b. Jan. 18; bap. March 4.
- Jacob Sprecher, s. Jacob Andreas and Maria Margaretha; b. Jan. 4; bap. Feb. 4.
- Christina Richter, d. Georg and Catharina; b. July 26, 1769; bap. Dec. 27, 1769.
- Johann Philipp Schüsler, s. Johann and Margaretha; b. Dec. 20, 1769; bap. Jan. 3.
- Magdalena Edelmann, d. Adam and Juliana; b. March 1; bap. March 5.
- Anna Juliana Bertjes, d. Michael and Cathar. Elisabeth; b. March 2; bap. March 5.
- Susanna Biegler, d. Georg and Anna Barbara; b. Feb. 23; bap. March 10.
- Philipp Brehm, s. Philipp and Sabina; b. Feb. 25; bap. March 10.
- Susanna Maria Metzger, d. Jacob and Magdalena Christina; b. March 9; bap. March 15.
- Johann Scheidt, s. Matthaeus and Maria Catharina; b. March 14; bap. March 25.
- Susanna Catharina Schaff, d. Heinrich and Anna; b. Jan. 15; bap. bap. March 25.
- Elisabeth Schaffner, d. Jacob and Margaretha; b. Feb. 18; bap. March 25.
- Jacob Kammerer, s. Matthaeus and Catharina; b. Jan. 20; bap. March 25.
- Elisabeth Buch, d. Christian and Susanna; b. March 12; bap. April 1.
- Susanna Neigerwald, d. Joh. Eberhart and Christina; b. March 20; bap. April 1.
- Catharina Schweizer, d. Leonhart and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 16; bap. April 1.
- Anna Maria Lefeber, d. Adam and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 16, 1769; bap. April 1.
- Johanna Bertel, d. Georg Adam and Magdalena; b. Dec. 15, 1769; bap. April 1.
- Susanna Grün, d. Heinrich and Sarah; b. Feb. 24; bap. April 8.
- Jacob Koenig, s. Conrad and Catharina; b. Nov. 2, 1769; bap. Nov. 12, 1769.
- Heinrich Leysinger, s. Heinrich and Margaretha; b. April 7; bap. April 11.

- Anna Catharina Wister, d. Georg and Anna Catharina; b. March 1;
bap. April 15.
- Michael Rudesily, s. Michael and Maria Angelica; b. Feb. 4; bap.
April 15.
- Barbara Kauffmann, d. Solomon and Maria; b. Sept. 25, 1769; bap.
April 15.
- Elisabeth Korner, d. Samuel and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 20, 1769; bap.
April 16.
- Hanna Gehrhardt, d. A. and Sophia; b. Nov. 27, 1769; bap. April 16.
- Catharina Schneyder, d. Simon and Catharina; b. April 14; bap.
April 19.
- Friedrich Gebel, s. Wilhelm and Eva; b. April 11; bap. April 20.
- Martin Müller, s. Christian and Regina; b. Nov. 11, 1769; bap.
April 21.
- Peter Klein, s. Peter and Anna Margaretha; b. Oct. 23; bap.
April 29.
- Christian Wacky, s. Christian and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 27; bap.
April 30.
- Barbara Judy, d. Martin and Barbara; b. April 27; bap. May 1.
- Elisabeth Beck, d. Georg and Catharina; b. March 22; bap. May 6.
- Susana Margareth Hoerner, d. Michael and Barbara; b. April 21;
bap. May 2.
- Anna Maria Groh, d. Wilhelm and Christina; b. Jan. 22; bap. May 6.
- Christian Weiss, s. Georg and Anna Margaretha; b. May 4; bap.
May 7.
- Elisabeth Scheurig, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. April 13, 1767;
bap. May 26.
- Magdalena Scheurig, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. May 24, 1769;
bap. May 26.
- Catharina Corner, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. May 20; bap. June 1.
- Johann Peter Henckel, s. Johann and Elisabeth; b. May 6; bap.
June 3.
- Johann Heun, s. Georg and Magdalena Maria; b. May 24; bap.
June 3.
- Anna Margaretha Ziegler, d. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. March
19; bap. June 3.
- Christina Albrecht, d. Georg and Christina; b. March 24; bap.
May 3.
- Sabina Rummel, d. Valentin and Louisa; b. Feb. 15; bap. May 3.
- Ludwig Faust, s. Philipp and Margaretha; b. April 9; bap. May 6.
- Elisabeth Feldberger, d. Heinrich and Susanna; b. April 9; bap.
May 4.
- Catharina Rung, d. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. May 20; bap.
June 11.

- Johann Schmidt, s. Philipp and Maria; b. March 1; bap. June 12.
Johann Liberich, s. Nicolaus and Catharina; b. May 27; bap.
June 24.
Eva Elisabeth Deck, d. Johann and Magdalena; b. June 12; bap.
June 24.
Elisabeth Decker, d. Jeremias and Dorothea; b. June 17; bap.
June 24.
Catharina Martin, d. Jacob and Eva; b. June 9; bap. June 24.
Catharina Spengler, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. May 22; bap.
June 24.
Johann Rautfohn, s. Friedrich and Barbara; b. April 14; bap.
June 25.
Regina Dorothea Hermann, d. Simon and Maria Margaretha; b. Jan.
14; bap. July 1.
Jacob Christian, s. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. March 17; bap.
July 1.
Catharina Haz, d. Johann and Anna Maria; b. June 30; bap. July 1.
Heinrich Mayer, s. Georg and Barbara; b. June 8; bap. July 1.
Margaretha Marquart, d. Joh. Georg. and Margaretha; b. July 6;
bap. July 15.
Johann Michael Beck, s. Gerhard and Anna Margaretha; b. June 1.
bap. July 15.
Elisabeth Krob, d. Heinrich and Margaretha; b. June 17; bap.
July 16.
Catharina Rummel, d. Peter and Catharina; b. Jan. 13; bap. July 22.
Elisabeth Neu, d. Johann and Magdalena; b. July 8; bap. July 22.
Maria Barbara and Henriette Christine Creiser (twins), d. Casper
and Christina; b. June 15; bap. July 28.
Susanna Mezger, d. Jonas and Susanna; b. July 15; bap. July 29.
Anna Margareth Gärtner, d. Michael and Catharina; b. June 7; bap.
July 28.
Johann Jacob Schuler, s. Jacob and Regina; b. July 15; bap.
July 29.
Christina Catharina Krauss, d. Bernhart and Elisabeth; b. July 24;
bap. July 29.
Magdalena Lochmann, d. Jacob and Eva Barbara; b. July 6; bap.
July 29.
Jacob, s. Jacob Weidmann and Anna Margaretha Uhrnin. b. Aug. 13,
1769; bap. Aug. 2.
Margaretha and Sarah Mathiot (twins), d. Georg and Lucy; b. June
18; bap. Aug. 6.
Magdalena Nagel, d. Sebastian and Magdalena; b. July 12; bap.
Aug. 5.

- Anna Barbara Albert, d. Philipp and Maria Regina; b. May 9; bap.
Aug. 5.
- Heinrich Greiner, s. Andreas and Barbara; b. June 16; bap. Aug. 5.
- Peter Schreiner, s. Joh. Nicolaus and Christina; b. April 7; bap.
Aug. 5.
- Eva Margaretha Hildebrandt, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. June 28;
bap. Aug. 5.
- Barbara Schmidt, d. Christian and Maria Helena; b. Aug. 3; bap.
Aug. 5.
- Johann Peter Pfeiffer, s. Adam and Catharina; b. June 21; bap.
Aug. 12.
- Johann Conrad Johst, s. Conrad and Philippina; b. July 28; bap.
Aug. 12.
- Anna Maria Krug, d. Jacob and Rebecca; b. Aug. 6; bap. Aug. 20.
- Elisabeth Weil, d. Peter and Elisabeth; b. June 14; bap. Aug. 21.
- Magdalena Crafft, d. Philipp and Anna Maria; b. July 26; bap.
Aug. 26.
- Johann Weinberg, s. Georg and Margaretha; b. Aug. 4; bap. Aug. 26.
- Sabina Stauffer, d. Heinrich and Catharina; b. Aug. 4; bap. Aug. 26.
- Conrad Benz, s. Johann and Dorothea; b. August 21; bap. Aug. 26.
- Catharina Maroux, d. Franz and Maria Magdalena; b. Aug. 21; bap.
Aug. 26.
- Johann Peter Macker, s. Samuel and Magdalena; b. July 24; bap.
Aug. 26.
- Johann Michael Zanzinger, s. Paulus and Margaret; b. Aug. 8.
- Catharina Martin, d. Nicolaus and Barbara; b. Aug. 23; bap.
Aug. 29.
- Jacob Burghart, s. Georg and Anna Margaretha; b. June 24; bap.
Aug. 31.
- Valentine Hilliger, s. Peter and Maria Magdalena; b. March 20; bap.
Sept. 2.
- Adam Litzeberger, s. Adam and Catharina; b. Aug. 27; bap. Sept. 2.
- John Jacob Klein, s. Michael and Barbara; b. June 15; bap. Sept. 2.
- Maria Mann, d. Friedrich and Maria; b. Aug. 30; bap. Sept. 4.
- Sarah Kipp, d. Johann and Margaretha; b. Aug. 8; bap. Sept. 5.
- Anna Barbara Rickert, d. Leonhart and Anna Maria; b. June 13;
bap. Sept. 11.
- Daniel Luttig, s. Nicolaus and Rosina; b. Aug. 2; bap. Sept. 16.
- Elisabeth Lebig, d. Philipp and Abellona; b. Sept. 4; bap. Sept. 16.
- Heinrich Fevereith, s. Johann and Margaretha; b. May 12; bap.
Sept. 16.
- Susanna Gross, d. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 1; bap.
Sept. 21.

- Michael Cantor, s. Wilhelm and Margaretha; b. April 13; bap. Sept. 23.
- Margaretha Foltz, d. Adam and Margaretha; b. Sept. 28; bap. Oct. 1.
- Georg Heinrich Schmidt, s. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Oct. 5; bap. Oct. 14.
- Müller, - Peter and Maria Magdalena; b. Oct. 7; bap. Oct. 14.
- Elisabeth Knecht, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 29; bap. Oct. 14.
- Jacob Johns, s. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. March 1, 1769; bap. Oct. 15.
- Catharina Bernhardt, d. Joseph and Catharina; b. Oct. 6; bap. Oct. 21.
- Diederich Jüdy, s. Peter and Anna Christina; b. Sept. 20; bap. Oct. 21.
- Anna Maria Steiner, d. Jacob and Margaretha; b. Jan. 7; bap. Oct. 28.
- Catharina Kreuter, d. Georg and Susanna; b. Oct. 18; bap. Oct. 29.
- Anna Barbara, d. Cathar. Barbara Becker and Michael Keller; b. Sept. 27; bap. Nov. 1.
- Susanna Zimmermann, d. Bernhart and Salome; b. March 23; bap. Nov. 4.
- Johann Wilhelm Mach, s. Joseph and Maria Christina; b. Jan.; bap. Nov. 4.
- Catharina Seib, d. Peter and Margaretha; b. Oct.; bap. Nov. 4.
- Jacob Johann Lang, s. Georg and Margaretha; b. Oct. 18; bap. Nov. 4.
- Jacob Schwemle, s. Jacob and Dorothea; b. Sept. 11; bap. Nov. 4.
- Margaretha Rothbaurt, d. Friedrich and Susanna; b. Feb. 10; bap. Nov. 4.
- Margaretha Schneider, d. Mathias and Sarah; b. Oct. 31; bap. Nov. 11.
- Anna Margaretha Hardt, d. Adam and Anna Margaretha; b. Nov. 14; bap. Nov. 15.
- Johann Christoph Reinhardt, s. Michael and Margaretha; b. Nov. 4; bap. Nov. 24.
- Jacob Weidmann, s. Conrad and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 28; bap. Dec. 2.
- Catharina Rauh, d. Peter and Charlotta; b. Oct. 19; bap. Dec. 9.
- Catharina Gärtner, d. Valentin and Magdalena; b. Nov. 4; bap. Dec. 9.
- Anna Maria Paussmann, d. Michael and Maria Elisabeth; b. Dec. 4; bap. Dec. 9.
- Catharina Hubeley, d. Bernhardt and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 6; bap. Dec. 9.

Maria Catharina Dettweiler, d. Samuel and Rosina; b. Dec. 10; bap.
Dec. 16.
Franz Wagner, s. Wilhelm and Juliana; b. Dec. 8; bap. Dec. 16.
Elisabeth Hirschmann, d. Adam and Anna Maria; b. July 12; bap.
July 18.
Johann Peter Griesinger, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 14; bap.
Dec. 19.
Maria Magdalena Broehm, d. Conrad and Salome; b. Dec. 12; bap.
Dec. 19.
Jacob Hollinger, s. Jacob and Anna Elisabeth; b. Dec. 24; bap.
Dec. 24.
Elisabeth Meyer, d. Peter and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 25; bap. Dec. 30.
Margaretha Streber, d. Mathias and Margaretha; b. Dec. 10; bap.
Dec. 30.
Maria Magdalena Kohler, d. Daniel and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 26;
bap. Dec. 14.

1771.

Anna Maria Gern, d. Jacob and Maria Magdalena; b. Dec. 5, 1770;
bap. Jan. 3.
Susanna Brenzikofer, d. Caspar and Susanna; b. Dec. 23, 1770; bap.
Jan. 14.
Johann Christoph Rein, s. Jacob and Maria Eva; b. Jan. 10; bap.
Jan. 20.
Wilhelm Glaz, s. Jacob and Barbara; b. Jan. 8; bap. Jan. 20.
Maria Elisabeth Zwick, d. Franz Wilhelm and Magdalena; b. Nov.
27, 1770; bap. Jan. 20.
Ludwig Stein, s. Friedrich and Maria; b. Jan. 10; bap. Jan. 20.
Wilhelm Schneider, s. Johann and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 2; bap. Jan. 27.
Stephan Meyer, s. Stephan and Anna Maria; b. May 11, 1767; bap.
Jan. 26.
Anna Margaretha Meyer, d. Stephan and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 2,
1768; bap. Jan. 26.
Susanna Kropp, d. Isreal and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 2, 1770; bap.
Feb. 3.
Johann Philipp and Johann Martin Bamberger (twins), s. Martin
and Dorothea; b. Feb. 3; bap. Feb. 3.
Georg Hufnagel, s. Wilhelm and Magdalena; b. Jan. 27; bap.
Feb. 10.
Johann Reitlinger, s. Georg and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 10; bap.
Feb. 17.
Margaretha Hoff, d. Georg and Christina Margaret; b. Dec. 29, 1770;
bap. Jan. 7.
Johann Leibpe, s. Christian and Catharina; b. Feb. 8; bap. Feb. 21.

- Anna Maria Tanger, d. Andreas and Catharina; b. Jan. 13; bap. Feb. 24.
- Johann Schindel, s. Michael and Anna Barbara; b. Feb. 9; bap. Feb. 24.
- Anna Maria Becker, d. Joh. Nicolaus and Magdalena; b. Feb. 9; bap. Feb. 24.
- Catharina Anna Dippel, d. Joh. Nicolaus and Eva; b. Jan. 7; bap. Feb. 24.
- Abraham East, s. Daniel and Anna; b. Feb. 21; bap. Feb. 27.
- Johann Michael Merckel, s. Jacob and Eva; b. Nov. 29, 1770; bap. Feb. 28.
- Elisabeth Luz, d. Peter and Maria; b. Feb. 20, 1770; bap. Feb. 28.
- Anna Luz, d. Peter and Maria; b. Feb. 6, 1767; bap. Feb. 28.
- Anna Magdalena Johst, d. Johann and Justina; b. Jan. 23; bap. Feb. 28.
- James Hibrouck, s. James and Margaretha; b. Feb. 7, 1767; bap. Feb. 28.
- Margaretha Hibrouck, d. James and Margaretha; b. May 14, 1769; bap. Feb. 28.
- Johann Wagner, s. Jacob and Anna Margaretha; b. May 4, 1765; bap. Feb. 28.
- Elisabeth Wagner, d. Jacob and Anna Margaretha; b. April 2, 1767; bap. Feb. 28.
- Michael Wagner, s. Jacob and Anna Margaretha; b. April 5, 1769; bap. Feb. 28.
- Anna Catharina Stahl, d. Jacob and Anna Margaretha; b. Feb. 24; bap. March 2.
- Sophia Kurz, d. Christian and Dorothea; b. Jan. 6; bap. March 3.
- Johann Andreas Geiss, s. Andreas and Catharina; b. Feb. 13; bap. March 10.
- Gottlieb Hill, s. Melchior and Justina; b. March 6; bap. March 12.
- Barbara Bechler, d. Jacob and Magdalena; b. Jan. 15; bap. March 17.
- Wilhelm Ekner (?), s. Wilhelm and Regina; b. Aug. 10, 1770; bap. March 17.
- Elisabeth Bruckhardt, d. Peter and Sophia; b. March 10; bap. March 19.
- Michael Schenck, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 15; bap. March 29.
- Johann Peter Bauer, s. Nicolaus and Catharina Anna; b. March 24; bap. April 1.
- Abraham Bizberger, s. Abraham and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 14; bap. April 1.
- Johann Peter Klein, s. Peter Michael and Margaretha; b. Jan. 11; bap. April 1.

- Catharina Weil, d. Philipp and Magdalena; b. Feb. 1; bap. April 1.
Johann Bamberger, s. Arnold and Elisabeth; b. March 20; bap.
April 1.
Maria Magdalena Brunner, d. Johann and Maria Sarah; b. Jan. 12;
bap. April 7.
Valentin Schütterle, s. Johann and Margaretha Anna; b. April 1;
bap. April 7.
Elisabeth Luck, d. Jacob and Margaretha; b. Jan. 11; bap. April 7.
Anna Maria Moser, d. Georg and Christina; b. April 8; bap. April 20.
Elisabeth Luz, d. Christian and Barbara; b. March 17; bap. April 21.
Johann Trebenstadt, s. Albrecht and Eva; b. April 21; bap. April
28.
Jacob Niess, s. Jacob and Anna Margaretha; b. March 21; bap.
April 28.
Catharina Gross, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. April 18; bap.
April 28.
Elisabeth Haardt, d. Valentin and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 18; bap.
May 2.
Heinrich Wehnau, s. Heinrich and Anna Barbara; b. April 24; bap.
May 5.
Mathias Bader, s. Georg and Salome; b. April 3; bap. May 6.
Johann Klein, s. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 4, 1770; bap.
May 5.
Jacob Friedrich Ziegel, s. Georg Fried. and Maria Magdalena; b.
Feb. 1; bap. May 9.
Elisabeth Albrecht, d. Leonhart and Catharina; b. April 2; bap.
May 9.
Joh. Nicolaus Schwedte, s. Joh. Nicol. and Cathar. Elisabeth; b.
Jan. 14; bap. May 9.
Joh. Philipp Benedict, s. Leonhard and Maria Catharina; b. May 4;
bap. May 9.
Maria Catharina Kompf, d. Joh. Dietrich and Catharina; b. April;
bap. May 9.
Anna Christina Urban, d. Ludwig and Phrosina; b. Feb. 12; bap.
May 14.
Johann Jacob Gehrlinger, s. Georg and Sabina; b. April 3; bap.
May 20.
Johann Keller, s. Mathias and Christina; b. Oct. 11, 1770; bap.
May 20.
Elisabeth Gehrlinger, d. Georg and Sabina; b. Oct. 26, 1766; bap.
June 2.
Johann Weygandt, s. Georg and Anna Catharina; b. May 1; bap.
June 2.
Johann Young, s. Jacob and Catharina; b. May 27; bap. June 3.

- Friedrich Ziegler, s. Ludwig and Margaretha; b. March 28; bap. June 9.
- Friedrich Laumann, s. Ludwig and Anna Elisabeth; b. May 30; bap. June 9.
- Elisabeth Roland, d. David and Susanna; b. Feb. 16; bap. June 12.
- Joh. Heinrich Gall, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. March 1; bap. June 12.
- Anna Margaretha Bilmeyer, d. Leonhart and Anna Margaretha; b. Oct. 30, 1770; bap. June 12.
- Anna Maria Luttmann, d. Georg and Anna Margaretha; b. May 20; bap. June 13.
- Johann Michael Schneider, s. Jacob and Maria Margaretha; b. Nov. 18, 1770; bap. June 13.
- Georg Friedrich Fritz, s. Ludwig and Catharina; b. April 9; bap. June 22.
- Johann Martin Veit, s. Joh. Michael and Magdalena; b. June 13; bap. June 22.
- Bernhardt Mann, s. Bernhardt and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 25, 1770; bap. June 22.
- Johann Georg, s. Charlotta Metzger and Jacob, her servant; b. June 21; bap. June 26.
- Johann Schmidt, s. Theobald and Margaretha; b. May 13; bap. June 30.
- Friedrich Glaser, s. Friedrich and Elisabeth; b. June 23; bap. June 30.
- Johann Jacob Tiepenbacher, s. Johann and Catharina; b. Aug. 10, 1770; bap. June 30.
- Maria Barbara Deiss, d. Georg Adam and Maria Barbara; b. April 1; July 8.
- Anna Barbara Anthony, d. Adam and Catharina Elisabeth; b. Jan. 21; bap. July 14.
- Elisabeth Rothacker, d. Johann and Magdalena; b. May 21; bap. June 2.
- Susanna Feldberger, d. Heinrich and Susanna; b. July 4; bap. July 29.
- Margaretha Kitzmüller, d. Johann and Anna Maria; b. July 5; bap. Aug. 3.
- Georg Ilger, s. Christian and Anna Maria; b. Aug. 5; bap. Aug. 11.
- Zacharias Heil, s. Zacharias and Eva Elisabeth; b. Aug. 2; bap. Aug. 11.
- Christoph Seib, s. Johann and Elisabeth; b. June 29. bap. Aug. 18.
- Margaretha Huhn, d. Georg and Maria Magdalena; b. July 23; bap. Aug. 18.
- Johann Rusing, s. Bernhardt and Susanna; b. July 3; bap. Aug. 25.

- Stephanus Franz, s. Ludwig and Margaretha; b. July 22; bap.
Sept. 1.
- Regina Blattenberger, d. Johann and Christina; b. Sept. 4; bap.
Sept. 8.
- Christina Rein, d. Heinrich and Anna Christina; b. Aug. 28; bap.
Sept. 8.
- Maria Magdalena Schreiner, d. Michael and Barbara; b. July 27;
bap. Sept. 8.
- Martin Mathiot, s. John and Catharina; b. Sept. 3; bap. Sept. 8.
- Christoph Huhn, s. Philipp and Anna Margaretha; b. June 2; bap.
Sept. 15.
- Elisabeth Britzius, d. Adam and Catharina; b. Sept. 8; bap. Sept.
22.
- Maria Magdalena Frick, d. Peter and Barbara; b. Sept. 14; bap.
Sept. 22.
- Johann Kreutler, s. Johann and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 6, 1767; bap.
Sept. 28.
- Elisabeth Spengler, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 26; bap.
Sept. 28.
- Johann Heinrich, s. Christian and Regina; b. June 1; bap. Oct. 4.
- Margaretha Lay, d. Alexander and Maria; b. Aug. 24; bap. Oct. 6.
- Adam Schumann, s. Georg and Barbara; b. July 30; bap. Oct. 13.
- Christina Richter, d. Georg and Catharina; b. May 12; bap. Oct. 13.
- Johann Adam Sulzer, s. Georg and Catharina; b. July 31; bap.
Oct. 13.
- Maria Magdalena Wehrer, d. Gottlieb and Maria Magdalena; b. Sept.
1; bap. Oct. 16.
- Catharina Eberle, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Oct. 18; bap. Oct. 23.
- Jacob, s. Maria Cathar. Funck and Jacob Moser; b. Feb. 8, 1769;
bap. Oct. 27.
- Catharina Mann, d. Johann and Christina; b. April 8, 1770; bap.
Oct. 26.
- Johann Beck, s. Gehrhardt and Margaretha; b. Sept. 1; bap. Oct. 27.
- Sophia Müller, d. Heinrich and Susannah; b. Oct. 23; bap. Oct. 27.
- Matthaeus Schlauch, s. Matthaeus and Maria; b. Oct. 8; bap. Oct. 28.
- Catharina Barbara Wurz, d. Thomas and Margaretha; b. Sept. 8;
bap. Nov. 5.
- Elisabeth Stroh, d. Georg and Magdalena; b. Oct. 11; bap. Nov. 17.
- Barbara Nash, d. Jacob and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 10; bap. Nov. 17.
- Catharina Weil, d. Peter and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 31; bap. Nov. 26.
- Johann Jacob Kauz, s. Joseph and wife; b. Nov. 8; bap. Nov. 24.
- Johann Jacob Thomson, s. Caleb and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 27; bap.
Nov. 30.

Anna Margaretha, d. Lorenz Burst and Juliana Schütz; b. Dec. 5; bap. Dec. 9.
 Elisabeth Moser, d. Michael and Maria Barbara; b. Nov. 24; bap. Dec. 14.
 Maria Barbara Soehner, d. Gottlieb and Barbara; b. Aug. 5; bap. Dec. 14.
 Johann Jacob Ortgiess, s. Joh. Heinrich and Christina; b. Sept. 13; bap. Dec. 15.

1772.

Johann Peter Hahn, s. Johann and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 6, 1771; bap. Jan. 4.
 Anna Maria Heiss, d. Dietrich and Maria Magdalena; b. Jan. 4; bap. Jan. 5.
 Christina Anna Ackermann, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Dec. 16, 1771; bap. Jan. 5.
 Michael Lehmann, s. John and Maria; b. Dec. 30, 1771; bap. Jan. 4.
 Joh. Michael Knecht, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 19, 1771; bap. Jan. 12.
 Catharina Bittner, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 19, 1771; bap. Jan. 10.
 Maria Elisabeth Woelcker, d. Michael and Barbara; b. Jan. 6; bap. Jan. 26.
 Anna Maria Kochendoerfer, d. Andreas and Elisabeth; b. Nov. 27, 1771; bap. Jan. 12.
 Johan Michael Kaufmann, s. Joh. Michael and Maria Elisabeth; b. Feb. 5; bap. Feb. 11.
 Elisabeth Zansinger, d. Paul and Margaretha; b. Jan. 14; bap. Jan. 25.
 Jacob Schwarz, s. Conrad and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 12; bap. Feb. 23.
 Sophia Odenwaldt, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 27, 1771; bap. Feb. 17.
 ——— Lindemberger, — Georg and Johanna; bap. Feb. 17.
 Elisabeth Magdalena Schwein, d. Benjamin and Maria; b. Feb. 22; bap. March 1.
 Jacob Lindeschmidt, s. Jacob and Christina; b. Feb. 23; bap. March 1.
 Veit Mann, s. Friedrich and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 13; bap. March 3.
 Justina Magdalena Hoff, d. Georg and Justina Margaretha; b. March 19; bap. March 22.
 Sophia Wild, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. March 2; bap. March 29.
 Johann Hermann, s. Simon and Anna Margaretha; b. March 5; bap. March 29.
 Carl Zehmar, s. Anton and Sophia; b. March 13; bap. March 22.

- Martin Miller, s. Peter and Maria Magdalena; b. Oct. 13; bap. Oct. 18.
- Michael Bauer, s. Michael and Anna Catharina; b. Nov. 20, 1771; bap. April 5.
- Mathias Freytag, s. Jacob and Salome; b. Feb. 5; bap. April 5.
- Heinrich Keppele Helmuth, s. Heinrich and Barbara; b. April 6; bap. April 10.
- Eva Rosina Heinz, d. Michael and Maria Margaretha; b. March 2; bap. April 12.
- Magdalena, d. Caspar Lehr and Catharina Springer; b. Nov. 7, 1771; bap. April 12.
- Johann Kizmtüller, s. Caspar and Juliana; b. Dec. 1, 1771; bap. April 12.
- Johann Yenzel, s. Joh. Jacob and Juliana; b. Jan. 23; bap. April 17.
- Anna Margaretha Rauh, d. Peter and Charlotte; b. March 30; bap. April 19.
- Johann Zimmer, s. Michael and Catharina; b. Feb. 29; bap. April 25.
- Georg Schuler, s. Jacob and Regina; b. April 17; bap. April 26.
- Johann Leonhardt Heins, s. Joh. Wendel and Eva Barbara; b. July 12, 1771; bap. April 26.
- Barbara Hottenstein, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. Dec. 7, 1771; bap. May 1.
- Catharina Johst, d. Conrad and Philippina; b. April 8; bap. May 3.
- Johann Müller, s. Peter and Catharina; b. Nov. 18, 1771; bap. May 3.
- Anna Maria Leysinger, d. Heinrich and Margaretha; b. April 6; bap. May 3.
- Elisabeth Hoff, d. Daniel and Anna Maria; b. March 20; bap. May 3.
- Susanna Buch, d. Felix and Catharina; b. May 8; bap. May 17.
- Anna Magdalena Beck, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Dec. 26, 1771; bap. May. 22.
- Peter Stauffer, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. April 25; bap. May 17.
- Caspar Schneider, s. Caspar and Sabina; b. Jan. 27; bap. May 17.
- Elisabeth Litzenberger, d. Adam and Catharina; b. May 16; bap. May 19.
- Christoph Hoerner, s. Michael and Barbara; b. May 14; bap. May 24.
- Johann Zimmermann, s. Bernhart and Salome; b. Oct. 7, 1771; bap. May 24.
- Caspar Trumpp, s. Caspar and Catharina; b. Sept. 21, 1771; bap. May 24.
- Samuel Brenneiss, s. Valentin and Salome; b. Feb. 18; bap. May 24.
- Joh. Heinrich Klein, s. Peter and Anna Margaretha; b. March 20; bap. May 24.
- Carl Sekaz, s. Peter and Friederica; b. May 25; bap. June 1.
- Johann Stroh, s. Johst and Catharina; b. May 18; bap. June 14.

- Dorothea Schmidt, d. Christian and Maria Magdalena; b. June 13; bap. June 21.
- Anna Maria Bizinger, d. Matthaeus and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 19, 1771; bap. May 30.
- Mary McMahon, d. Moritz and Nancy; b. May 12; bap. May 30.
- Elisabeth Mann, d. Johann and Christina; b. Feb. 24; bap. May 30.
- John Johns, s. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. March 26; bap. July 6.
- Abraham Sandow, s. Jacob and Margaretha; b. April 25; bap. May 7.
- William Mahlzen, s. Thomas and Jean; b. May 31, 1768; bap. Aug. 12.
- Jacob Mahlzen, s. Thomas and Jean; b. Nov. 30, 1770; bap. Aug. 12.
- Solomon Kaltleser, s. Daniel and Mary; b. March 27; bap. Aug. 12.
- Maria Hubley, d. Johann and Maria; b. Aug. 12; bap. Aug. 16.
- Joh. Michael Koehler, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. March 29; bap. Aug. 23.
- Joseph Rieckel, s. Georg Michael and Elisabeth; b. March 15, 1765; bap. Aug. 23.
- Heinrich Rieckel, s. Georg Michael and Elisabeth; b. May 20, 1768; bap. Aug. 23.
- Wilhelm Laumann, s. Ludwig and Anna Elisabeth; b. Aug. 14; bap. Aug. 30.
- Susanna Luck, d. Jacob and Margaretha; b. June 5; bap. Aug. 30.
- Hanna Boreck, d. Richard and Magdalena; b. Sept. 1, 1765; bap. Sept. 6.
- Philippina Marquardt, d. Georg and Margaretha; b. Sept. 2; bap. Sept. 10.
- Maria Barbara Schneider, d. Johann and Maria Barbara; b. Aug. 29. bap. Sept. 13.
- Johann Pechtel, s. Peter and Eva Margaretha; b. Feb. 8; bap. Oct. 9.
- Georg Lazarus, s. Peter and Johanna; b. Sept. 6; bap. Oct. 10.
- Anna Maria Gaentner, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Sept. 10; bap. Sept. 27.
- Georg Adam Tieffenbach, s. Johann and Catharina; b. Aug. 3; bap. Sept. 27.
- Catharina Ilgert, d. Georg and Magdalena; b. Oct. 14; bap. Oct. 19.
- Anna Maria Hauser, d. Heinrich and Magdalena; b. Sept. 27; bap. Oct. 25.
- Johann Becker, s. Joh. Nicolaus and Magdalena; b. Oct. 13; bap. Oct. 27.
- Maria Magdalena Neu, d. Johann and Maria Magdalena; b. Aug. 26; bap. Sept. 20.

Johann Peter Troener, s. James and Eva Maria; b. May 12; bap.
Nov. 3.
Georg Heinrich, s. Conrad and Eva Maria; b. Oct. 20; bap. Nov. 2.
Anna Maria Wehn, d. Jacob and Christina; b. Oct. 21; bap. Nov. 5.
Jacob Mezger, s. Jacob and Susanna; b. Oct. 15; bap. Oct. 18.
Christoph Franciscus, s. John and Anna; b. Oct. 25; bap. Nov. 8.
Friedrich Feldberger, s. Heinrich and Susanna; b. Aug. 28; bap.
Nov. 8.
Anna Sybilla Etter, d. Georg and Christina; b. Oct. 3; bap. Nov. 15.
Elisabeth Etter, d. Georg and Christina; b. Feb. 11, 1770; bap. Nov.
3, 1771.
Margaret Catharina Keunisch, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. Nov. 23,
1771; bap. Nov. 15.
Michael Seng, s. Philipp and Anna Margaretha; b. Nov. 7; bap.
Nov. 15.
Stephanus Hornberger, s. Stephan and Magdalena; b. July 22, 1766;
bap. Sept. 22, 1766.
Anna Maria Hornberger, d. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Sept. 5, 1770;
bap. Nov. 8, 1770.
Georg Friedrich Hornberger, s. Stephan and Magdalena; b. Aug. 21;
bap. Nov. 22.
Catharina Rudisell, d. Melchior and Christina; b. Nov. 28; bap.
Dec. 6.
Maria Elisabeth Huerster, d. Joh. Christian and Maria Magdalena;
b. Dec. 12; bap. Dec. 12.
Elisabeth, d. Barbara Sherzer and Jacob Brenner; b. Aug. 2; bap.
Dec. 16.

1773.

Catharina Desch, d. Michael and Anna Maria; b. Sept. 16, 1772;
bap. Jan. 3.
Anna Maria Reidebach, d. Michael and Anna; b. Aug. 9, 1772; bap.
Jan. 3.
Johann Carl Nagel, s. Christoph and Margaretha; b. Dec. 20, 1772;
bap. Jan. 4.
Johann Jacob Ilgener, s. Christian and Maria Margaretha; b. Aug.
15, 1772; bap. Aug. 21, 1772.
Margaretha Knecht, d. Samuel and Elisabeth; b. March 7, 1772;
bap. Sept., 1772.
Anna Margaretha Breitenhart, d. Christoph and Eva Magdalena; b.
Dec. 19, 1772; bap. Jan. 10.
Johann Georg Vehk, s. Friedrich and Sibilla; b. Jan. 3; bap. Jan. 10.
Friedrich Laumann, s. Martin and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 12; bap.
Jan. 14.

- Johann Kipp, s. Johann and Margaretha; b. Dec. 21, 1772; bap. Jan. 16.
 ——— Detweiler, — Samuel and wife; bap. Jan. 16.
 Georg Creiner, s. Andreas and Barbara; b. Dec. 30, 1772; bap. Jan. 24.
 Wilhelm Rung, s. Heinrich and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 21; bap. Jan. 31.
 Anna Margaretha Brinziofer, d. Caspar and Susanna; b. Jan. 10; bap. Feb. 14.
 Johann Odenwald, s. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 11; bap. Feb. 16.
 Dorothea Trebenstadt, d. Albrecht and Eva; b. Jan. 31; bap. Feb. 7.
 Johann Michael Besinger, s. Joh. Peter and Barbara; b. Dec. 24, 1772; bap. Feb. 7.
 Joseph Mehs, s. Joseph and Christina; b. Jan. 31; bap. Feb. 28.
 Elisabeth Griesinger, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 14; bap. March 7.
 Christina Barbara Gross, d. Heinrich and Maria; b. Feb. 1; bap. March 7.
 Maria Rosina Bausmann, d. Michael and Maria Elisabeth; b. March 5; bap. March 14.
 Leonhardt Albrecht, s. Leonhardt and Catharina; b. Nov. 21, 1772; bap. March 14.
 Georg Seffrenz, s. Peter and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 17; bap. March 7.
 Anna Maria Eberle, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Feb. 25; bap. March 15.
 Samuel Zehrfass, s. Samuel and Sabina; b. Nov. 6, 1771; bap. March 16.
 Elisabeth Schreiner, d. Joh. Nicolaus and Christina; b. Dec. 14, 1772; bap. March 21.
 Philipp Jacob Albrecht, s. Georg and Christina; b. Dec. 6, 1772; bap. March 30.
 Anna Barbara Hubley, d. Bernhardt and Anna Maria; b. March 21; bap. March 28.
 Maria Barbara Jung, d. Jacob and Maria Barbara; b. Feb. 1; bap. April 4.
 Heinrich Seybel, s. Heinrich and Wilhelmina; b. March 10; bap. April 4.
 Catharina Eichholtz, d. Leonhardt and Catharina; b. March 24; bap. April 7.
 Johann Heinrich, s. Christian and Rachel; b. Oct. 16, 1772; bap. April 9.
 ——— Mayer, — Georg and Barbara; b. March 18; bap. April 11.
 Susanna Barbara Landmesser, d. Jacob and Barbara; b. April 9; bap. April 11.

- Elisabeth Doeblen, d. Christoph and Anna Maria; b. March 19; bap. April 12.
- David Gärtner, s. Valentin and Abellona; b. Sept. 27, 1772; bap. April 13.
- Christina Boehler, d. Jacob and Magdalena; b. April 4; bap. April 13.
- Michael Rothfohn, s. Friedrich and Barbara; b. March 7; bap. April 20.
- Johan Martin Gale, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. March 1; bap. April 19.
- Christian Sekaz, s. Jacob and Barbara; b. Dec. 11, 1772; bap. April 19.
- Barbara Mumma, d. Peter and Anna Maria; b. Feb. 19; bap. April 23.
- Elisabeth Kurz, d. Thomas and Margaretha; b. March 4; bap. April 23.
- Dorothea ———, d. Wilhelm and Juliana; b. April 20; bap. April 25.
- Jacob Schneider, s. Matthaeus and Sarah; b. April 15; bap. April 25.
- Cathar. Elisabeth Schweizer, d. Leonhart and Elisabeth; b. March 27; bap. April 25.
- Johann Hardt, s. Adam and Anna Margaret; b. April 19; bap. April 26.
- Christina Brunner, d. Johann and Sarah; b. April 1; bap. May 9.
- Georg Klein, s. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Jan. 14; bap. May 9.
- Catharina Hahn, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. April 21; bap. May 9.
- Georg Rothacker, s. Johann and Magdalena; b. March 24; bap. May 20.
- Maria Margaretha Reuschlin, d. Johann and Catharina; b. May 25; bap. May 30.
- Christian Lindeschmidt, s. Jacob and Christina; b. May 26; bap. May 31.
- Catharina Zwick, d. Franz Wilhelm and Magdalena; b. May 8; bap. June 6.
- Georg Philipp Rueber, s. Ulrich and Catharina; b. Nov. 25, 1766; bap. April 27, 1767.
- Magdalena Rueber, d. Ulrich and Catharina; b. Oct. 6, 1772; bap. June 25, 1773.
- Georg Rueber, parents as above; b. Dec. 5, 1771; bap. June 6, 1772.
- Georg Keiss, s. Andreas and Catharina; b. June 29; bap. July 6.
- Joseph Heil, s. Zacharias and Elisabeth; b. June 30; bap. July 7.
- Elisabeth Ziegler, d. Ludwig and Margaretha; b. April 10; bap. July 18.
- Elisabeth Schneider, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. April 21; bap. July 17.
- Johann Tanger, s. Andreas and Catharina; b. June 19; bap. July 30.

- Dorothea Klein, d. Michael and Barbara; b. Nov., 1772; bap. Aug. 10.
 Peter Besinger, s. Jacob and Dorothea; b. Nov., 1772; bap. Aug. 10.
 Maria Dorothea Geier, d. Caspar and Fronica; b. May 2; bap. Aug. 11.
 Elisabeth Corner, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. July 17; bap. Aug. 15.
 Johann Krug, s. Jacob and Rebecca; b. Aug. 10; bap. Aug. 15.
 Jacob Wurz, s. Christian and Dorothea; b. Aug. 18; bap. Aug. 22.
 Elisabeth Steinhauser, d. Jonas and Anna Margaretha; b. Aug. 21; bap. Aug. 27.
 Johann Peter Row, s. Peter and Charlotta; b. Aug. 28; bap. Aug. 31.
 Elisabeth Alt, d. Matthaeus and Anna Maria; b. March 7; bap. Aug. 31.
 Samuel Knecht, s. Samuel and Christina; b. July 31; bap. Sept. 2.
 Johann Martin, s. Jacob and Eva; b. Aug. 14; bap. Sept. 9.
 Jacob Luttmann, s. Georg and Anna Margaretha; b. Aug. 19; bap. Sept. 12.
 Joh. Philipp Korbmann, s. Heinrich and Catharina; b. June 7; bap. Sept. 18.
 Georg Jacob Woeleker, s. Michael and Barbara; b. Aug. 1; bap. Sept. 19.
 Catharina Hefer, d. Ludwig and Catharina; b. Feb. 11; bap. Sept. 26.
 Johann Luttmann, s. Johann and Margaretha; b. Sept. 19; bap. Sept. 27.
 Adam Metzger, s. Jacob and Christina; b. Sept. 26; bap. Oct. 3.
 Sophia Soehner, d. Gottlieb and Maria Barbara; b. Aug. 16; bap. Oct. 6.
 Peter Koehler, s. Daniel and Anna Maria; b. July 1; bap. Oct. 10.
 Sybilla Knecht, d. Michael and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 18; bap. Oct. 11.
 Jacob and Joh. Georg Mehnzer (twins), s. Christoph and Eva; b. 14; bap. Oct. 16.
 William Crafert, s. James and Margaretha; b. June 21; bap. Oct. 22.
 Catharina Speck, d. Michael and Margaretha; b. Oct. 2; bap. Oct. 24.
 Anna Maria Meister, d. Moritz and Maria; b. Oct. 3; bap. Oct. 24.
 Johann Philipp Etgen, s. David and Martha; b. Sept. 6; bap. Oct. 24.
 Joh. Heinrich Lehr, s. Caspar and Catharina; b. Aug. 1; bap. Oct. 30.
 Michael Reuer, s. Michael and Rosina; b. Sept. 27; bap. Oct. 31.
 Anna Maria Bartholomae, d. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 27, 1770; bap. Oct. 31.
 Johann and Joh. Heinrich Bartholomae (twins), s. Heinrich and Elisabeth; b. July 16; bap. Oct. 31.
 Johann Geiger, s. Joh. and Maria Margaretha; b. Jan. 5. bap. Oct. 31.
 Joh. Christian Albrecht, s. Adam and Eva Barbara; b. Sept. 12; bap. Nov. 8.

- Johann Seebig, s. Johann and Maria Margaretha; b. Sept. 23; bap. Nov. 10.
——— Lohrman, — Adam and Anna Maria; bap. Nov. 24.
Catharina Schuler, d. Jacob and Regina; b. Nov. 29; bap. Dec. 5.
Johann Staub, s. Johann and Anna Maria; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 6.
Heinrich Haehns, s. Wendel and Eva Barbara; b. Feb. 14; bap. Dec. 10.
Barbara Beck, d. Georg and Maria Catharina; b. Nov. 12; bap. Dec. 11.
Maria Zorn, d. Christian and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 2; bap. Dec. 25.
Christina Hirsch, d. Leonhart and Margaretha; b. Oct. 26; bap. Dec. 8.
Georg Ackermann, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Nov. 26; bap. Dec. 26.
Michael Dosch, s. Michael and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 13; bap. Dec. 9.

1774.

- Catharina Keppele Helmuth, d. Heinrich and Barbara; b. Dec. 29, 1773; bap. Jan. 19.
Elisabeth Dieder, d. Heinrich and Christina; b. Dec. 24, 1773; bap. Jan. 16.
Johann Georg, a foundling; b. Sept., 1773; bap. Jan. 24.
Christoph Ilgener, s. Christian and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 22; bap. Jan. 25.
Elisabeth Pfueger, d. Johann and Elisabeth; b. Dec. 26, 1773; bap. Jan. 30.
Rebecca Jung, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. Jan. 2; bap. Jan. 23.
Anna Margaret Schwendt, d. Joh. Nicolaus and Cath. Elisabeth; b. Nov. 14, 1773; bap. Dec. 7, 1773.
Elisabeth, d. Clara Dresin and Daniel Gruber; b. Nov. 29, 1771; bap. Feb. 13.
Elisabeth Messerschmidt, d. Georg and Elisabeth; b. Feb. 14; bap. Feb. 19.
Georg Naumann, s. Gottlieb and Margaretha; b. Jan. 22; bap. Feb. 19.
Catharina Weickart, d. Johann and Maria; b. Dec. 21, 1773; bap. Feb. 20.
Johann Schlutt, s. Michael and Anna Catharina; b. Jan. 1; bap. Feb. 20.
Johann Neu, s. Johann and Maria Magdalena; b. Feb. 15; bap. Feb. 21.
Johann Georg Johst, s. Conrad and Philippina; b. Feb. 8; bap. Feb. 21.
Johann Fritz, s. Ludwig and Catharina; b. Jan. 1; bap. Feb. 25.

- Conrad Lazarus, s. Peter and Johanna; b. Feb. 12; bap. March 11.
Christoph Mackerdtd, s. Samuel and Magdalena; b. March 3; bap. March 11.
Mar. Magdalena Cromwel, d. Johan and Margaretha; b. Feb. 10; bap. March 12.
Johann Franz, s. Ludwig and Margaretha; b. Nov. 28, 1773; bap. March 16.
Joh. Martin Hildebrandt, s. Jacob and Barbara; b. Dec. 20, 1773; bap. March 20.
Ludwig Urban, s. Ludwig and Phronica; b. Jan. 5; bap. March 28.
Jacob Friedrich Eckardt, s. Abraham and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 16; bap. March 27.
Johann Schannet, s. Stephan and Eva Rosina; b. Jan. 28; bap. March 27.
Joh. Georg Albert, s. Philipp and Maria Regina; b. Jan. 28; bap. March 27.
Georg Michael Schreiner, s. Michael and Barbara; b. Dec. 6, 1773; bap. April 1.
Margaretha Roth, d. Theobald and Magdalena; b. Dec. 29, 1773; bap. April 3.
Johann Adam Lüttig, s. Nicolaus and Rosina; b. Feb. 6; bap. April 3.
Susanna Klein, d. Adam and Elisabeth; b. Sept. 24, 1773; bap. March 10.
Johann Bitts, s. Georg and Catharina; b. Aug. 23, 1773; bap. April 17.
Christian Bertle, s. Georg Adam and Maria Magdalena; b. Feb. 5; bap. April 17.
Johann Vornboldt, s. Johann and Eva; b. Aug. 30, 1773; bap. April 17.
Johann Mann, s. Bernhardt and Maria; b. March 7; bap. April 19.
Maria Magdalena Mann, d. Johann and Christina; b. Nov. 22, 1773; bap. April 19.
Elisabeth Widder, d. Georg and Catharina; b. Dec. 22, 1773; bap. Feb. 16.
Anna Maria Christian, d. Johann and Maria Margaretha; b. Feb. 1; bap. April 24.
Margaretha Lohr, d. Georg and Barbara; b. March 8; bap. April 24.
Regina Kropp, d. Adam and Catharina; b. Sept. 18, 1773; bap. Dec. 19, 1773.
Catharina Wild, d. Jacob and Catharina; b. April 6; bap. April 14.
Jacob Rickert, s. Leonhart and Anna Maria; b. Jan. 1; bap. April 16.
Johann Jacob Kittelmann, s. Johann and Eleanora; b. Dec. 20, 1770; bap. April 19.

- Anna Elisabeth Kittelmann, d. Johann and Eleanora; b. Sept. 28, 1772; bap. April 19.
- Maria Kittelmann, d. Johann and Eleanora; b. Feb. 17; bap. April 19.
- Elisabeth Zimmer, d. Michael and Catharina; b. Dec. 26, 1773; bap. April 27.
- Johann Henrich Klein, s. Michael and Anna Margaretha; b. Dec. 2, 1773; ——— 1774.
- Anna Margareta Miller, d. Peter and Catharina; b. Oct. 10, 1773; bap. May 8.
- Maria Catharina Newberry, d. Georg and Margaretha; b. Jan. 14; bap. May 12.
- Catharina Brua, d. Johann and Catharina; b. Sept. 17, 1773; bap. May 14.
- Johannes Schenck, s. Michael and Elisabeth; b. April 16; bap. May 16.
- Susanna Jaestro, d. David and Dorothea; bap. May 22.
- Maria Catharina Renner, d. Michael and Margareta; b. Feb. 13; bap. May 22.
- Anna Margaretha Messinger, d. Mathias and Elisabeth; b. April 21; bap. May 28.
- Elisabeth Cautzmann, d. Bernhardt and Margaretha; b. Feb. 7; bap. May 28.
- Anna Maria Seib, d. Peter and Margaretha; b. Dec. 19, 1773; bap. June 26.
- Sarah Lutz, d. Jacob and Margaretha; b. Feb. 4; bap. June 26.
- Johann Jacob Wehner, s. Gottlieb and Maria Magdalena; b. June 16; bap. June 23.
- Maria Louisa Rummel, d. Valentin and Louisa; b. April 16; bap. April 26.
- Meister, — Johann and Catharina; bap. July 8.
- Johann Wilhelm Reburg, s. Christoph and Catharina; b. July 5; bap. July 7.
- Charlotta Hubley, d. Johann and Maria Magdalena; b. June 21; bap. July 10.
- Georg Huhn, s. Georg and Maria Magdalena; b. July 2; bap. July 17.
- Anna Christina Wehn, d. Johann Peter and Anna Catharina; b. July 23; bap. July 31.
- Joseph Fennel, s. Philipp and Susanna; b. April 5; bap. Aug. 2.
- Salome Moser, d. Georg and Christina; b. July 9; bap. Aug. 5.
- Elisabeth Hoff, d. Georg and Justina Margaretha; b. July 19; bap. Aug. 9.
- Johannes Lawer, s. Joh. Georg and Juliana; b. July 26; bap. Aug. 8.
- Johann Peter Hohl, s. Peter and Maria Elisabeth; b. June 4; bap. Aug. 13.

- Anna Margaretha Steigerwald, d. Eberhardt and Christina; b. July 30; bap. Aug. 13.
- Georg Stroh, s. Jost and Catharina; b. July 31; bap. Aug. 21.
- Benjamin Stroh, s. Georg and Anna Maria; b. May 1; bap. Aug. 24.
- Maria Lehmann, d. Andreas and Jean; b. during winter 1770; bap. Aug. 21.
- Catharina Lehmann, d. Andreas and Jean; b. during winter 1772; bap. Aug. 21.
- Maria Elisabeth Becker, d. Joh. Nicolaus and Magdalena; bap. Aug. 29.
- Jacob Johnson, s. Wilhelm and Catharina; b. Jan. 29; bap. Sept. 4.
- Elisabeth Maenley, d. Johann and Margaretha; b. Oct. 13, 1773; bap. Sept. 11.
- Johannes Bob (?), s. Adam and Elisabeth; b. Aug. 6; bap. Sept. 11.
- Wilhelm Laumann, s. Martin and Barbara; b. Sept. 11; bap. Sept. 18.
- Elisabeth Gebel, d. Martin and Anna Christina; b. July 20; bap. Sept. 19.
- Georg Zimmermann, s. Bernhard and Salome; b. May 22; bap. Sept. 25.
- Elisabeth Eurich, d. Georg and Christina; b. Feb. 13; bap. Oct. 1.
- Joh. Geo. Gottfried Steinmetz, s. Joh. Georg and Maria; b. Aug. 29; bap. Oct. 9.
- Maria Kratz, d. Joh. Albert and Maria; b. Sept. 8; b. Oct. 9.
- Maria Dorothea Bamberger, d. Arnold and Elisabeth; b. Oct. 3; bap. Oct. 11.
- Johan Hunsicker s. Georg and Anna Maria; b. May 22; bap. Oct. 16.
- James Granly, s. James and Margaretha; b. June 14; bap. Oct. 16.
- Joseph Williams, s. Benjamin and Rahel; b. April 18; bap. Oct. 16.
- Henry Hubley, s. Bernhard and Margaretha; b. Oct. 13; bap. Oct. 18.
- Anna Elisabeth Rusing, d. Bernhard and Susanna; b. Aug. 28; bap. Oct. 30.
- Catharina Spitzu, d. And. and Catharina; b. Nov. 4; bap. Nov. 13.
- Joh. Ludwig Hoernet, s. Michael and Barbara; b. Nov. 2; bap. Nov. 13.
- Christina Bluemele, d. Gottlieb and Catharina; b. Oct. 24; bap. Nov. 13.
- Jacob Süss, s. Johann and Magdalena; b. Nov. 2; bap. Nov. 13.
- Jacob Jung, s. Jacob and Maria Barbara; b. Sept. 26; bap. Nov. 14.
- Elisabeth Gross, d. Jacob and Anna Maria; b. Nov. 2. bap. Nov. 20.
- Johann Jacob Rueber, s. Ulrich and Catharina; b. Sept. 30; bap. Nov. 22.

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